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Moksha

UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

FRESHERS 2025- TEST - 6

DATE:

CANDIDATE NAME:

Ajay . R . Raj

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

Email ID:

SIA UNIQUE ID

Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
6							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are **SIX** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**.
2. Candidates have to attempt **FIVE** Questions in all.
3. Questions Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
4. Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
5. Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
6. If you wish to cancel any work write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
7. Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression

etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.

8. Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
9. Students submitting copies online must ensure that the **quality of scanning is not compromised**. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.
10. Marks allocated to each answer is final, and we will not entertain any kind of reevaluation.

IF THERE ARE ANY **CONCERNS/GRIEVANCES/SUGGESTIONS**/ please mail to mokshasocio@shankariasacad.in

TIME TAKEN : START: END:

IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS
WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		

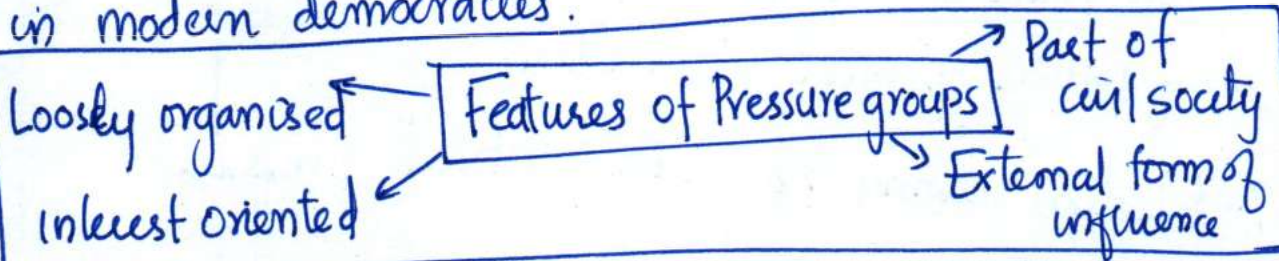
Other Parameters

SECTION A

Q1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Cite with suitable illustrations how pressure groups can influence public opinion in India. (10)

Pressure groups are informal groupings outside the government. With purpose to influence public policy. They represent plural distribution of power in modern democracies.



Pressure group influencing public opinion in India:-

1. Politicisation of popular issues
eg Student protest for women safety during Nurbhaya rape case
2. Political mobilisation of people for legislative modernity
eg MKSS movement for Right to Information
3. Information provider for public opinion formation
eg ASER report on educational reform by PRADHAM NGO

4. Promoting public orientation for good governance.
eg Anna Hazare's, India Against Corruption Movement
5. Representing voice of marginal sections
eg BKU representing farmers interest
6. Creating symbols to form public opinions.
eg Tractors representing rural India during farmers protest in India.
7. Election campaigning to build political pressure
eg Vote bank consolidation
8. Use of media to form public opinion
eg Me too campaign by feminist groups.

Pressure groups act and contribute to active public sphere (Habermas)
strengthening civil society consciousness.

(b) Assess the factors behind the resurgence of Khalistani movement.

(10)

Khalistani movement is an expression of sikh fundamentalism. It had began for the demand for Punjab independent sikh state outside Indian union.

Factors behind resurgence of Khalistani Movement:-

1. Militarisation of Sikh Khalsa's
2. Grievances of operation Blue star due to de-sacralisation of golden temple
3. Perception of excessive state interference
4. Emergence of charismatic leaders resulting in indoctrination
eg Bindeanwalla.
5. Social ostracism and isolation during Sikh riots of 1984
eg raping of Sikh women.
6. Trans national support
eg Sikhs for Justice in Canada
7. Politicisation of Sikh grievances
eg alleged participation in farmers protest 2020

8. Nexus with non-state actors due to border location of Punjab

eg) Growing nexus between Khalistani terrorists and ISI

9. Imposition of regressive Sikh morals,
eg) politicisation of Adi-Granth

10. Rejection of syncretic culture with Hinduism and Islam [T. N. Madam]

11. Gangwar culture resulting social tensions within factions

eg) Murder of Nijjar Singh in Canada.

Resurgence of Khalistani movement underlines tension within Indian secularisation along with autonomy demands and trans-national connections.

(c) What are the new dimensions of power elitism in India? How does it impact Indian democracy?

(10)

Power elites refers to group of individual who share disproportionate power influence over political power distribution. The traditional power elites were concentrated in upper caste, western educated, english speaking, middle-class political leaders.

New dimensions of power elitism in India:-

1. Rise of OBC elites, post mandalisation
eg Chaudai Charan Singh
2. Rise of Women elites through NGOisation of women politics
eg Aruna Roy,
3. Dalit elite emergence through social assertions
eg Chandra shekhar Azad and Bheem Army
4. Emergence of regional elites through coalition politics of 1980s.
eg Mamata Banerjee, DMK
5. Rise of Business elites, post liberalisation

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eg) Naveen Jindal

6. Emergence of media elites in politics through electoral participation.

eg) Sagarika Ghosh as Rajya Sabha MP.

Impact of it on Indian democracy :-

1. Consolidation of identity politics through political representation

eg) Bahujan movement of 1990s

2. Dalit resistance by creating symbols of protest

eg) politicisation of constitutional morality of Ambedkar

3. Regionalisation of politics reducing undue focus on national events.

eg) POSCO movement of tribes.

4. Allegations of crony capitalism due to interaction of business and politics.

The multitude of elites underlines the decentralisation and deepening of Indian democracy as observed by Yogendra Yadav.

(d) What is techno-nationalism? How has it shaped contemporary Indian nationalism? (10)

Techno-nationalism is a cyber extension of feelings for one's nation.

Features of techno-nationalism :-

1. Increased digital visibility of national sentiment.
2. Digital communities based on national identity.
3. Netizenship formation based on national identity.
4. Cyber forms of registering protest to threat against national identity
eg| Khalistani supporting videos during Indo-Canada conflict, 2024
5. Creation of digital symbols as national markers
eg| Quran by ISIS.

Techno-Nationalism's role in contemporary Indian nationalism :-

Progressive role :-

1. Improving national sentiments through digital connect, with diaspora.

2. Social-Digital protest against anti-India representations.

eg) Boycott of Twitter for violating India's territorial rights.

3. Promotion of symbols of mother India, to create cultural connect.

4. Digital mobilisation during times of distress
eg) active participation of citizens during Covid rescue operations.

Dysfunctional roles: -

1. Cyberharassments against differing opinions
eg) Anti national campaigns over social media

2. Creation of sense of othering, by creating national boundaries

eg) rising aggression against Pakistani social media handles

3. Religionisation of national identities

eg) Techno-nationalism while bringing collective solidarity can create social ruptures.



(e) What is environmentalism? Can it help address environmental inequality and crisis?

Environmentalism refers to environment centre ⁽¹⁰⁾
approach towards development, policy making and
governance.

Characteristics of environmentalism:-

1. Recognition of bio-centrism and environmental rights
2. Sustainable models of development with environment
3. Protection of environment-dependent communities
eg Tribes, women
4. Policy measures of EIA and green GDP

Environmentalism to address environmental inequality

1. Protection of environmental resources - reduces unpaid
Care work of women
eg Source of firewood and water.
2. Reduces development induced displacement of
marginal communities
eg Controversy on Sardar Sarovar Project
3. Consensus build development, brings participation
of indigenous communities.
eg recognitions of tribal rights

4. Bio-centric policies protects natural rights of living being

eg Supreme court intervention on protection of Great Indian Bustard

Environmentalism - to address environmental crisis

1. Protect environment from pollution by private entities

eg Enforcement of green protocol

2. Mandatory green administrative practices

eg Green Building code - reducing heat-island effects

3. Fair compensation to environmental victims to address crisis of climate refugees

4. Mobilisation of people for environmental purpose promotes green policies.

According to Amitha Banerkar, environmentalism in India is not romantic estitisation, but led by environmental poor.

SOCIO FRESHERS 2025 T6

SOCIOLOGY

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Q2. (a) The social fabric of caste, class, and religion continues to shape and be shaped by Indian democracy. Comment. (20)

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(b) Examine the causes and consequences of India's population growth slow down. (20)

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025 T6

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(c) What is care economy? Analyse the status and role of Indian women in it.

(10)

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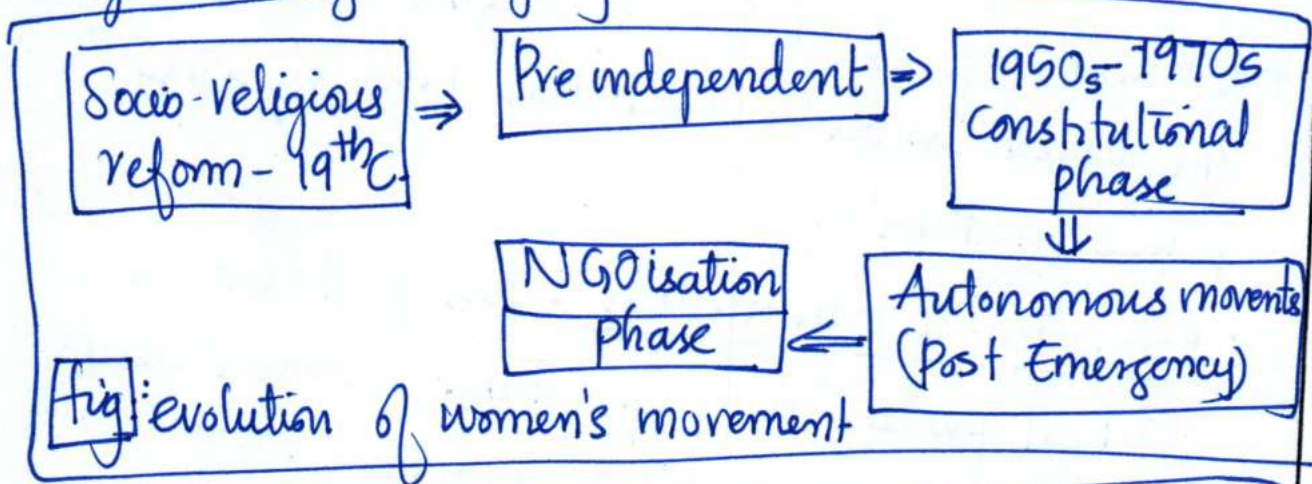
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Q3: (a) Critically analyse the women's movement in post independent era in challenging the traditional social hierarchies. (20)

According to Anupama Roy, women's movements in India has evolved through multiple stages through varying concerns.



Achievements in challenging traditional social hierarchy

1. Political visibility of women's issue :- autonomous movements of 1970s politicised issues of dowry deaths and rape
eg Mathura rape case
2. Strong feminist literature : Publications such as 'Kali for Women', exposed patriarchal exploitations
3. Legislations for women's dignity; political mobilisations around women issue

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pressurised state in protecting in women's rights

eg) Passing of prevention of domestic violence act 2005
and POSH, 2013

4. Challenging of state led violence : Women organisations questioned issues of custodial rape by state police authorities

5. Formation of organisations : loss of trust in political parties in expressing women issues led to autonomous NGO formation.

eg) Saheli NGO in 1970s

6. Challenging digital patriarchy : movements such as me too exposed modern forms of exploitations and questioned techno-misogyny

Limitations in challenging traditional social hierarchies

1. Urban centric NGOs : concentration of urban NGOs led to monopoly of urban women concerns.

eg) Demand for economic inequality



2. Neglect of dalit voices: Shaemila Rege in her article 'Dalit criticised women's movements as upper caste centric, excluding concerns of dalits.
3. Wested interest of NGOs: dependence of foreign funding has compromised, interest of Indian NGOs with Western Bias.
4. Legislative failures: According to Malanka Kozlekr purpose of domestic violence act had failed due to under-reporting and new forms of domestic violence eg Marital rape.
5. Dominance of patriarchal personal laws:
Scholars such as Flavia Agnes points out need for UCC to address religious patriarchal bias.
6. Political marginality due to minimal representation in parliament and practice of Sarpanch Pati in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Women's movements require democratisation to address intersectional experiences.

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(b) Analyse the regionalisation of Indian politics and its implication on decentralization of power. (20)

The federal nature of Indian polity had led to regionalisation of politics. Colonial rule, ethnic differences, identity politics, socio political circumstances influenced regionalisation of Indian politics.

Analysis of regionalisation of Indian politics :-

Linguistic identities influenced regionalisation of politics in state reorganisation of 1956. It also had subsequent episodes of Punjab - Haryana bifurcation and Bombay - Gujarat in 1966s.

Sessessionist tendencies of north-east led to violent driven regionalisation of politics. eg Naga - Mizo movements post independence

Ingroup-Outgroup differences created ethnicity politics in Assam. eg 1970 Assam accord and political movement of Assam Gana

Panchayat.

Coalition politics of 1990s led to the regional decentralisation of nation power. Political parties such as DMK, Biju Janata Dal shows this visibility.

73rd and 74th amendments in Constitution led to decentralised governance at regional levels.

Sam-udha movements led to politicisation of regionalism

Impact of regionalisation on decentralisation of Power

Emergence of regional elites contributing plurality of Indian democracy eg Jayaprakash

Identity based politics creating political mobilisation eg Anti-Hindi Protest in Tamil Nadu

Creation of regional divide due to linguistic chauvinism. eg Controversies of 3 language NEP policy

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Inter-state conflicts due to economic inequalities ~~eg~~ attacks against north-Indian workers in Tamil Nadu and subsequent protest in Bengal.

Legislative protectionist measures by states for economic opportunities ~~eg~~ local reservation policies on employment opportunities

Emergence of Hindi speaking OBC and dalit leaders transitioning from early upper-caste English speaking leaders. ~~eg~~ Mulam Singh Yadav.

Along with regionalism, regionalisation of politics has deepened democracy.

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(c) Evaluate the decadal performance of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' with respect to demographic indicators.

(10)

'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' is an effort to address educational inequality of girl children in India. It tries to address structural limitations and right to educational access by girl children.

Progressive achievements of BBBP :-

1. Improved enrollment ratio of girl children.
eg. ~50% at primary and secondary level
2. Higher share of enrollment in higher education in science courses at class XI and XII
3. Success in challenging stereotype of women's education as financial burden, through scholarships
4. Reduction in puberty related drop-outs through Menstrual health support at school level.
5. Challenging missing-women concept by

Objectives of BBBP

1. Improving gross enrollment ratio
2. Preventing secondary school dropout
3. Reducing financial burden on girl child

improving educational opportunities.

eg YUVA initiative of ISRO

Limitations of BBBP in decadal performance :-

1. Continuation of practising employing girl children in agriculture
2. Limited higher education opportunities due to spatial and institutional barriers.
3. Dominance of traditional institutions in seeking educational opportunities.

eg Restrictions by caste panchayats

4. Prevalence of child marriage despite the scheme
eg 23% of total marriage in India is child marriage

5. Religious and cultural taboo leads to drop out at puberty stage

Instead of social reproduction, of inequality, BBBP should guide to social mobility and empowerment.

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SECTION B

Q4. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Examine the role of development planning in changing the status of India. (10)

Since post independence, development planning has remained central to governance, to address inequalities of colonisation.

Role of development planning in changing the status of India:-

1. First five year plan addressed development of agriculture sector
 eg Land reforms.
2. State led industry development (Second five year plan) presented Indian model of industrialisation
 eg Growth of Chotanagpur region- Bokaro, Jamshedpur
3. Development of rural area through Green Revolution and food self sufficiency efforts
 eg 3rd five year plan and Integrated Rural Development Programme
4. Women centric population policies, upholding reproductive rights eg NPP, 2000

Areas of Development Planning

1. Agriculture
2. Industry
3. Rural Development
4. Human Capital Development
5. Urban Development

5. Development planning for educational sector
improving gross enrolment ratio

eg) Ekalaya Schools for Tribals

6. Inclusive developmental models addressing
new forms of vulnerabilities

eg) Environmental planning in 11th five year plan

7. Capability enhancement of vulnerable sections
through entitlement approach (Amartya Sen)

eg) MGNREGA, NFSA

Challenges to development planning:-

1. Resource constrain

2. Participation of people is limited in planning

Development planning represent

welfare state

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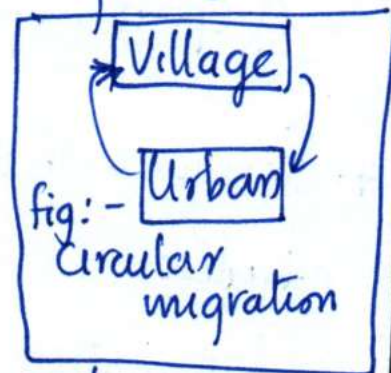
(b) How will you characterize circular migration? Evaluate the driving factors behind circular migration.

(10)

Circular migration refers to constant movement between home and host locations by migrants.

Characterise circular Migration:-

1. Constant in nature, mostly due to external factors
2. Multidimensionality - Gender, class, caste
3. Sign of regional disparity.



Driving Factors behind circular migration:-

1. Informalisation of urban labour, results in food loss labourers due to low demand
[Jan Bremner]
⊗ Labour supply for construction activities in metropolitan cities
2. Seasonal nature of agriculture, leads to migration of male farmers to urban regions in off seasons

3. External shocks such as Pandemic, results in distressed circular migration.

△ eg Great migration of informal workers during Covid

4. Emergence of Gig Economy leads to demand driven migration

△ Migration of IT professionals, with work from home perks

5. Rising infrastructural opportunities in rural India, forcing migrants to shuttle between urban and rural spaces

△ Infrastructure activities under P.M Gram Sadak Yojana

6. Sense of alienation in exclusionary space of urban location

△ Harsh Mander on absence of care on urban location

Circular Migration is a site of symbolic grooming for home and economic compulsions.

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(c) Enumerate the challenges faced by Persons with Disabilities (PwD) which hinder effective social participation. (10)

Social model of disability views disability as a social construction. It ~~places~~ Society makes a person disabled by minimising avenues for social participation

Challenges faced by PwD, hindering effective social participation

1. Cultural labeling: people with disability is labelled in the context of notion of Karma (retribution)
2. Viscious cycle of poverty: Over concentration of disableds
3. Educational exclusion: inaccessibility in common schools reducing educational opportunities.
4. Economic exclusion: Recruitment exclusion by state and private companies, affecting economic independence of disableds
5. Delayed implementation of their reservation policies
5. Political marginality: Zero representation in parliament, weakening policy making for

People with disability

6. Infrastructural exclusion: Absence of disabled friendly infrastructure in public offices

7. Digital accessibility issues: Visual captcha's and inaccessible websites, reducing social media participation.

8. Intersectional exclusions: disabled women are more vulnerable due to imposition of gender expectations Δ Motherhood responsibilities

Steps to improve their social participation:-

1. Diversity, inclusion, equity campaign by Cooperates
2. Accessible India Campaign of Government of India
3. RPA Right to Persons with Disability, 2017

Experience of disability involves questions of dignity, abled body consciousness and everyday exclusion and humiliation.

(d) Can 'Mandalisation' and 'electoral reservation for women' be considered to redefine Indian politics?

(10)

Fundamental principles of democracy is the representation of people. Both 'Mandalisation' and 'Nai Shakti Vandan' and 73rd-74th Amendments helped in pluralising Indian democracy.

Mandalisation redefining Indian politics:-

1. Redistribution of power from upper caste leaders to OBC leaders

eg Nitesh Kumar, Lalu Prasad Yadav

2. Articulation of OBC interest through political parties

eg RJD, 'India's Silent Revolution' - Christoff Jafforlet

3. Redistribution of power from english speaking elites to Hindi speaking OBC community

eg Chaudhri Charan Singh

Electoral reservation for women: redefining Indian Politics

1. Emergence of rural women leaders

eg 1/3rd reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions

2. Ensuring gender justice - within political parties
3. Transition from urban centric NGOs to participatory political parties

△eg 'Pempullai Uruman' in Munnar hills of Kerala

4. Gender representation in policy making
△eg Focuses on care economy

Failures in redefining Indian politics:-

1. Under-representation of minority OBC communities
2. Absence of sub-quota in electoral -
3. Reservation for women

Proposed caste census (third Mandalisation) and 106th amendment of constitution are the next stepping stone for equitable representation.

(e) Analyse the role of constitution in mooting social change in India.

(10)

Constitution embodies the collective aspirations of a society. Beginning from American constitution, it has been playing a role of agent of change.

Role of Constitution in mooting social change in India:-

1. Abolition of caste system, through right to equality and single citizenship
2. Gender equality through Fundamental rights and DPSP
 eg Affirmative actions and socio-economic justice
3. Legislative equality removing feudal practices
 eg Abolition of bonded labour
4. Effective representation of vulnerable communities
 leading to political empowerment.
 eg Role played by constitutional bodies (ECI)
5. Participation of federating units, by upholding constitutional morality.
 eg Educational opportunities for children

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6. Dignity of life for vulnerable sections

eg Judicial interpretations of Article 21, in case of migrant workers during covid.

7. Social participation of excluded communities

eg Fundamental rights of people with disability.

8. Removal of modern forms of untouchability

eg Addressing of menstrual untouchability in Sabarimala case

9. Reforms within religion.

eg banning of patriarchal values such as Imple Tatag

Change potential of constitution is limited by social resistance, vested pressure groups and issues of internalising Constitutional morality.

Despite limitations, Indian constitution has remained a social document.

Q5:

(a) Analyse the phases of Dalit movements. Have they been successful in Dalit emancipation?

(20)

Dalit movements in India involves the question of social justice and human rights. It got visible attention by anti-caste efforts of Jyotibhai Phule and Ambedkar.

Various phases of Dalit Movements :-

The socio-religious reforms of Jyotibhai Phule addressed educational mobility of Dalits. Through his writing he challenged Castist hegemony.

Ambedkar in his 'Annihilation of Caste' made dalits question as quest for equality, and freedom. He demanded political representation through separate electorate and placed constitutional morality as a centre of social emancipation. Conversion

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to Narayana Buddhism, challenged exclusionary nature of Hindu social order.

Inspired from Black pantheis, the Dalit youth in India mobilised, in the name Dalit Panthers. Demanded employment opportunities and made violent dalit acessions.

eg Installing of Ambedke's statue as a lion of dalit iconography.

In 1990s, Dalit literature and history emerge as an intellectual response. Gad Omedt and Kancha Ilayya, visibalised Dalit History. Similarly dalit literature portrayed everyday struggles of dalits in India.

Successful nature of Dalit Emancipation:-

1. Mainstreaming of dalit politics in freedom struggle.

eg 1982 communal accord.

2. Constitutional recognition of equality

eg. Article 17. ~~legis~~

3. legislative protection due to social pressure

eg SC-87s prevention of atrocities act

4. Institutionalisation of Dalit studies in universities.

5. Rising popularity for alternate retelling of history and myths

eg Story of Ekalavya.

Failures of in Dalit Emancipation :-

1. Identity politics led to Dalit Isolation

eg Caste conflicts in Tamil Nadu

2. Eclipsing of Dalit concerns under Bahujan consolidation

3. Absence of social democracy - due to casteist attitude of society.

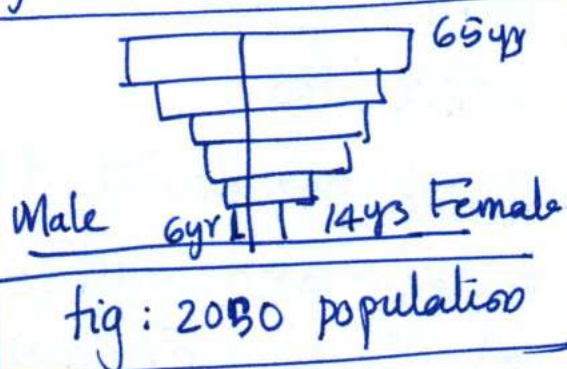
Lived realities of dalits is an everyday weapon in the struggles for respect and dignity.

(b) Examine the socio-cultural consequences of an increasing dependency ratio? Is India prepared to handle its burgeoning geriatric population? (20)

From demographic dividend, India is expected to demographic winter by 2050. Increasing the dependency ratio.

Reasons of increasing dependency ratio :-

1. Increasing life expectancy
2. Population explosion
3. Improved geriatric care



Socio-cultural consequences of increasing dependency ratio

1. Aging villages due to migration of young population for job.
2. Weakening of family care networks for elderly due to migration of their children.
3. Feminisation of aging due to higher longevity of women compared to men.
4. Practises of ageism, causing discrimination towards elderly.

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- 5. Social isolation from family gathering.
- 6. Emotional and physical abuse by family members due to financial dependency.
- 7. Creation of sandwich generation due to protection of both aged parents and children.
- 8. Medical requirements of elderly.
- 9. Rising care homes due to unavailability of family care networks.

India's preparedness on geriatric population:-

1. State led support mechanism to reduce out of pocket expenditure for health
eg inclusion under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana for all senior citizens above 70
2. Rising growth of silver economy to accommodate geriatric needs
eg geriatric speciality hospitals
3. Promotion concept of active aging by state

and private organisation

eg Sankalp scheme for retired government officials to share their expertise.

4. Building of age friendly infrastructure ~~groups~~

Underpreparedness of India in handling it :-

1. lack of adequate geriatric departments in hospitals.
2. Class based inequalities in accessing facilities due to high price
3. Rural-urban inequality in terms of age friendly infrastructure.
4. Limited state regulation over violence at home
5. Inhumane practices in alternate care institutions

India should regard rising - dependency ratio as a next demographic dividend, with silver economy.

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(c) What is internal displacement? What are the challenges in addressing it.

(10)

Internal displacement is the process of unjust and forced dislocation from one's socio-geographical landscape.

Causes of Internal displacement:-

1. Development induced displacement for larger projects - Walter Fernandes
eg Displacements of tribes for Sardar Sarovar Project.
2. Disaster induced displacement.
eg Wayand land slide in Kerala, 2024
3. Social restrictions resulting in forced exile
eg attack by upper caste group to dalit colonies
4. Urban displacement due to expansion of cities.
eg Metro-construction in Delhi
5. Marriage related displacement - Village Exogamy

Challenges in addressing internal displacement:-

1. Lack of adequate rehabilitation for disaster induced displacements
2. Loss of cultural ecosystem for development purpose
eg Take over of ancestral land of tribes.
3. Kinship practices acting as traditional barriers in marriage practices
eg Patriarchal bias in North Indian Kinship
4. Invisibility of urban poor, due to lack of adequate records
eg Aadhaar cards
5. Narrative of public interest in providing adequate rehabilitation.

Internal displacement is a state of statelessness taking out the entitlements of citizenship.



Q6.

(a) How can you conceptualise the terms 'reproductive health care and autonomy'? What are the major impediments affecting women's health and wellbeing? (20)

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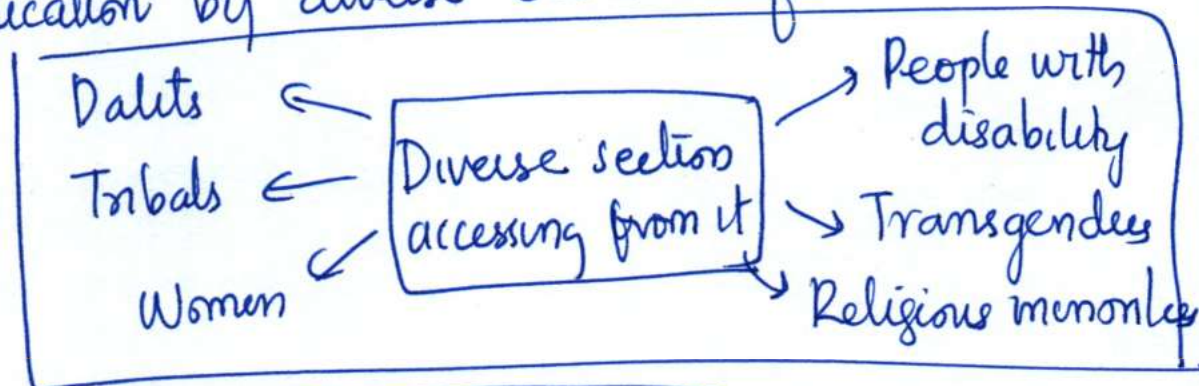


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(b) What is universalization of education? Discuss the role of National Education Policy 2020 in achieving the same. (20)

Universalisation of education refers to non-exclusionary, non-discriminatory access to education by diverse sections of India.



Universalisation of education: -

1. Providing educational opportunities for tribes in their own language and cultural ecosystem ensures equity and inclusiveness.

eg. Namma Basai Initiative of Kerala government for tribal education during Covid.

2. Accessible friendly Campus, Syllabus, and disabled friendly social interaction ensure barrier free learning avenue for people with disability.

3. For Women, universalisation of education involves challenging social stereotypes, financial support and gender sensitive environment.

eg BBBP scheme of government of India.

4. Religious minorities often lack secular education requiring institutional mechanism by state
eg Secular learning from Madrasas in Muslim community

Role of NEP 2020 in universalisation of Education

1. Target for 100% GER at primary level, & ensures inclusive educational for all.

2. Recognition of linguistic minorities through three-language policy

3. Vocational training, enabling financial mobility of lower class students

4. Special support classes for women

Especially in STEM, ensures gender equity

(eg) KIRAN scheme

5. Inclusion of disable friendly infrastructure avoids exclusionary specialised schools for disabled.

NEP 2020 helps in realising
the goal of Kothari Commission to "Shape
India's destiny in its classes"

(c) Analyse the significance of legislations in preventing violence against women and children.

(10)

Legislation is a source of change in India, it act as a state protection to ensure social-justice.

Significance of legislation in preventing violence against women

1. Anti Dowry act prevented commodification of women
2. Protection from Domestic Violence act, upheld dignity and bodily autonomy of women.
3. POSH act, 2013 : ensures safe working spaces along with economic empowerment.
4. Maternity Benefit act : prevents making motherhood as penalty ~~for~~ career growth
5. Medical termination of Pregnancy act uphold right to freedom over one's own body.

Significance of legislations in preventing violence against child: -

1. Prohibition of child labour: protected children from exploitation.
2. Child Marriage prevention Act :- upheld dignity to led without social coercion.
3. POSEO act prevents sexual aggression against childhood.
4. Right to Education offers entitlements for human capital formation

Eg) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

However, internalisation of legislation by people act as a hurdle for these legislation.

Protection of women and children is an instrumentalisation of constitutional morality and social justice