

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

JAIN JAINOM MAHENDRAKUMAR

AIR - 103

(CSE 2022)

GENERAL STUDIES



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GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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20.		

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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Name Jaiwon. N. JainRoll No. GSMAA20190028

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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REMARKS

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7

Section - A

Q1. Indian festivals showcase the shared cultural history and diversity of the Indian sub-continent on the one hand, and are the lamppost of unity in diversity on the other. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

→ Indian festivals are biggest cultural assets of India, as they ~~to~~ showcase ^{shared} vast cultural history & diversity & unity in diversity.

Unity in diversity:

- ① As different festivals are celebrated in India - eg- Lohri, Paryushan (Jains), Diwali (Hindu), Ramzan (Muslims)
- ② we see people irrespective of religions participating in festivals. eg Diwali celebrated by Muslims, Jains, etc.
- ③ Different festivals irrespective of populations are able to hold on. eg- Patethi in Paris.

Remarks

Shared Cultural History & Diversity:

① As ^{festivals} ~~people~~ have adopted & changed influenced by other religions

② Festivals mark / show different religions originating in India & how they lived together for centuries

③ Festivals in India have shown rich cultural heritage of India & it helped in building unity & diversity required in multicultural country like India.

Discuss how similar festivals celebrated across India under different names as new year, harvest etc

2.5

Q2. Critically analyse the surge of socialist ideas within the Indian National Congress which reached its culmination when the National Planning Committee was formed in the Haripura Session. (10 Marks)

→ Indian National Congress was affected by socialist ideas, as they gained prominence after 1919 Russian Revolution

Surge of socialist ideas:-

① Adoption of method of protests, mass movements, etc eg- Non-cooperation Movement in 1920

↓

② People leaving Congress to form a Communist party - Communist Party of India in 1920

↓

③ New generation leaders tilted toward socialist ideas eg- J. Nehru, S. Bose

ok
define socialism

Remarks

→ Gandhian Socialism?

① Formation of Congress Socialist Party in 1930s (within Congress) by J. Narayan & A.N. Del

↓
② National Planning Committee in 1938 - Haripura session

discuss its objective and influence of socialism

Thus, we see Congress tilting towards socialist ideas after 1919 Russia's Revolution. But, however, the Haripura was not the culmination of socialist idea, as socialism continued to dominate as Congress adopted socialist model of development after Independence

3.0

Remarks

work on content enrichment

Q3. Pre-dating what has been popularly regarded as the first war of independence in 1857, the Paika rebellion of 1817 in Odisha briefly shook the foundations of the British rule in eastern India. Discuss about the Paika rebellion and give your viewpoint on how such side streams strengthened the cause of independent India. Provide critical assessment of such rebellions of 18th and 19th century. (10 Marks)

→ Paika rebellion of 1817 has been regarded as first war of independence, as it shook the British empire.

Paika Rebellion:

Paikas were mercenaries who worked for kings (Orissa). However, British Rule, that overthrew the kings, led to loss of livelihood for Paikas who started revolutions against Britishers.

How this strengthened cause of independent India :

① Generated strong anti-British feelings

Remarks

② Made it clear that British rule is not invincible

Sowed seed of nationalism
inspired youth etc

① Other rebellions of 18th & 19th century:

① Sanyasi Revolt (1760): against eviction order of British

② Santals Rebellion (1855-56): against British exploitation

③ Chuar uprising (1760): Tribal revolt

Positives:

- Anti British feelings
- brought out exploitative character of Britishers
- Unity

Negatives:

- limited to a region
- Based on old ideas

traditional outlook - local problems

many rebellions like Paikas build foundations for national movement to build on to overthrow Britishers out of India

Remarks

3.5

Q4. "Intervention of the British in the personal laws of natives led to the Indian renaissance". Critically analyse. (10 Marks)



Britishers ushered in new era of reforms in India, that brought substantial changes in personal laws of India

why Britishers were interested in reforms and what were the social impacts?

Led to Renaissance

① Discriminatory practices eliminated
 eg- Sati Regulation 1829 (RRR)

② Brought rule of law: All persons to be tried in similar manner irrespective of caste, religion

③ ↑ Rationality in religions: by promoting western education

④ Codification of personal laws eliminated subjectivity

widow remarriage
 age of consent

Remarks

Limitations 3

① Intervention in personal laws

attracted the ire of orthodox sections. eg Wahabi Revolt

② Britishers' intervention in personal laws was not for eugenic reasons but to promote purchase of western goods

③ Britishers left the policy of intervention / social reforms after 1857 revolt & themselves promoted irrational practices

However, British intervention in personal ^{laws} ushered in Renaissance in India with help of fair Criminal

Justice System & Rule of Law. It also gave rise of leaders like Raja Ram Mohun Roy & Syed Ahmed Khan

Remarks

3:0

Q5. "From the net grain importer in late 1990s, Russia became the largest exporter of wheat in 2017". Analyse the recovery of Russian agriculture sector in the last two decades. (10 Marks)

⇒ Russia being net grain importer in 1990s after disintegration of USSR turned largest exporter of wheat in 2017 due to:

- ① Vast geographical land : suitable for wheat cultivation.
- climate
- soil
- rainfall
conditions?
- ② Improvements in technology : help bringing in cultivating waste lands
- ③ Collective farming : was promoted that helped increasing wheat cultivation
- ④ Control of wheat prices : Help ensure cheaper exports → greater competitiveness

Remarks

⑤ Huge subsidies provided by
Russia to farmers that helped in
increasing wheat cultivation

⑥ Centralisation under Putin : help
achieve stable agriculture policy.

⑦ Reduced focus on oil & need for
diversification boosted Russia's
agriculture

Thus, various factors played
role in revival of Russia's Agriculture,
which also provides cue for India's
Agriculture as India aims to
double Agricultural income by 2022.

→ well
approached

31.0

Remarks

Q6. Uniform Civil Code is as much a matter of legislation as it is a matter of social reform. Instead of a uniform civil code, reducing discrimination in the various personal laws should be the aim. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

⇒ Article 44 of India's constitution aims to secure India a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) ^{positive}

However, there have been lack of consensus regarding UCC as:

- ① Muslims feel that Hindu law will be imposed on them
 - ② Lack of consensus how uniformity will be achieved
 - ③ Bringing UCC is in conflict with Art 26 that grants freedom of religions to a group
- Diversity
regans I
Art 25

Thus, as Law Commission in its recent report suggested aim should be :-

Remarks

① Reducing gender ⁱⁿ equality in religions

② Move towards codification by preserving differences

③ Throw discriminatory practices out

It must be understood that bringing UCC requires right intention, right time & right manner.

We must not politicise issue

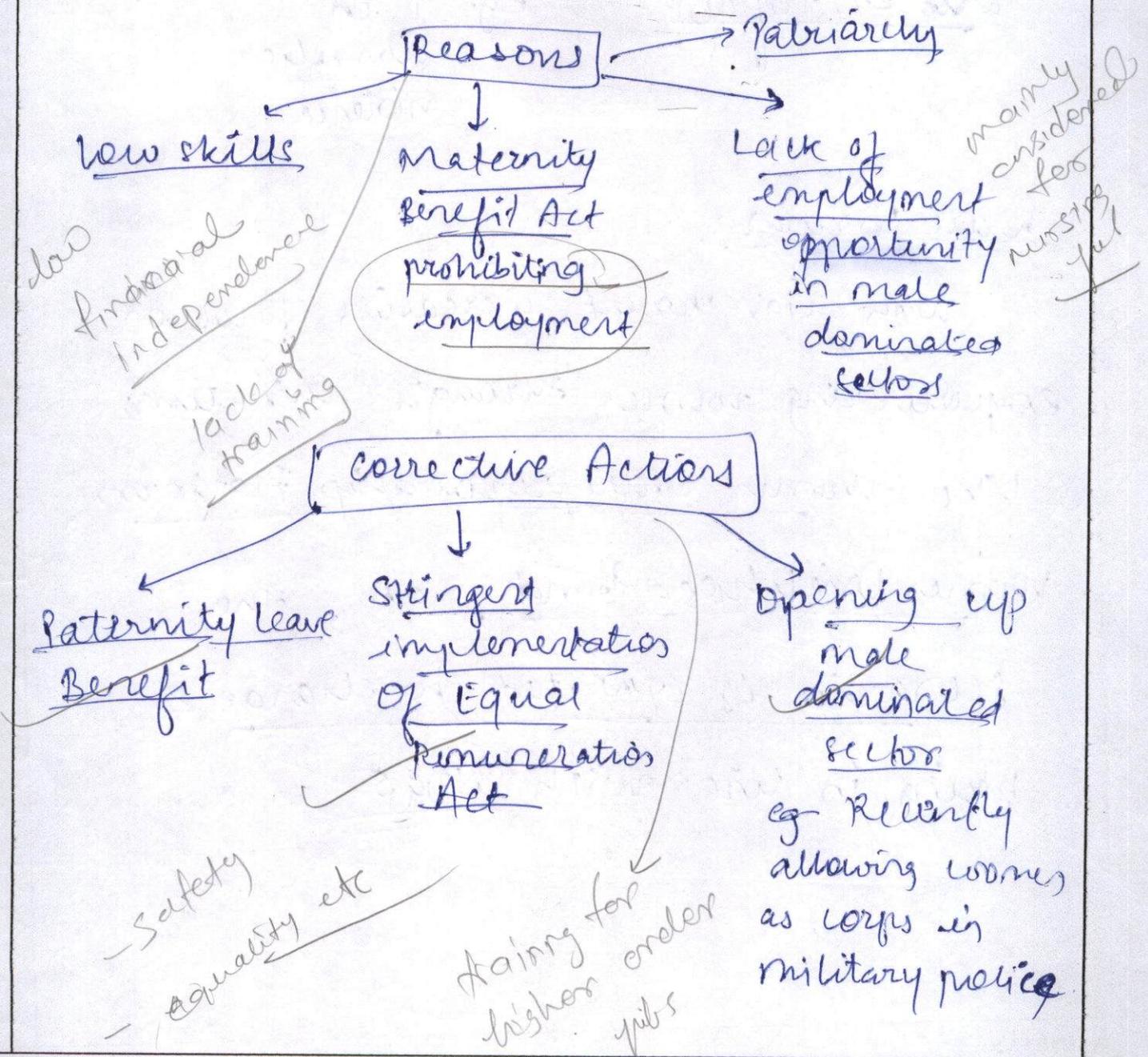
of UCC. Silent revolutions through judiciary can help secure common law (i.e. UCC)

400

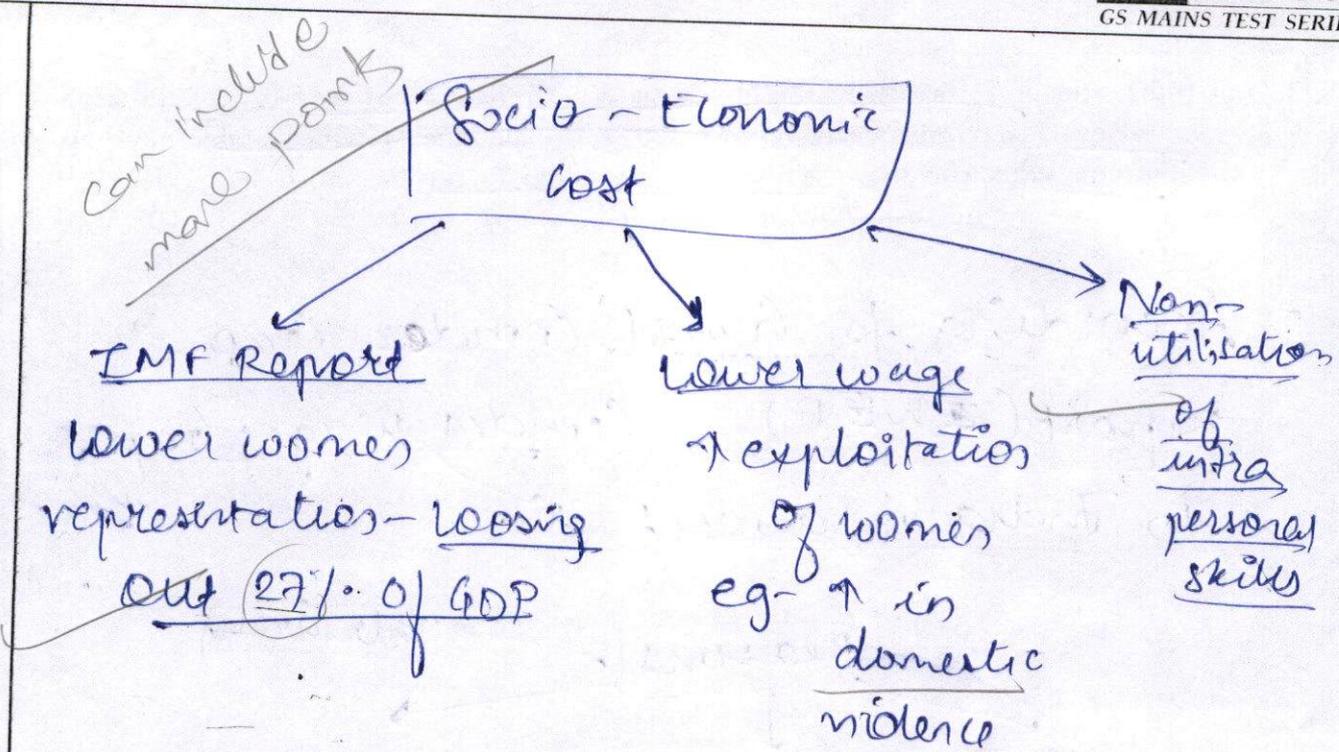
Remarks

Q7. In India, women form 60% of the lowest-paid wage labour but only 15% of the highest wage-earners. They are poorly represented and experience a wide gender pay gap at the bottom. What corrective actions can be taken to reverse the trend? What is the social and economic cost of women marginalization? (10 Marks)

⇒ According to Global Gender Gap Report (WEF), Gender wage gap in India is about 34%.



Remarks



Way Forward:

with Government increasing focus on empowering women through initiatives like women Entrepreneurship Platform, women livelihood Bond, etc, the scenario is expected to change & bring is line with SDG5

MUAPPA
- startup
- standup
- SHG
etc

400

Remarks

Q8. The Supreme Court held that every adult has the right to marry anyone and nobody including parents, khap panchayats or similar associations can question their choice of spouse. Evaluate the situation within the lenses of Article 21. (10 Marks)

⇒ Recently, Supreme Court upheld right to marriage ^(marry anyone) as intrinsic part of Article 21. _{avoid this}

Bhagwan vs Deb
 Special Appeal
 case

Significance of Judgement :-

- ① Blur caste lines : make caste lines less rigid
- ② Reduce religious conflicts : as better protection is ensured
- ③ Significant step towards reform of social order :- elimination of discriminatory practices
- ④ Boost inter-religious marriages
inter-caste marriages - help in unity

etc but
 focus on
 power of
 khap
 panchayat,
 causes of
 honor killing

Remarks

Backlashes :-

① would be difficult to implement as

difficult to change mind of
orthodox section

② May increase parents' vigilance over
children - would not be allowed to
interact with other religions / castes

However, Article 21, bringing

right to marriage under Article

21 would help ^{is} in achieving

significant step towards modern &
open society

35

Remarks

- Q9. More than 20% of the population in southern states will be older than 65 years by 2050. In Bihar, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh, the corresponding proportion is around 10%. Examine the fallout of such regional population dynamics and its socio-economic impacts? (10 Marks)

Population in India is witnessing a disproportionate change - with some states like Southern states expected to witness ageing populations & northern states - young populations by 2050

caused for differences

Fallout:

- ① Need to look care at both geriatric care & increasing employment opportunities
- ② Southern states may witness decline in working populations & Northern ones - surplus populations

migration

Remarks

Socio-Economic
Impacts

^{differenced}
Demographic Disaster
if employment
opportunities not
enough

Don't use
symbols

↑ Cost of geriatric
care

Productivity
national income
regional disparity
labour structure

Surplus population may
act as demographic
dividend if handled well

Way forward:

- ① Need to boost health insurance ^{& life}
- ② Build a strong social security cover
(eg- Pensions)
- ③ Generate employment opportunities -
surplus labour in northern states
to be used in southern areas

mental
state
wise
measures
for labour

Remarks

3.5

Q10. The PDS system in India is meant as a major social protection net. Discuss the working of the PDS system and examine why it failed to be an effective poverty alleviation tool? (10 Marks)

⇒ PDS system in India was aimed to increase food accessibility, affordability & availability - thus address food security concerns

Working:

Procurement by FCI - at procurement price
 Selling by Fair Price shops at subsidised rates to BPL families
 Difference is cost borne by centre

allotted to state
 balance gets to surplus and deficit state

Why failed:

① Corruption: Shanta Kumar Committee found 40-60% of grains being blackmarketed

Remarks

② Poor quality of grains : making people go to out of PDS system to buy bad grains

→ leakage
→ exclusion

③ Lack of focus on micronutrients

④ Higher cost making it difficult for centre to procure grains

Way forward :

① Implement Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations on PDS.

② Decentralised Procurement should be promoted to reduce economic cost

③ Focus on micronutrients

→ IDA
→ DBT

→ computerization of system

A good functioning PDS

→ necessary to achieve SDG 1, SDG 2

→ SDG 3 (Poverty, Hunger & Health)

Remarks

40

Section - B

Q11. Elucidate the contribution of trinity of Carnatic music namely Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri. (15 Marks)

→ Recently, Tyagaraja Museum was inaugurated in Tamil Nadu, that has brought into light trinity of Carnatic Music - Tyagaraja, Dikshitar, Syama Sastri.

Carnatic Music: features:

- ① ~~Based on~~ started in & around temples
- ② vocal & instrumental music played together, no separation
- ③ no Gharanas are prevalent
- ④ Time theory is not strictly followed
- ⑤ little scope for artist to improvise

Remarks

⑥ Prevalent in South India

Contribution of Trinity:

① known for revival of Carnatic Music that lost vigour

② Brought fame to Carnatic Music

③ Won many awards - National & International - for their contributions to Carnatic Music

④ Known for many "ragas & talas"

⑤ Carnatic Music mostly restricted to temples was brought to the outside world

These are some vague and general points. Please be specific in their contribution for eg.

Remarks

Contribution of Tyagaraja -
- devotional compositions
- Pancharatna
- Bahalada, Bhathi Vilayam and Nouta Chaitanyam compositions etc

- ⑥ Raised interest of people in Carnatic Music
- ⑦ Also, contributed in spreading message of harmony & brotherhood through Carnatic Music.
- ⑧ Blurred caste lines & promoted unity through their music

Shyama Sastri, Tyagaraja & Dikshitar's contributions to Carnatic Music remain immense. There is a need to highlight to people the rich contribution of these musicians

→ Try to be specific in answers
 → use content enrichment

3.0

Remarks

Q12. Sanskrit literature reached its climax during Gupta Period. Discuss.

(15 Marks)

⇒ Gupta period is known as "golden age". It made rich contributions to field of art, literature & architecture.

Sanskrit literature before Gupta Period:

① literature before Gupta period was mostly written in Prakrit language.

② Use of Sanskrit was minimal, with only few inscriptions written in Sanskrit language.

③ For instance, during Mauryan period, literature was mostly in Prakrit.

Remarks

→ Focus more on literature development during Gupta age

good approach
but keep these points limited to one line

Language

(A) Even, many religions like Jainism,
Buddhism had its literature in
Poakrit

use of local language

(S) In post-Maurya period, there was
 a growth of literature in ^{San}~~Poakrit~~
 language. eg. literature in Satvahan
period - saw use of sanskrit
language - eg. Allahabad Prashasti

Sanskrit reaching its zenith in Gupta:

(1) Gupta ~~rulers~~ ^{promoted} used Sanskrit language

as it was considered as matter
of prestige

(2) ^{Sanskrit} literature during Gupta Rulers
included:

Remarks

This should be main body of answers

- (a) Kalidas' Asvijnayanam Shankutalam,
Ritusamhara, Meghadoota
- (b) Varamihir's Parsh Siddhantika
- (c) Brahmagupta's Brahmagupta Siddhant

Thus, a wide variety of poems,
plays, prose, etc witnessed writing
in Sanskrit literature during
C Gupta period & is truly golden
age for Sanskrit literature

→ Include
 contribution of
 Sudreika, Harivansha
 Anasimha, etc into

poetry
 drama
 smritis
 Anammas
 etc

3.0

Remarks

Q13. Mahalanobis model of development failed to achieve its objective in development of backward areas by setting up heavy industries. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)

→ "Mahalanobis model" was adopted after 2nd plan till 7th plan, that focused on heavy industries for revival of India's economy

based
on
5 year
plan

Failed to achieve objective in backward areas

① ^{As} Difficult to attract heavy industries in backward areas - led to faulty industrial location

② led to regional disparity - as industries attracted to developed areas

③ Didn't help in increasing purchasing power of people :- market failure situation

five

Remarks

④ Agriculture neglected — led to stagnation in agriculture

⑤ lopsided employment strategy:
failed to provide employment
in backward areas

⑥ Also responsible for rise of rural
movements in backward areas

However;

① heavy industries — needed for
providing industrial base — on
which agricultural can develop

② Generated "huge ^{number of} employment" for
the people.

Lack of
 coordination
 betⁿ centre
 and state
 → did not focus
 on
 primary
 sector

Remarks

- ③ Provided base for private sector
- ④ Base for other industries — as heavy industries were "basic goods industries"
- ⑤ Heavy industries alone were not responsible for lack of development in backward area — Bureaucratic hurdles & corruptions too responsible.

Thus, to sum up, heavy industries though started with noble purpose of increasing employment opportunities & economic growth failed to provide development to backward areas.

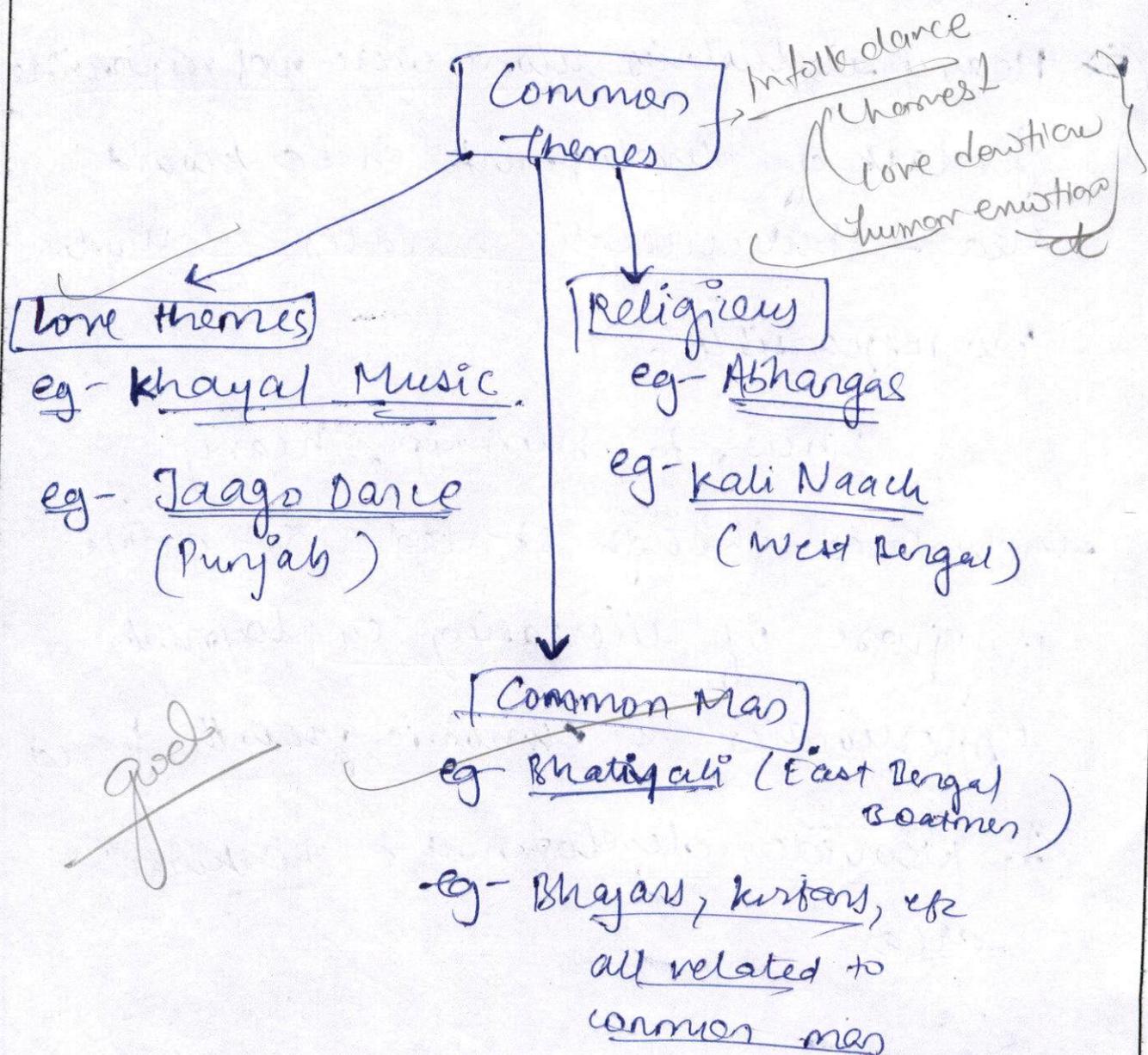
Remarks

well appraised content has scope of improvement

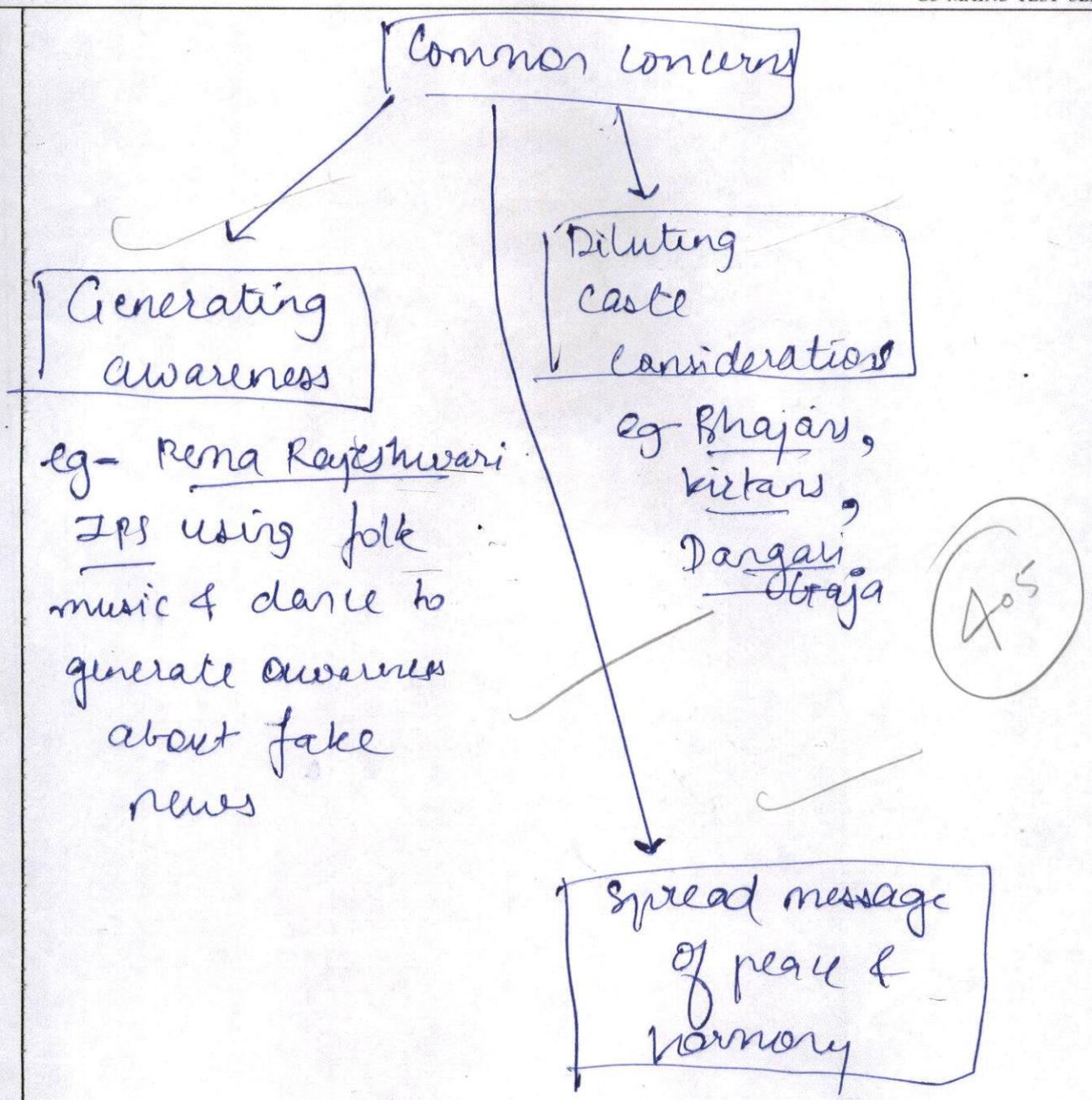
6.0

Q14. Although Indian folk music and dance form present themselves in a wide variety of forms, they share common themes and concerns. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

→ India has rich traditions of folk music & dance forms, that share common themes & concerns



Remarks



Thus, Indian folk music & dance through presenting themselves in wide variety forms shared common themes & concerns.

Remarks

→ good approach
 → try to include more points/examples
 → work on content enrichment

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Remarks

Q15. British wanted to use modern education to strengthen their political authority in the country but it also sowed seeds of discontent in the Indian society in various spheres. Critically discuss. (15 Marks)

British rule ^{avoid this} ~~is referred to as a blessing~~ that aimed to spread modern education to fulfill their political goals, sowed seeds of discontent

British purpose of modern education:

- ① Increase supply of clerks to work for British
- ② Generate demand for British Goods
- ③ To generate consent in favour of British Rule by giving credibility to thesis of white man's burden

Mention Charter Act 1813
Macaulay's minute
- words dispat 6

Remarks

Avoid to expand bureaucracy administrative unit etc

However, it generated discontent in various spheres:

① Political Sphere:

By understanding importance of equality, liberty, justice, those educated in western education started demanding independence eg. Moderates, later Extremists

② Economic Sphere:

Helped understand drain of wealth from India to Britain

eg. Dadabhai Naoroji's Poverty & Un-British Rule in India

③ Social Sphere:

④ Reduced Language Barrier -

Helped promote unity in

Remarks

mention name of reforms

→ Idea of liberty, equality

different sections of India

⑥ Western influence of religions led to
revolt by orthodox sections, e.g. Wahabi

Revolt

But,

① They were successful in increasing
demand for British goods

② During 1857 revolt, those educated
 in western education didn't support
the revolt

③ Helped to get administrators for
governing India

However, British promotion of
modern education

turned out to be Blessing in disguise

for India, as it helped India
to rise as nation

Remarks

→ good approach
 → write on contents

500

Q16. "Owing to vast and diverse landscape, having varying climatic zones, India must follow tailor-made solutions specific for each agro-ecological regions in agriculture sector rather than a single approach for all". Critically examine the ineffectiveness of policies in agriculture sector in India due to its diverse landscape and climatic regions. (15 Marks)

→ Agriculture in India is practised differently in differently climatic zones, which require different approach to deal with them.

Requirement of tailor made approach:

① As different crops are sown in different areas having different conditions

② To achieve maximum utilisation of land in different climatic zones.

③ Irrigation needs of different areas may vary, eg - Rice ^{growing regions} require higher water irrigation

Remarks

→ define agro-ecological regions
 draw map showing regions
 give examples
 (3)

Ineffectiveness of agriculture sector due to one size fit all approach:

① Negative effect of extension of different schemes related to agriculture to different areas. eg - Rainfed Agriculture Area suffers due to extension of schemes of irrigated area

How?
explain
with
example

② MSPs for some crops like rice are irrelevant in dryland areas

③ Different agri policies promote adverse ^{environmental} climatic change. eg MSP for rice lead to increase cultivation of rice ^{even} in areas where cultivation is not suitable leading to environmental change

ok

④ It has led to decreased cultivation
of pulses due to distorted agri
policies

Way forward:

① one size fit all approach should
be avoided → Tailor made
approach adopted

② Need for data collection to assess
impact of different agri policies
on different areas.

③ Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana,
PM-AASHA, etc must look for different
approaches for different
areas.

Remarks

→ care on
constant enrichment

500

mentri
Some local
practices

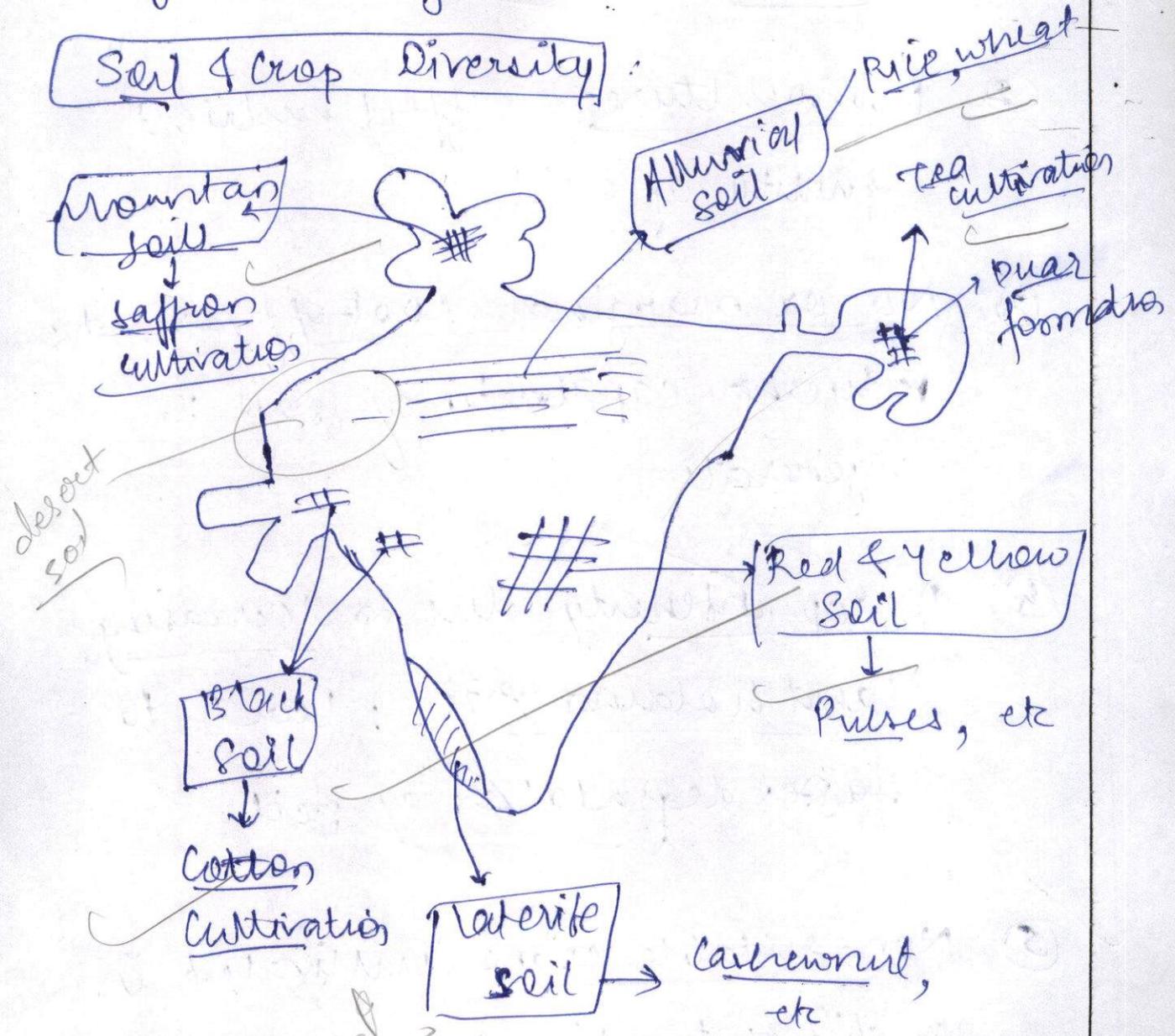
PM FSAO

→ organic
farming
etc

Q17. "India's crop diversity is due to the diverse nature of soil found in different regions of India". Discuss. Critically analyse the degradation of soil quality due to changing cropping pattern of India. (15 Marks)

→ Soil is upper layer of lithosphere capable of supporting plant/vegetation growth.

Soil & Crop Diversity



Remarks

→ make it little better

Degradation of soil quality due to changing crop pattern:

Soil
Degradation
Define

① Water intensive crops : promoting salinisation of soil eg- Punjab, Haryana - Rice ^{cultivation}

② Monoculture : effect nutrient quality of soil

③ No or marginal cost of period : reducing capability of soil to regenerate

④ Crop intensity due to decreasing land holding size : lead to faster degradation of soil

↑ avoid using such symbols

⑤ Non-suitable crops cultivated in a different climatic zone due to

Remarks

higher MSPs -

Way Forward :

- ① Promoting cultivation of pulses / leguminous crops - less water intensive & helps in nitrogen fixation
- ② MSPs for crops should be tailor made according to agro climatic zones.
- ③ Water intensive crop should be followed by less water intensive crop. eg- Rice-Jowar - Rice
- ④ Soil Health Card should be ~~distributed~~ made available to all farmers.

With Indian heavily dependent on agriculture (49% of population), there is need to restore soil fertility

Remarks

60

good
 Also mention
 India's participation
 in Bonn challenge
 UNCCD etc

Q18. Local winds such as the Mistral, the Cape Doctor, The Petaluma Gap and the Siroccos plays an important role for wine production in different regions of the world. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Local winds play an important role in crop cultivation in different parts of the world.

Mistral :-

Cold wind that flows in Mediterranean regions → very much necessary for wine production in Italy, Spain, etc

Sirocco :-

Hot wind in Mediterranean regions → helps in increasing temperature that helps in wine cultivation in Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, etc

Remarks

→ draw a world map showing location of local winds and impact

define local wind and its impact on local climate

elaborate the conditions brought by local winds

Cape Doctor :

Wind blowing in South Africa that help in wine cultivation in the area.

Petaluma Gap :

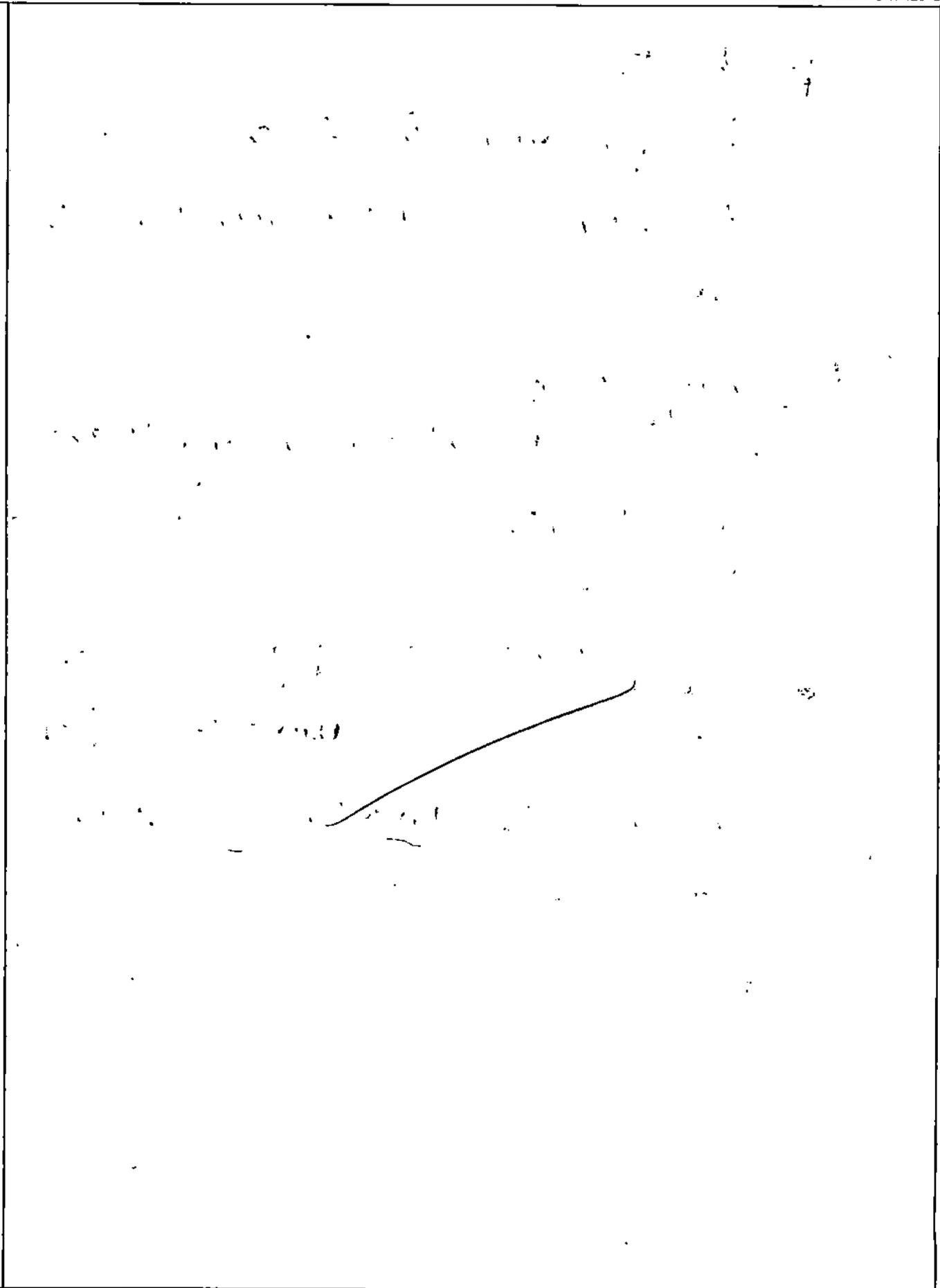
Wind in Mediterranean ^{Climatic} ~~regions~~ regions helping in wine production

Mediterranean region known for wine cultivation owes its wine production to local winds blowing in the area.

→ match your contents
 → supply to demand

300

Remarks



Remarks

Q19. "Growing demands of metallic ores and other natural resources due to ever-expanding infrastructure and demand of raw materials coupled with limited availability of land has turned humans towards the ocean to cater deep metal deposits and other biotic resources". Elucidate with reference to different kinds of minerals and resources provided by the oceans. (15 Marks)

⇒ Ocean occupying 71% of the earth's surface are vast store house of minerals, that has attracted different countries to meet their ever increasing resource needs.

Increasing resource need:

① To increase energy security — as demand for energy is rising with increasing population

② Raw material for industries :- as increasing extraction of minerals from land surface has increased degradation

Remarks

③ Ever expanding infrastructure :
 requires resources to meet its
 needs.

Resources provided by ocean:

① Mineral resources : eg- Polymetallic
 nodules, crude oil, etc.
 and gas

② Energy Resources : eg- Ocean
Thermal : Energy, Thorium, etc

③ Fishing Resources : wide variety of
 fishes. eg- Tuna near Australian
Great Barrier Reef.

④ Water resources : ocean are future
 source of water - as water
 resources are declining

Remarks

mention
 locations,
 availability
 of resources

you can
 draw a map
 showing

distribution
 of oceanic
 resources

⑤ ~~idea~~

* However, there is a need to ensure sustainable extraction as :

① Unsustainable extraction leads to :

① Declining marine diversity : due to overfishing

② Affect aquatic ecosystem

③ Lead to bleaching of coral reefs

④ Deep sea mining → noise pollution

Thus, oceans act as next resource frontier. But, there is a need to ensure that these resources are sustainably extracted in line with SDG 14

mention steps taken by India to explore oceanic deposit

6.0

Remarks

Q20. Societal stigma keeps the transgender voters away from voting. Elaborate the discrimination faced by transgender with respect to elections. Suggest measures to mainstream and streamline this community during the elections and in general.

(15 Marks)

⇒ According to NHRC, ^{survey 98% of} transgenders have face discrimination more than twice, 50% of them have never attended school.

This social stigma affects transgender & keeps them away from voting with less than 20% of them having participated in voting procedure.

Discrimination in elections:-

① Not chosen as candidate by a political party as they look for winability of candidate

Remarks

Also include
- voter card
- vote as male/female
→ Parental pressure etc

- ② left out of electoral rolls
- ③ People generally tend to not vote transgender in elections due to stigma attached to them with few exceptions like Prabham Nausi
- ④ lowest representation in Parliament

Measures to mainstream:-

① Elections :-

- ④ Reservation can be provided to transgender in Parliament
- ⑤ Raise awareness about transgender & tackle social stigma
- ⑥ Political parties must help transgender to become part of electoral process by giving party

OK

tickets.

② In general:

① Adoption of logyakarta principles as adopted by ~~India~~ ^{Argentina}

② Provide career counselling to transgenders

③ Punish discrimination against transgenders

④ Transgender welfare Board on lines of Tamil Nadu should be established in every state.

Way Forward:

with Lok Sabha passing Transgender Bill, the scenario is to fast change. The bill must also be

backed by strong awareness campaigns to eradicate social stigma.

mention SC judgement
transgenders BI
change in
attitude
social acceptance

good

Remarks

well approached

6.0