



**An Institute for Civil Services**

# **IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY**

## **SRISHTI MISHRA**

### **AIR 95**

### **CSE 2023**

### **SOCIETY**



**8448496262**



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64½

## Society Test 26

81-

India is often described as a land of unity in diversity. The tradition of accommodation, tolerance & interdependence is a long standing heritage of the sub-continent.

The History of Indian Accommodation & Tolerance

\* Aryan Migration (or invasion) theory involves the entry of a foreign race into India soon after the end of the Indus Valley Civilization & their consequent amalgamation into Indian culture.

\* Post-Mauryan age of incoming ethnicities and cultural mix.

o Indo Greek king Menander and Buddhist monk Nagasena compiled Milinda Panho.

o Saka ruler Rudradaman wrote first longest Sanskrit prose. His name also suggests complete assimilation.



- Kanishka espoused Buddhism, held 4th Buddhist Council at Kashmir and patronized Mahayana Buddhism. He also began Saka era at 78 AD which is beginning of Hindu calendar today.

• Mughal invasions and consequent rule

- Akbar's Din-e-Ilahi - the unity of all religions beliefs.

• Dara Shikoh's translation of Upanishads into Persian.

Interdependence in India

\* Trade with South-East Asian nations

\* attribute of sending ambassadors

eg: spreading message of peace to Sri Lanka → Pipra, Maharashtra

\* Eventually - colonialist trade in raw materials.

\* Chola empire - trade with Roman empire.

This tradition of acceptance and openness is carried out till date:-

Good  
In addition  
to this  
can also talk  
about  
how different  
Regions of India  
Contributed to  
of literature and  
higher learning



• India is always willing to lend  
a helping hand to neighbours  
eg: financial aid to Sri Lanka  
Vaccine matter

• Call to tourists to indulge in Indian  
Culture and spread heritage  
eg: International  
Yoga Day, June 21

• Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - the  
theme of India's G20 presidency

The new India is a modernized  
version of the nation's age old  
traditions of tolerance. It is these  
attributes that set the country on a  
path to trusted leadership at the  
world stage

Points well  
highlighted  
You can also  
mention  
About  
scriptures of  
Refugees like  
Bettians,  
Tamil  
etc.

6.5



Q2.

Patriarchy in India, entrenched  
over years of forced subjugation and  
acrimony has finally erupted in  
the form of feminist movements.  
However, most of these movements  
have had a class and caste bias.

## Feminist Movements in India

### \* Before Independence

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Brahmo Samaj, demand against sati and for ownership of assets.
- Other leaders like Ranade and Sayananand Saraswati.

These leaders were part of the intelligentsia (upper class, literate) and the movement did not take root in lower classes.

However, some pre-independence movements were centred to both women & marginalized population.



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- Gandhi's "Nyāypragā" and "Kaliprayā" movement against caste discrimination also involved women empowerment.

- Jyotiba & Savitribai Phule focused on lower caste girls education

- Ambedkar's call for equality was in all forms : caste and gender.

## \* Post Independence

- Most movements have centred on women empowerment in elite fields :- Bollywood Cinema sphere, workplace harassment.

However, some movements have been grounded in caste/class distinction :-

Devadasi movement

call for removal of genital modification in girls

call against arbitrary khaap panchayat declarations.

With these examples you need to discuss how in post and pre-independence as well leading take up women issues that focus only on upper class women having lower caste women



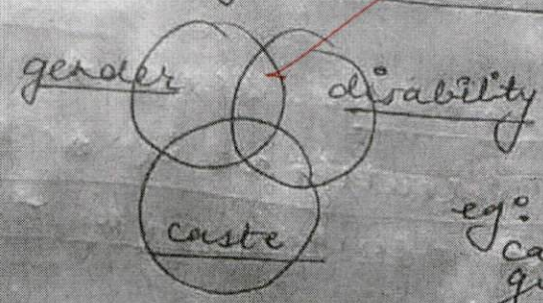
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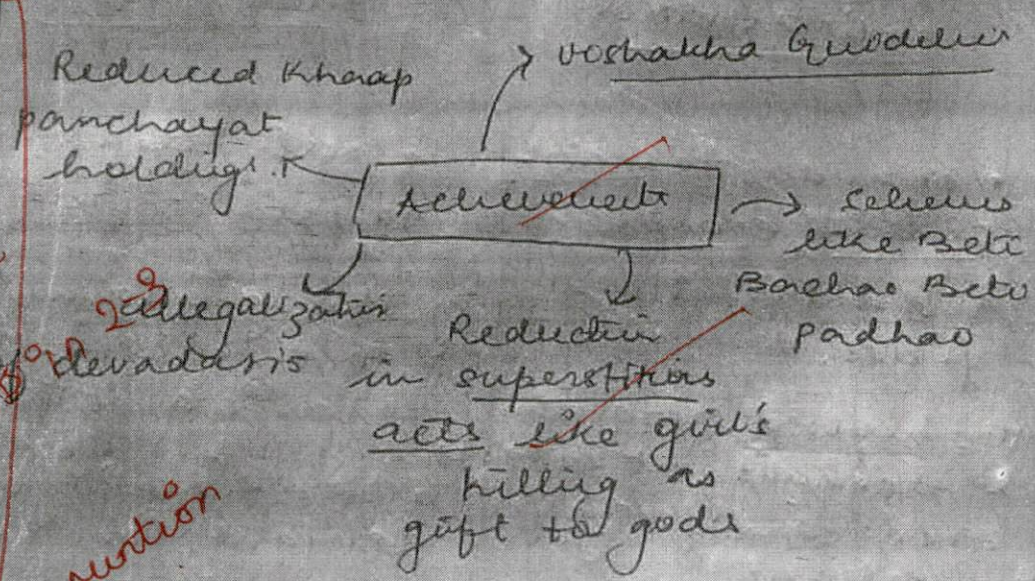
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इस इतिहास में  
यहाँ लिखना  
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- movement against prejudice and overlapping discrimination:



eg: rape of lower caste disabled girls is higher.

- Sex selective abortion and sex trafficking of girls.



Thus, movements in India have not necessarily been centred on the elite, they have benefitted lower caste women too. Though much more needs to be done to reach SDG 5 - gender equality.

Try to  
Briefly talk  
About these  
Achievements  
Lives.  
You can  
About  
① Campaigns  
Against  
unjust  
family laws  
vegetarian reforms  
etc.

50



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Q3.

Dalit assertion refers to the 'forceful' identification of Dalits' identity and demand for their rightful needs.

Contemporary Dalit Assertion

Conventional Dalit Assertion

• expanded to socio-cultural, economic and international fields.

eg: beyond reservation  
→ equality at workplace and demand for dignified treatment.

Dalits are taking position and proving capable of higher echelons in  
- sports  
- administration  
- bureaucracy

• restricted to political field

eg Bahujan Samaj Party and rights to basic amenities

• based mainly on demand for reservation

• political identity - fight to remain backward for special benefits

The way you have shown the assertion shows you have good understanding of it!



## Reasons for New mode of Dalit Assertion

• Increasing opportunities in all spheres:-

- India rising in private sector  
(largest startup ecosystem in the world)

- Sports performance improving at international level.

- globalization and greater possibility and speed of growth.

- technology (post-COVID digitization) open up many opportunities

This gives Dalits more space to vocalize their concerns and identity than just the political sphere.

• Government support, windows for grievance redressal.

eg: stand up India - focus on women, SC, ST.

PMFME focus on food processing in tribal areas, etc.

Point under reasons

Well explained



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• Greater understanding of need for political and socio-economic transformation to earn true equality. (as opined by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)

• International climate of anti-racist pro-equality movements

eg. #MeToo

#BlackLivesMatter

This has boosted Dalit assertion.

every community and every identity deserves space and respect as per Article 15 of the Indian Constitution. Contemporary Dalit assertion is a symbol of India's democracy.

6.5



Q.1

Mention  
the MC  
group as  
well

"Learning Poverty" refers to the decline in learning outcomes in India over the year due to multiple factors.

Attributes of Learning Poverty in India:-

- o Pratham (ed-NGO) released ASER survey that showed :-
  - o very low literacy at elementary levels.
  - o girls dropout rate is declining but very slowly
  - o teacher absence, lack of access to resources persists
- o literacy rate is approximately 70% even lower in rural areas, and even more so among women.

Good  
well  
suggested

Reasons for Learning Poverty :-

- o patriarchal mindset :- girl child remains uneducated



• Poverty (socio-economic) - not enough money to meet education needs.

• inadequate teacher training makes school hour less productively and outcome low.

• regressive systems

eg: exams based on memorization, not learning.

Impact of COVID-19 on Learning Poverty

According to ASER:-

• many children (especially rural India) did not have access to electronics.

• sharing of electronics.

• inadequate infrastructure at universities to meet online education needs.

\* After lockdown was lifted - children had lost 1.5 years of learning, with lower class children losing out more, exacerbating class/caste based inequity.



Thus the pandemic-induced lockdown led to a fall in learning outcomes that India is still trying to regain.

new schemes and programmes required:-

- EG- international collaboration on education outcomes
- NISHTHA - teacher training
- STEM subjects & focus on girls:-
  - Betw Bachao Betw Padhao
  - Jyoti scheme
  - KIRAN, etc.

• Law Siksha Abhyasan and effective implementation of National Education Policy 2020.

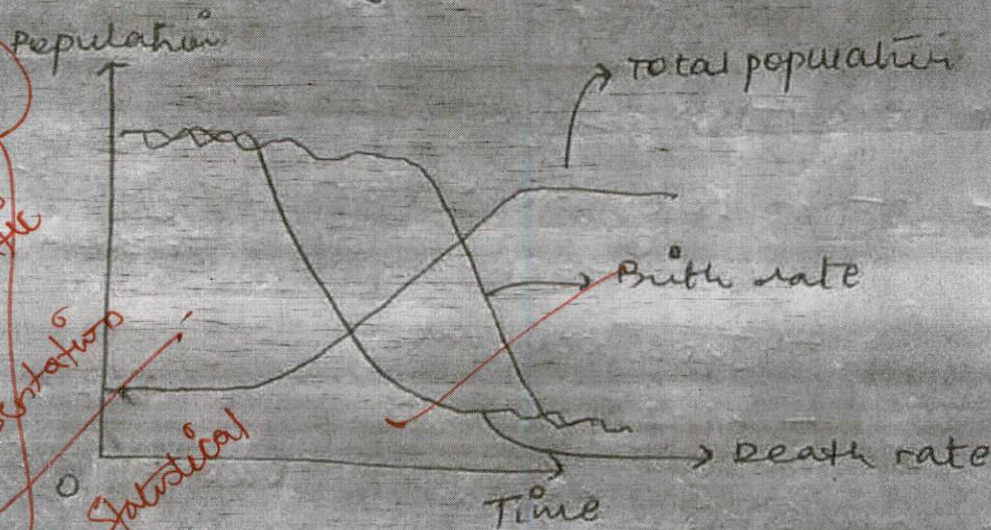
SDG 4 - education for all is an essential component of human capital development and for this, eradicating poverty needs to be eradicated just like all other forms of poverty in India.

7



95

The Demographic Transition model shows the movement, dominance and dependence of population in a country over time.



By the time a country reaches the last stage of the model (low birth and death rate), the population starts aging due to

- improved healthcare as country goes from developing to developed.

- improved economic outcomes &

- as more people are employed, they save well and are able to

- finance themselves at end of life.

- reduced births due to family planning

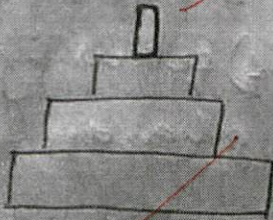


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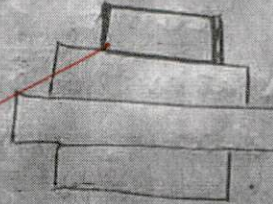
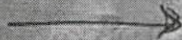
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Thus, the proportional share of old age people in population increases:-



developing country

- High BR
- High DR



developed country

- low BR
- low DR

Associated issues faced by elderly population:-

• Social issues

- inadequate care
- family abandonment
- mental/psychological needs unmet as spouse dies / family separates, etc.

• Economic issues

- no source of income
- no savings (people in India do not have a savings habit).
- insurance coverage inadequate

Old Age Homes are the only option but these are also poorly developed.

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## Government Initiative

- Geriatric Care Centres - Old Age Homes (Vriddhasthans) set up by states to manage the abandoned elderly population.
- Health schemes : PM Jan Arogya Yojana - tertiary care by government.
- Elderly-centred schemes : Indira Gandhi Vriddha Yojana
- Society-based schemes : eg Ghanti (Bell) system - use of bell to alert neighbours for help, etc.

Good!  
Full Addressed

Elderly population is rising and dependent. They must not be ignored or seen as a burden. Their care is equally as important as childcare, etc.



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Q6

Linguistic Richness refers to  
the density & diversity of  
languages in India. As an  
overarching fact :- India consists  
of greater than 800 distinct  
dialects.

The official languages of India  
envisaged under Schedule 8 of the  
Constitution are only a glimpse  
of the diversity of Indian languages.

Other measures of India's linguistic  
diversity :-

\* The classical languages  
eg: sanskrit, Tamil, etc.

• defined by their uniqueness  
and non-existence of any parent  
language before them.

• these languages were thus  
born in India and became "mother  
languages".

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\* Regional languages, defined by state territories.

eg: Marathi - Maharashtra  
Gujarati - Gujarat  
Kannada - Karnataka

\* Local languages defined by distinct boundaries.

eg: Awadhi in Awadh region  
(Jalpaiguri, Subarnapur districts of UP)  
and Benarasi in Benaras as well as Bhojpuri in eastern UP and Bihar.

\* Tribal languages based on tribal pockets of India.

\* Kingdom based languages

eg: Marwari (Rajasthan)

Punjabi + Sindhi

Kannada

Malayalam

Dogri

also in Schedule 8  
Assamese

Manipuri

Odia

Konkani

Tamil

Andaman & Nicobar dialects

Good Factual Knowledge  
You can also mention about  
Statistical data collected on  
1961 census etc



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## \* Derived languages :

- historically India has undergone many linguistic changes  
eg: prakrit and pali  
↓ ↓  
Buddhism Jainism  
+ Apabhramsa

## \* mixing of languages :

Hindu + Persian → Urdu

Thus, India is diverse not just in the social, economic, political field but also in the linguistic field. These languages must be preserved and encouraged to bloom to maintain traditional & heritage beauty of the nation.

7



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97.

A recent report on inequality stated that 57% of the nation's income goes to the top 10 percentile of the Indian population. India's Gini Coefficient is 48% which is highly unequal.

Good Intro with facts & data

Equalizing Forces in India:-

\* Political tools

• Reservation for lower caste/class individuals by state in education & employment as provided by Article 16 in the Constitution.

• the purpose is to spread benefits of education & income from employment to the marginalized sections of society.

• Reservation for women in various fields to enhance gender & pay equality.

Imp Before talking about

Equalizing Forces in

India need to

Charity motion  
Reasons Behind this  
Inequality  
Total Progressivity  
etc



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कहीं लिखना  
नाहिये।  
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## \* Social Tools

• Social scheme to reduce income equality through

- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
- MGNREGA, Urban Employment Schemes in states like Rajasthan
- Duet scheme (by Jean Dreze)

• transfer payments by government,

direct/indirect subsidies e.g.:  
fertilizers, electricity, water to benefit farmer.

• schemes like Doubling Farmer's Income, Jan Aash Yojana, JAM Trinity, creation of bank accounts to raise savings habit

## \* Economic Tools

• Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 mandates CSR to ensure socially-beneficial investment

• Rise of Impact Investing - investment for not just financial gain but also some social impact.

• NGOs / local government / civil society and media activism for equality.



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Despite these forces, inequality  
persists in the form of income  
disparity, gender gap, overlapping  
inequalities with caste etc.

Thus, there is a need to revamp  
the system to ensure that wealth  
trickles down to the last person:-

- Antyodaya - the last person  
(poorest) must benefit.
- Post-COVID emphasis on on  
regarding last benefits.
- SPG localization to enhance  
outcomes of schemes through  
legislative impact assessment (LIA).

Inequality feeds poverty. It must  
be curtailed in order to have  
actual growth in the country &  
reach a 500 billion economy.

5.5



Q8.

India's marriage & family system has developed distinctly and more rigidly than most cultures globally.

Talk About  
9th Imp  
in Indian  
System as full

### Trends of Continuity

- marriages mostly occur within caste.
- love jihad has become the new name of enmity against inter-caste marriages.
- Some extended families still continue (they shift entire family from rural to urban location).
- women are still expected to give up jobs for child bearing (patriarchal mindset entrenched in rural India).

### Trends of Change

- inter-caste marriage are rising
- reduced domestic violence
- inter religious marriages are also coming up.
- rise of divorce rates
- intra-caste marriage - move away from traditional beliefs / superstition.
- families are becoming nuclear as people move to urban areas for jobs.
- old age care on the decline.
- women have more rights; rise of paternity concept.

Trends of  
change

well  
addressed



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## Role of Globalization in Changing Trends

- women empowerment is a direct result of globalization.

eg: women in developed countries are independent & equal to men in marriage. Patriarchy here is thus an accepted ~~or~~ concept.

- Rise in culture of self-respect and individual liberty alongside a new psychology of "quick reaction" has increased divorce rates.

- Marriage based on understanding, communication, not arranged.

Rising age of marriage, reduction in child marriage due to global understanding of importance of education and puberty.

Reason, not superstition as basis. global ideology of liberty & equality entered India.

Work culture, urban migration (work in MNCs etc) has reduced extended family culture.

You have  
shared  
and explained four  
points very  
well.  
↓  
Also mention  
about relation  
of child and  
the family has  
changed.



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अतिरिक्त कुछ  
न लिखें।

Global cultural norms have permeated into Indian society for the better thereby enhancing women empowerment and enhancing marriage life while maintaining Indian culture and tradition of respect for elderly & respect for the institution of marriage.

Well  
Concluded

6.5



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89.

Communalism was the source of Indo-Pakistan division and riots all over India as well as cross-border crimes against humanity.

National discourse of Pre-Independent India & Evolution of Communalism

- Policy of divide and rule of the British since 1857 revolt.
- Pitting the Muslims against the Hindus for British gain.

eg: Partition of Bengal in 1905 was aimed at dividing Hindus & Muslims. However, this was the time of greatest brotherhood amongst Hindus & Muslims:-

- Swadeshi movement
- Boycott of British and Muslims and Hindus tying khatris - greatest unity.
- Jinnah was made Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- However, with rise of communalist tendency, Jinnah came forth with exclusive demands based on religious grouping.

You can  
Briefly  
mention about  
these stages of  
Communalism

Evolution  
of  
Hindu  
Muslim  
unity  
written!



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- Demand for reservation in political sphere (Legislative Assembly)
- Demand for separate electorate.
- Jinnah's 14 Demands demand after Delhi Manifesto was presented by Nehru.
- British policy of favoring Muslim demands to end collaboration eg: Montford Reforms, Cripps Mission, etc.
- Jinnah's demand for Pakistan was the final stage of communalism defined by the idea that a religious group is exclusive to members of that religion & require a separate nation and separate socio-political system to survive.

Today's communalism is slightly different -

- Whereas earlier communalism was rooted in politics, today communalism is equated to regionalist tendencies, insurgency & even secessionism.
- Rise of terrorism and Islamic Extremism has instilled fear & raised security concerns.



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\* Communalism & technology have a  
nexus alongside organized crime that  
is difficult to manage and avert.

Just like in history, nations  
continue to suffer from increasing  
extremism because the root of  
communalism was never solved.  
Fear of "Hindutva Nationalism"  
has further alienated various religions.  
The need is to build a perspective  
of peaceful cohabitation as well as  
tolerance to ensure communalism  
doesn't get out of hand.

7



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

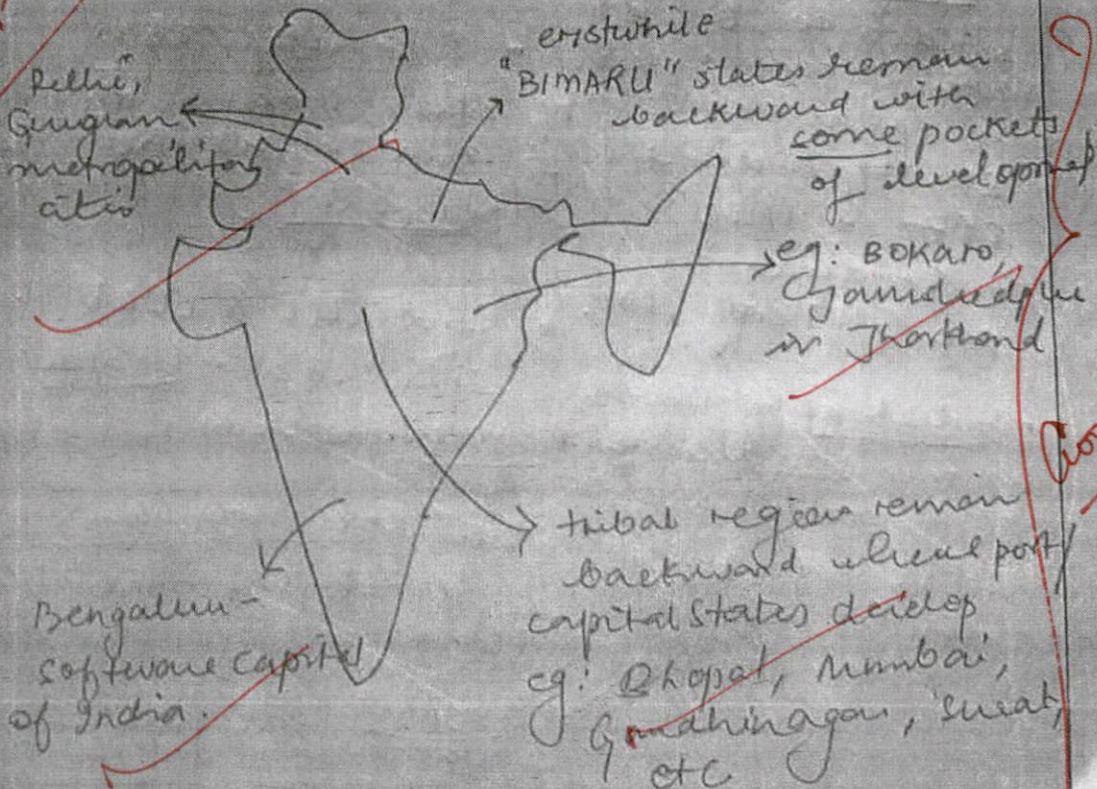
Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
Content of the Question is more important than length.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारी को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Q10.

Urbanization is a process that involves the transition of a rural/semi-rural area into an urban area involving enhanced employment, larger & denser population, rise in basic amenities & service provision such as housing, electricity, etc and often occurs parallelly to industrialization.

skewed growth of urbanization





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प्रश्न संख्या के  
तिरिक्त कुछ  
लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
Content of the Question is more important than length.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस खण्ड में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए।  
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must not  
write on this  
margin

skewed towards  
particular  
regions in India

- Backwardness in areas that were ignored in the Green Revolution continues  
eg: eastern UP, Bihar are overcrowded and still very rural-based.
- Lack of government attention to rural India combined with excessive focus on urban areas: Startup India + SEZs + IFSC in Gandhinagar etc GIFT City, FD.
- Industrial regions became powerhouse of modern India and so industrialization induced urbanization in these regions

skewed  
intra-city  
growth

- slum dwellings in outer regions of city. eg: Mumbai outskirts.
- lack of infrastructure service delivery to slum areas.
- Rurban areas are less developed than main urban centres
- "Beautification" of cities leads to dumping of "waste" at the periphery.
- landfills & LULU sites have health, hygiene issues
- low socio-economic indicators at the outskirts
- migrant/poor population, lack of housing on the periphery.

Good knowledge  
- point  
well  
discovered!



Write anything except  
the question number  
in this space.

कृपया इस स्थान  
में प्रश्न संख्या को  
अतिरिक्त कुछ  
न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
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इस उत्तर में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on this  
margin

The development process of the nation  
has been skewed as a result of  
policy bias as well as resource  
allocation differences.

There is a need for:-

- enhanced regional balance
- focus on rural & RURBAN  
MISSION ↳ National mission  
on Rural Development
- effective spread of urban amenities  
to periphery of cities through  
SMART cities mission, etc.

Equality in development is  
essential for the country's progress  
& equal growth.

While  
talking  
about Way  
Forward you  
can bring up  
points like

→ Need for Satellite  
township, Deeds  
Rural de-stocking etc

605