

(To be filled by candidates)

Name of Candidate:

Roll Number: Test Centre:

Date: Contact details:

KPSC MAINS TEST SERIES-2020

NammaKPSC Academy

Test 5

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This is Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

A Separate Question paper is given to the candidate which can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

(FOR OFFICE USE)

Date and signature of invigilator

Evaluator Code:

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VIJAYANAGAR / HEBBAL, BANGALORE. PH:9886151564/9886777417/080-42103963

(For filling by Examiner only)

Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks
1	7	6	11	11	8	16	9
2	7	7	8	12	9	17	3
3	4	8	8	13	8	18	7
4	6	9	8	14	8	19	10
5	7	10	10	15	11	20	4
						21	7
TOTAL							160

GENERAL COMMENTS

You have knowledge and are able to write good answers. However, focus more on time management and ~~word~~ word limit to improve. Always give examples if possible.

GENERAL COMMENTS

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1. Highlight the key recommendations of LG Havanur Committee report. Also discuss the importance of the report for backward class movement in Karnataka. (12 Marks)

Justice L.G. Havanur Committee was appointed in the year 1972 and it submitted its report in 1975

RECOMMENDATION

- (i) Recommended reservation based on social, educational backward
- (ii) It gave importance to 17 indicators, any caste fulfilling a minimum of 9 will be considered as backward
- (iii) for educational backwardness it considered marks in SSLC exam:
 - Student average less than State average and less than 50% of state average
 - Backward Class
 - Student average less than 50% State average - Backward tribe
 - Student average less than 50% State average - Backward Community
- (iv) Special Category reservation 5% for weaker sections of upper castes - political

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strategy
left out Lingayats as they are socially
forwards.

Importance of the report for backward
class movement in Karnataka.

(i) Since the dominant caste Lingayats were
left out, government was put to pressure
it now included Lingayats (as educationally
backward), Christian convert schedule
castes, Muslims

(ii) Set up Backward class Commission
Board for review working

(iii) The implementation to be reviewed
once in 10 years

(iv) aggravated the demands of dominant
Vokkaligas & Lingayats for reservation

(v) Brahmin Salit association came up
further intensified the demand for
fulfilment of backward castes

However, Devraj Urs calls this report
as 'Bible of Backward Class', even Supreme
Court has lauded the report.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)

Structure/Flow

Content/Information

Understanding/Relevance

Total

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2

Socio-economic
impact of the report?
focus on recommendation
of the Commission

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2. Discuss the issues associated with Gokak Language Movement in Karnataka. (12 Marks)

Gokak language movement was led to the cause of making Kannada language as a language in Karnataka in 1980s. Gundu Rao appointed committee under V.K. Gokak

HIGHLIGHTS

(1) Kannada protagonists under the aweing influence of Sanskrit language decided to save Kannada from disintegration.

(ii) 1980, Sanskrit could be taken up as a language in schools, students could write Sanskrit paper in Kannada/English

(iii) In order to attract more students to take up Sanskrit, valuation was lenient and the students got more marks & secured seats for professional course, which was a disadvantage to a language Kannada students

(iv) Sanku Joshi, Basavaraj Kattinani, Hirena -th, Patil Puttappa took fast unto death in Dharwad.

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Kuvempu took fast unto death in
 Mysore & said those who can't study
 Kannada must quit Karnataka.

(i) Movement got intensified when Sr. Raj
 Kumar entered and there was little
 spread violence

(ii) Demanded immediate implementation
 of Gokak Report.

THREE LANGUAGE POLICY 2013

Karnataka government made rule
 of taking up Kannada either as I or
 as II language in all state boards, but
 left the decision to central boards to
 decide themselves

SUPREME COURT'S STAND

- (i) In 1980s opened choice of language is
 fundamental right
- (ii) Of late in Oct 2020, opened mother tongue
 instruction upto primary level

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

Medium of instructions in mother tongue upto
 primary level

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
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Write on
 importance
 of teaching
 in Kannada
 or mother
 tongue

The need
 for such
 a committee

Answer
 was important

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3. "Land to the tiller" slogan by Karnataka Government under Devaraj Urs was significant in empowering sections of Backward community. Examine. (12 Marks)

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"Land to the tiller" slogan under Devaraj Urs was the foundation of land reforms Act of 1974 undertaken by Karnataka Government.

There was a paradigm in shift of the status of backward community;

(i) Peasants who were earlier left at the mercy of land owners were now freed from the horror of latter

(ii) There came to an end the agony, exploitation, frustrations, humiliation of the peasants along with their families.

(iii) Gave substantial land holdings to earn bread & butter for his family

(iv) slowly there was a gradual increase in peasant earnings and savings

(v) Enhanced livelihood and descent

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standards of living.
(i) opened up education, health and utilization of fruitful products of urbanization, industrialization, westernization & sanitization

(ii) led to feminization in agriculture
(iii) Entry of peasants into political area.

(iv) Overall the land to tillers led to the holistic development which in turn supported the empowerment of peasant class.

*Statements are vague and not to the point
write about need for land reforms
How were the tenants selected
what did Land reforms focus on*

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
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4. How can the social change be brought about by a Social Movement? Explain the functionalist theory of social change. (12 Marks)

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A social movement is a series of actions which are directed towards achieving a desired goal. social change simply means change in framework or recurrent social behaviour.

Social movements bring about social changes in the following ways:

(i) The dynamism associated with a social movement brings about the orientation & re-orientation of society promoting products of change.

(ii) Under a social movement no entity of society will remain in isolation, therefore change is an inherent phenomenon.

(iii) Achieves the purposes and causes by ensuring the actors of society to act in a predefined way.

Ex: Social religious movements of the Brahmins brought end to evil custom of Sati.

Try to take
example of
one or two
movements
and use
it to
elaborate
ans well

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Functionalism view of social change:

- (i) Compares society to organism.
- (ii) Just like how an organism has several parts & the functioning of these parts is essential to the survival of individual;
- (iii) society also has parts. Every part of society should function accordingly to ensure the survival, sustenance & continuation of society.

Criticism : No functionalist spines society cannot be equated to organisms because organisms can be experimented but society cannot

The functional perspective focuses on the function of social change / movement in society.

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5. What are the ill effects of commercialization of Education?
How can we overcome these problems? (12 Marks)

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Education is the basic foundation of overall development of an individual. It is essential for moral, intellectual, materialistic and social well-being of a person.

Of late it has been evident that the field of education is being commercialized.

Reasons can be multiple as in profit making, black money, increased individualization, status, prestige, urge for greater academic benefits, crony capitalism, political interests etc.

ILL EFFECTS OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF EDUCATION

(1) The biggest disadvantage of commercialization of education is that it creates inequality not just opposite to equality but in its truest sense it snatches the opportunity of a well-deserving candidate in the interest of

Anti
short

Candidates
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less deserving candidates.
(i) creates vicious cycle of black money
and black marketing of professional
courses.

(ii) Cost of education increases due to
competition which the poor student can
afford.

(iii) Person deprived of his educational
rights can take up anti-social activities
like terrorism, nationalism.

(iv) disrupts the peace & equilibrium in
society. & also goes against ideals of
constitution [article 41].

WAY AHEAD

(i) ~~this is not an intractable problem.~~

(ii) Come up with more structured central,
state & regional entrance exams to help
meritorious students avail a level
playing field.

(iii) Cap on management seats in educatio-
nal institution.

(iv) structuring of fees on different slabs

(v) specialized agencies like NAAC, AICTE,
AIMS, IMA, should take up more responsible
roles.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
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6. Explain the concept of Sanskritisation, proposed by MN Srinivas. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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The concept of Sanskritization was proposed by M.N. Srinivas in 1952.

(i) Sanskritization is a process in which low caste / class people try to imitate the food, dress, habits of upper caste people.

(ii) They try to seek membership to upper caste through some myth or story.

(iii) However the caste should have touchable status and substantial landholdings.

(iv) Initially M.N.S. used Brahminization to explain the concept but he later found low caste / tribe were aspiring for any position in upper caste.

(v) It should be noted here that Sanskritization only leads to change in social status not social order.

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Case studies OWEN M LYNETT

Bataaras of idra propagated myth that in thritayuga, Parashurama was slaying kshatriyas & they were kshatriya in that yuga according to domeshi Rama yana.

In order to escape from Parashurama, Bataaras entered forests & took up shoe making as occupation which they are continuing even now.

claimed kshatriya status but were unsuccessful result lost for elections & won few seats. [politicization]

S.K. Srivastava talks of desanskriti

ization.

Dr. :- Pat of Haryana who were shudras but dominant as they were landlords availed services of Brahmins

These Brahmins influenced by Pat started alcohol & meat consumption.

Good outline
Include more points on advancement of Sanskrit
Any want to send

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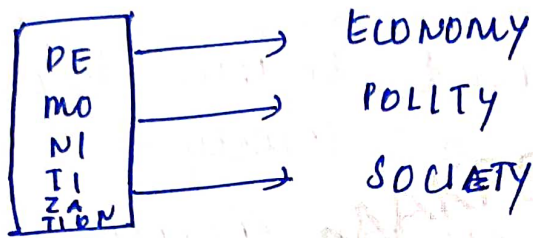
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7. How has the recent demonetization affected various section of the society? Explain its adverse effect on poorer section of the society. (12 Marks)

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Demonetization is one of the measures of Government to curb the menace of Black money.



Start by explaining what demonetization is in 2 lines

(i) Economy

MERITS : Tried to curb black money
Avoid Tax evasion
Financial benefits + Equal share

DEMERITS : slow down in economy due to
lag in availability of funds
GDP affected

(ii) POLITY

MERITS : Expression of strong political
will to fight corruption &
Black money

DEMERITS : Public criticism to govern-
ments hastiness &
underplanned approach

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SOCIETY

MERITS

: Financial inclusion
Fairness, equality of benefits

DEMERITS

: Confusion in minds of people
Discomfort due to unavailability
of funds at right time

EFFECTS OF POORER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

(1) Demonitization caused serious ~~disorder~~ ^{disturbance} to poor sections of society

(a) ill-literate is mostly common among poor, there created anxiety, confusion in the minds of these people regarding the new norms

(ii) shut down of many unorganised sector due to loss of business directly hit the empty stomachs of poor

(iii) Misuse of benefits of poor by vested elements / broker by making false promise of conversion of old demonitized notes in lieu of new ones.

(iv) loss of livelihood, hunger & poverty prevailed.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)

Structure/Flow	Content/Information	
Understanding/Relevance	Total	

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8. Discuss the importance of regional parties in Indian political system. (12 Marks)

Indian democracy has a multiple party system.

Explain what constitutes a regional party.
In fact India is the only democracy in the world with so many political especially regional parties.

IMPORTANCE OF REGIONAL PARTIES IN INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

(i) Regional political parties like Naga Front, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, etc arise in order to fulfil the dreams & political aspirations of the local people. They are more connected to people.

(ii) They play a significant role in promoting regional tendencies striking balance between what people have and what they aspire to have in future.

(iii) Since they are in touch with everyday life & problems of people they prove to be a platform to

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express the problems and demand solutions.

(a) very effective in mobilizing people

ex: Nagaland
Mizoram
Assam

(b) call attention of national leaders
and ~~requires~~ mandates immediate
action for the fulfilment of their
demands.

Regional parties are crucial for the
federal democracy like India to
balance the power centres of central
state, & regional government -

also mention
demerits and merits
have with only one
sided answer.

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9. Why is 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act considered as an important milestone in the evolution of Panchayat Raj system in India? (12 Marks)

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73rd constitutional amendment Act ¹⁹⁹²⁻⁹³ is considered as an important milestone in the evolution of Panchayat Raj system in India due to the following reasons:

(i) Demand for Panchayat Raj system in India was pronounced much earlier than 73rd constitutional amendment.

(ii) During ^{to} Congress Rule the plan could not materialize due to untimely fall of government.

(iii) During the reign of Sri. P.V. Narasimha Rao the Panchayat Raj institution became a reality.

The 73rd constitutional Amendment Act was enacted which inserted Schedule VII in constitution → allowing establishment of Panchayat Raj Institution, it also amended Section 9 of constitution.

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Here on the skeleton of Panchayat Raj
institutions in India got muscles &
life.

This was the first step towards
democratic decentralization through
constitutional means.

This helped in promoting democracy
at grass root level by making
villages units self regulating and
self controlling.

Gave wings to Mahatma Gandhi's
dreams to establish village as self
sufficient self governing units
(Directive principles 40, 43, 43A)

*Priority on points
important points
You have focused on
evolution of Panchayat Raj rather than
or with me about 73rd consty Panch
and what it entails*

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
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10. Discuss the effects of Globalization on old age people in India. (12 Marks)

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Globalization is a phenomenon which narrows the boundaries between global countries through trade, commerce and intercourse of life.

Globalization was preferred for the very own right reasons to promote structural reforms, economic stability, industrialization, employment, urbanization, financial empowerment & other higher opportunities.

But there exist another side of globalization which has had cascading effects on old age people in India.

POSITIVE EFFECTS

(i) With the advancement in science & technology following globalization geriatric care, world class health facilities are made available.

(ii) Old aged parents/grandparents can connect through WhatsApp, email, Facebook.

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& other social media platforms with their children / grandchildren & other family members on any corner of world.
a) Senior citizens started second earnings by becoming entrepreneurs to bring out the best in them & to own an identity for them.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- i) Migrations which happened due to seeking better job opportunities left old aged parents / grandparents at home towns → nuclear family, loss of ~~the~~ joint family system
- ii) Mechanical life - no emotional connect between children & parents, grandparents & grandchildren → only formal relations only.
- iii) promoted old age home cultures, abandonment of aging parents / grandparents
- iv) loneliness, social & emotional stigma, cheaters, suicides.

Technology can never be a replacement to human values & emotions

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
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Good answers
excellent word

11. 'Land reforms in India have changed traditional caste equations.' Explain. (12 Marks)

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According to United Nations "Land Reforms is the distribution of ~~excess~~ land from rich to poor."

Land Reforms of 1970 changed the traditional caste equations in the following way:

- (i) "Tiller is the owner" of land reforms strengthened the position of peasants in society.
- (ii) Earlier they were looked upon as last class citizens and were dominated exploited by the upper caste.
- (iii) Their women & children were under the mercy of landlords ~~Not now~~.
- (iv) This whole scenario got changed, now the peasant himself had rights to cultivate in land allotted to them. This
 - (a) Elevated his finances
 - (ii) Increased savings

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- i) gave substantial landholdings
- ii) peasant class started becoming empowered
- iii) this led to caste empowerment as well as their social status got elevated
- iv) started adopting ways & lives of upper caste people.
- v) gave rise to concept of dominant caste.
- vi) led to political entry of peasants

Overall land reforms in India changed the traditional caste equations of pure & impure, touchable & untouchable caste.

This led to

Exchange of culture
Exchange of civilization
Reduction in racial arrogances

Could have written about ex- or initiatives taken

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

12. Explain the features of Jajmani system in India. (12 Marks)

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Jajman is derived from vedic word 'Jajman' which means Patron.

In a Jajmani system there exists two groups servicing group and serviced group.

The service providing group is called Prajan / Anthprians / Kamins.

FEATURES

(i) Initially, Jajmani system started with the availing of services by dominant caste from Brahmins.

(ii) Later on it expanded to other service providing castes like barber, sweepers, barberman, goldsmith & others.

(iii) Mode of payment was kind like grains, vegetables & other goods of utility.

(iv) However cash was also used for payment of services.

a) caste based hereditary
It was hereditarily fixed that who
was Rajman & who was to be a
Khanin

b) Occupational security
Khanins were not worried of seeking
jobs for themselves / family as their
servicing work for Rajmans were already
fixed

c) Informal Relationship
Rajman & Khanin shared personal
informal relationship unlike a formal
relationship in recent times

d) Security of services
Rajmans didn't remove Khanins at will
not because he could not do so, but
because of difficulty in finding replace-
ment.

Traditional society worked on the
fabric of Rajmani System.

good ~~answer~~
document

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
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Understanding/Relevance		Total	

13. How did Green Revolution transform Indian agriculture?
Explain how Green Revolution led to social inequality and social unrest. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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The term Green Revolution refers to use of high yielding variety seeds to enhance agricultural yield. especially cereals, pulses, vegetables.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is considered as "father of green revolution in India".

TRANSFORMATION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE UNDER GREEN REVOLUTION

(i) India was a ship to mouth economy, we were completely dependant on imports of cereals, pulses from USA and other countries to feed the population.

(ii) There was food insecurity
(iii) Green revolution transformed the agricultural scenario by giving a tremendous impetus to cereals & food grain production.

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- ii) High yielding variety of seeds, use of chemical fertilizers increased output.
iii) Today ~~use of export~~ ^{importations} to other countries.

GREEN REVOLUTION → SOCIAL INEQUALITY
AND SOCIAL UNREST - ^{need to elaborate more}

ai) though green revolution increased agricultural yield, the per capita per availability of food grains was still low

- (u) Hunger & poverty still persist
(ii) Unequal distribution of benefits → only north states like Punjab, Haryana.
(iii) Southern states still facing yield problems

(v) Increase unorganised banking, middle men intervention, money lending at exorbitant rates, which led to bondedness, loss of land, indebtedness, migrations, farm suicides, exploitation of women & children of farmers & other inequalities.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

14. Discuss the role of pressure groups in deepening the reach of democracy in India. (12 Marks)

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Pressure group is a set of people who have a common goal or ideology and work for a common cause

a) Pressure groups today occupy the centre stage in seeking benefits of democracy

a) legislature & executive functionaries are highlighted by pressure groups & they persuade, persuade the government for more favours / policies to meet the desired ends.

(iv) It can strongly influence the course of law in India

ex Narmada Bachao Andolan

Chipko movement

ex

(v) Speeds up Public Delivery system

ex Role of NGOs,

Candidates
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role in Shrikhaya case
CBI enquiry for Sushant Singh Rajput
case etc

Benefits & care of workers

Ex

AICTU

UTU

Kisan Masdoor Sangh

Caste aspirations & Ideology

Kalitha Sangha

Vokkaligara Sangha

Communal

Muslim League

Sikh Association

Anglo Indian Association

Pressure group work endlessly to
throw light on the problems & seeking
reliefs from government

Could have
written more on
how they play an
important role
Demerit?

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

15. What are the threats faced by India with regard to National Integration? (12 Marks)

Candidates
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National Integration is neither an ideology nor a philosophy

It is a psychomoral base of a society. It expresses the dreams, desires, aspirations of people in a nation

India being the biggest ^{secular} democracy in the world has diverse ~~cultures~~, customs, religions, practices, beliefs.

off late being exposed to threats of National Integration

c) COMMUNALISM

Promotion of community sentiments by considering one's own community is superior to others, which is a biggest threat

(u) REGIONALISM

Promoting regional aspiration against that of national aspirations causing regional tendencies, conflicts & violence

Candidates
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TERRORISM

Creating fear in the name of god,
religion ideology. Carrying out suicide
bomb attacks, hijacking, bombing, his
was - biggest threat to sovereignty &
security

NAXALISM - INTERNAL TERRORISM

Influenced by Marxist ideology, mostly
educated unemployed poor take up
naxal activities causing damage to
smooth functioning of democracy.

CASTEISM

Worst atrocities, mob lynching setting into
ablaze / fire houses of Dalits

For India to retain her image in
the world community as a promoter &
follower of peace & love these threats
should be carefully handled &
wicked out gradually through education,
employment, empowerment, inclusiveness,
solidarity

Feedback (Do not write anything here)		
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Understanding/Relevance	Total	

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Good content for now
Now start thinking about
word limit
word limit
well

16. How does vote bank politics take place in India? What are measures to be taken to avoid vote bank politics? (12 Marks)

Candidates
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Vote bank politics refers to mobilizing the votes of a particular caste / group / community for vested political interests.

INDIAN SCENARIO

(1) promoting communalism, regionalism and casteism

(a) Building rift b/w upper and lower class of people

(u) Unorganised money lending and indirectly putting the debtors to vote for a particular community

(v) Greed of money - election malpractice

(v) Changing ideologies by creating helpful troubles in society like rape of dalits, communal violence,

(vi) faulty / false promises & real or imaginary expectations.

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MEASURES TO AVOID VOTE BANK POLITICS

- (i) Educate people
- (ii) promote awareness about rights, duties & obligations
- (iii) Economic empowerment of down trodden
- (iv) promote scientific temperament
(Article 18 Directive Principles)
- (v) Greater role of Election Commission at National State Regional level
- (vi) Strict legislations & punishments for the trouble mongers.
- (vii) Equitable political opportunities to all sections of people.

How does
vote bank
adversely affect us?
Examples?

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
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Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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17. Explain the birth and development of Naxalism in India.
(12 Marks)

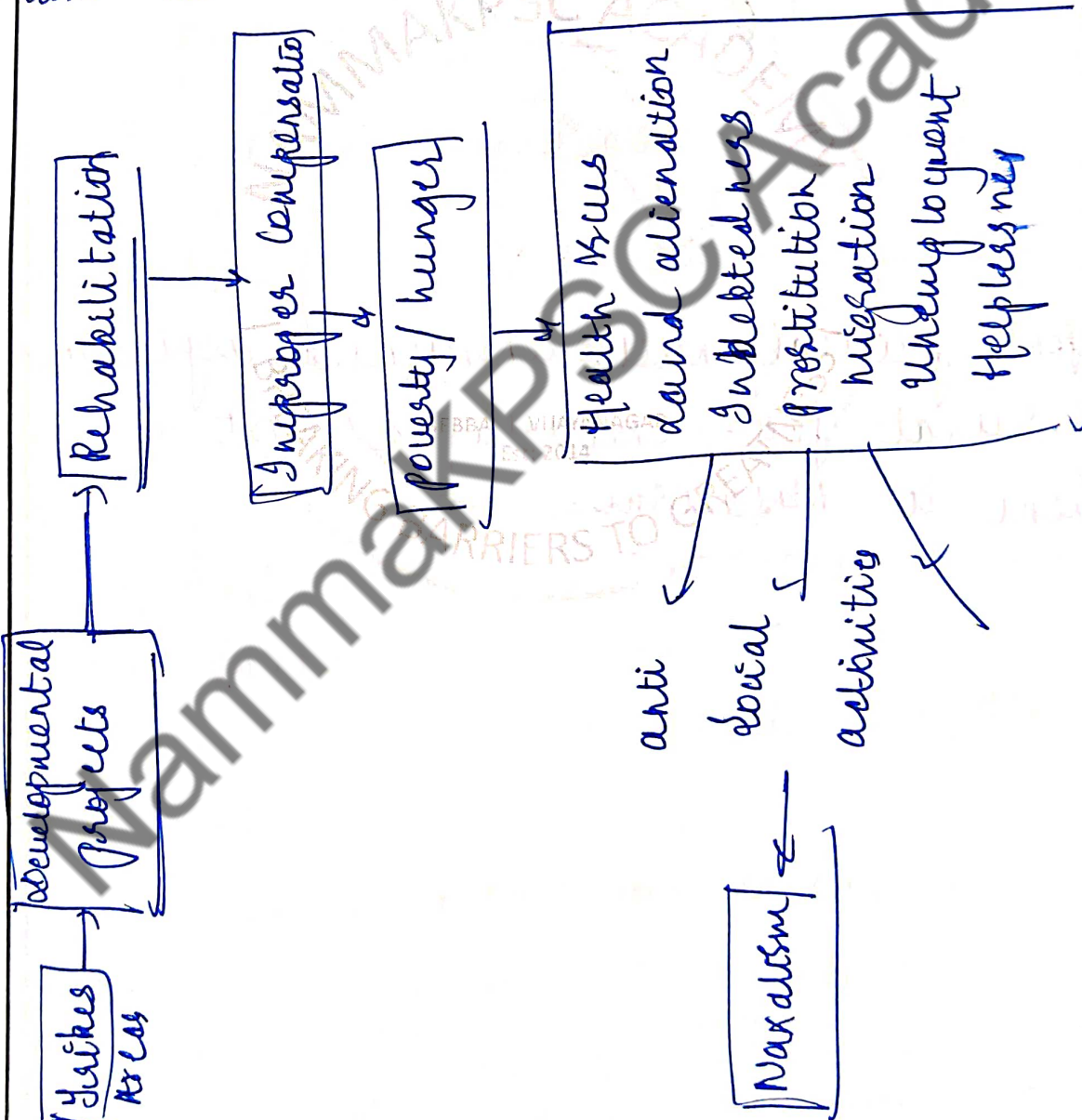
Naxalism is an ideology - it is an ideology which is in opposition to national integration, peace, harmony in society.

The birth of Naxalism in India can be traced to the tribal issue

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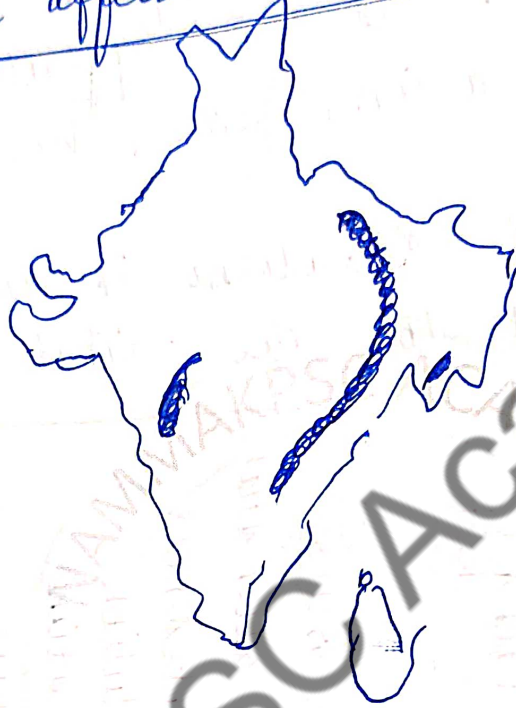
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CPS moist party in India is Marxal
Ideology

Marxal affected areas



poor political will, unfulfilled aspirations
of rural poor encouraged most of
them to Marxism.

Need
more content

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18. What are the problems faced by women at workplace? Mention the legislative safeguards available for working women in India. (12 Marks)?

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Women are always subjected to one / other harassments. The reason being the patriarchal mindset of viewing her as an object of fulfilment of man's sexual gratification, child bearing machine & being left out as a last grade citizen.

Do not
generalise

Problems of women at workplace

- (i) Making sexual advances promising higher pay, salaries ✓
- (ii) sexual harassments, abusive language & physical abuse ✓
- (iii) offered posts lower to male counter parts doubting her caliber ✓
- (iv) paid less when compared to male counterparts ✓
- (v) no timely promotions, incentives, hike in salaries, opportunities as their male counterpart gets.

motherhood, child bearing after marriage, lower access to education etc

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Legislative safeguards against women
in India

(a) Prevention of sexual harassment
at work place int.
- constitute committee to enquire to
sexual harassment complaints
- take appropriate actions, if req.

Legal

- right compensation
- transfer of women / trouble maker

(ii) Veshaka guidelines

more
content
can be added

also do not
generalise
all negative
issues

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

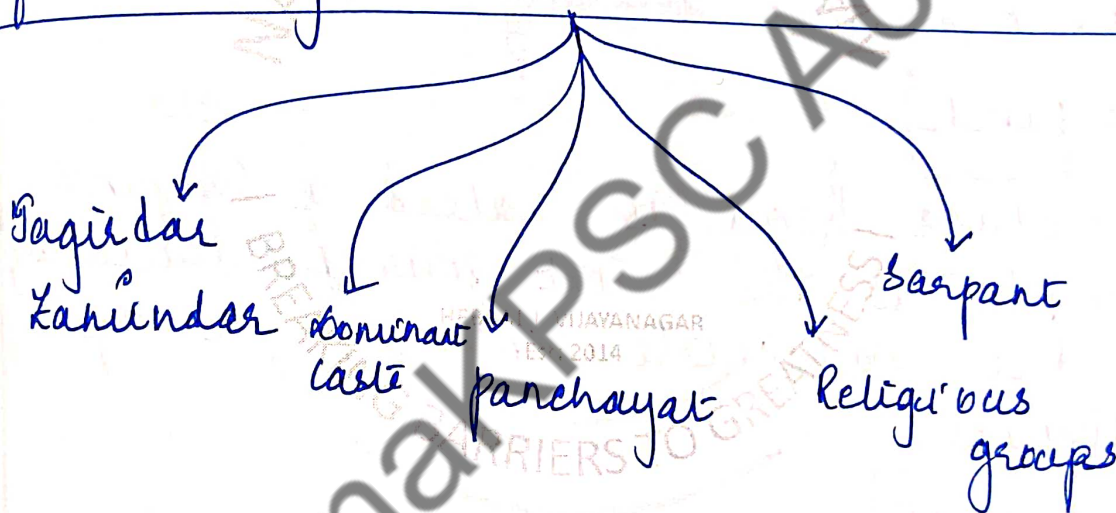
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19. Discuss the traditional power structure of a village community in India. (12 Marks)

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According to census 1991 village is a place having population of 5000 people population density > 400, at least 60% of people (male) engaged in agricultural activity

Traditional Power Structure of a village



Pargidar & Zamindars

Under Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalswari system of British era land was granted to Zamindars & Pargidars & they were to pay taxes to British & look into administration of village. This system no more exists.

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Dominant Caste

which had touchable status, landhold-
ings, numerical strengths ruled the
village community

ex: Vokkaligas
Reddys
Naidus
Rajputs

Religious Groups

Propagated the dominant role through
the myth of religion, relevant in
ancient India
ex: Brahmins

Sarpanch

Village head is called a Sarpanch.
She/he is the most powerful authority
in the administration of village
activities.

Panchayats

Taken form in recent times.
Proclaims democracy at grass root
levels by giving real powers to
villages

Good answer covered important points
Have also brought about
recent trends and changes
How changes have brought about

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/Relevance		Total	

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20. What is 'directed social change'? Explain with some examples. (12 Marks)

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Directed social change is a set of initiatives in view of pursuing a well defined objective.

It is directed towards specific goals & objectives

Example

a) Empowerment of women

1) Brahmo Samaj - Raja Ram Mohan Roy abolished sati with

help of Lord William Bentinck

2) Education of women - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Annie Besant, Savitri Phule

3) Widow Remarriage - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

a) Emancipation of Dalits

Labour Party of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

↳ All India Scheduled Caste Federation

Sathya Shodak Samaj of Jyoti Ba Phule

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Other examples

Saachi Bhavath Khyar

Beti Bachao Beti Padao

Nali Kali

ASHA

SHG

Need
more
contents

Should
have focused
on these
points

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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21. Explain the various dimensions of corruption in India.
(10 Marks)

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Corruption has a wider base of connotation.

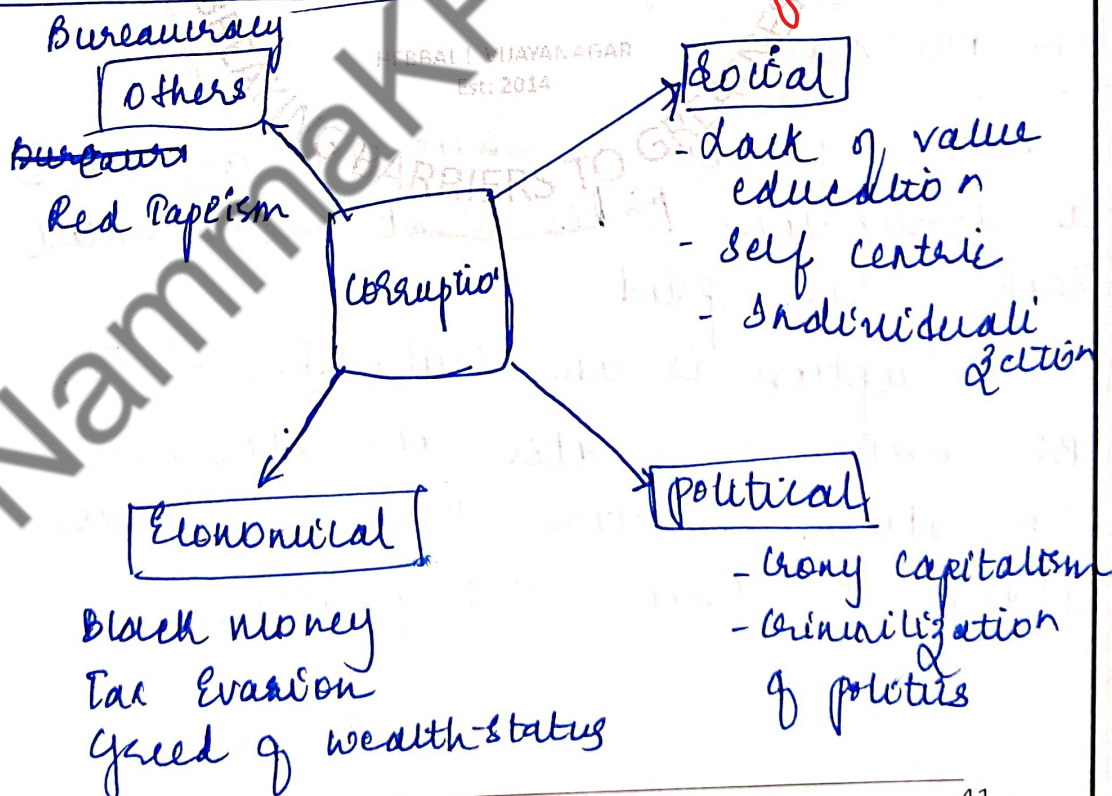
India's rank is 80th in Global Corruption Perception Index with a score 40 [0 - Most Corrupt, 100, - very clean]

In 2020 → Transparency International

This evidently proves corruption is still rampant and social evil in India

dark of value education
self centric
individualistic action

Various Dimensions



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Social Dimensions

Due to lack of morale & value education. Too much emphasis on self individualization

Political

Vote bank politics, crony capitalism, amassing wealth, election propaganda, election promises

Economic

Tax evasion, black money transactions, faulty taxation, lack of effective legislation & policies

Bureaucracy

Red Tapeism in bureaucracy leads to corruption. Files won't move until bribes are paid.

Corruption is an evil. RTI, CVC, ED, CBI have a greater role along with legislature, Executive, Judiciary, mass media to tackle the problem.

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writing well marked and
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