

Que-1 Deepfakes is defined as creating fake image or video using technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning etc.

Impact of deepfake on Indian society:

- fake news :

Videos or photos created using deepfakes can create ~~chaos~~ chaos in the society such as spreading rumours, fuelling conflicts leading to law & order situation.

- fraud :

in identification of beneficiaries for social welfare schemes, leading to exclusion of deserving beneficiaries.

- Indignity

Deepfakes can be used to create indecent videos of women threatening their dignity.

So, deepfakes has presented an excellent example of technology becoming master rather than being a servant to humanity.

Que-2 Peasant movements refers to the struggle of peasant class against the exploitative revenue policies of Britishers (Zamindari policy, forcible indigo cultivation etc.) & against exploitative moneylenders. For example: Champaran, Satyagrah, Tebhaga struggle etc.

Reasons for rise of these movements

- Rise of Nationalism:

Economic critique of Britishers by Dada Bhai Naoroji, Nana Sahi Panikar etc. aroused the feelings of antipathy towards economic policies of British rule. This rose the enthusiasm amongst the peasant class also to raise voice against unjust practices.

Example: Pabna revolt (by  
It forced to the passing of

- Formation of Congress

Congress provided a platform to discuss & deliberate the issues regarding the suffering of every section of the society.

All India  
Rise of Kisan Sabha in 1936 led to an organised efforts for the peasants suffering

### - Emergence of Gandhi

#### • Champan Satyagrah

Person like Rajendra Prasad disused the plight of indigo planters of Champaran district with Gandhiji. Because of efforts of Gandhiji, Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-haq etc. led the Britisher to compensate the peasants.

• Other peasant movements included Bardoli Satyagrah of no revenue payment by Sardar Patel.

All these movements show the consequences of motivation provided by great leaders to the masses & they not only raised their voice for their own suffering but also participated in the Indian freedom struggle.

Que-3 Women Empowerment refers to the

empowering women in the social, cultural, political & economic spheres of life so that they can take their own decisions regarding life choices.

Women Empowerment & its linkage with poverty alleviation

- Women Empowerment

- Right to education (at all levels)
- Increased participation in economic activities
- Increased representation in legislature
- Increased participation in bureaucracy
- upliftment of tribal women & disabled women.

- If all these aspects of women empowerment are strengthened & equality in all spheres of life are provided then it can lead to poverty alleviation. How? :-

• Because of increased educational qualification & increased participation in economic activities.

⇒ • Increased personal income.

- So can afford nutritious food for the family.
- Red malnutrition & improved health indicators like reduction in MMR, IMR.
- Informed/aware women can make better reproduction decisions so better health of infants as well as mother.

This is how, there is a linkage between Women Empowerment & poverty alleviation.

Govt. has also taken few steps like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme, Right to inheritance of property to women, Standup India schemes etc.

This is how the goal of SDG 1 - No poverty, SDG 2 - No hunger, SDG 5 - Gender equality can be ensured.

Ques 4 National freedom movement can be divided into 3 phases -

Phase 1 :- (1885-1905) :- Moderate phase.

Phase 2 :- (1905-1916) :- Extremist phase.

Phase 3 :- (1916-1947) :- Gandhian phase.

Gandhiji played a very significant role in the national freedom struggle based on the principles of Satyagrah & non-violence. He organised few significant movements like Non-cooperation Movement (1921), Civil Disobedience movement (1930) & Quit India Movement (1942).

QIM vs CDM & NCM

• CDM was organised after Cripps Mission failed to satisfy Indian demands & Gandhiji organised a Dandi March to violate Salt laws.

Similarly NCM was also properly organised over a period of time for Khilafat wrongs, Swaraj & Punjab wrongs.

But QIM was a spontaneous movement because

- It was a sea change movement against the participation of British India <sup>in</sup> against the fight against Nazis without consulting the legislature & Congress.
- The day QIM was announced, all the prominent leaders of national movement were arrested & hence the movement sprouted out of spontaneity & was left leaderless.
- Gandhiji's moral support to the people & call for 'Do or Die' sparked the movement.

This is how QIM was spontaneous participation of masses as compared to ~~the~~ <sup>NCM</sup> & CDM.

QIM played a very significant role in the struggle as it was a violent movement.

Que-6 Recent Pandemic of COVID-19 has hampered

every sector of the society & economy. The unforeseen event requires extraordinary efforts to cure its impacts on the society.

Negative impacts on the Indian women

### Social impact

• Education : - Switching to digital platform for e-education has burdened them relatively more because of existing digital divide (between male & female).

- Because of job loss of parents, girls would be forced to do household chores & labour works.

• Health :

- Because of increased attention on corona patients, the regular health services like pre-natal checkups, institutional deliveries etc. were paid less attention, hampering their health.

• Increased burden of family care,



- Job loss ~~of women~~ leading to psychological burden.
- Increased incidences of domestic violence & torture.
- Harassment faced by migrant women.

### Economic Impacts

- Jobs lost → increased economic vulnerability
- More women employed in unorganised sector so no economic & social security.

This pandemic has further burdened the already burdened & discriminated sector of our society. In such unforeseen circumstances, the govt. must play a proactive role like US govt declared "Suppress Corona, not your voices", Strengthening the one stop centres etc.

Ques-8 'Swaraj' meaning 'self-rule' was one of the goal of the national freedom movements.

Gandhiji paid attention to the swaraj & was one of the goals of movements like Non-cooperation movement.

Role of Women in the struggle of attaining 'Swaraj':-

- Home rule league by Annie-Besant in 1916.
- During Non-cooperation Movement:

- Women played an important role by boycotting foreign clothes & goods like bangles.

• During Quit India Movement

- Prominent leaders like Usha Mehta, Annie Besant etc. played an important role in running underground movements.

• During Civil Disobedience movement

- Women boycott purdah pratha to show liberation. & participated with great enthusiasm.
- Sarojini Naidu led the movement at Vedaranyam.

• During struggle - Torque - struggle period:

- Women played an important role in popularizing charkha.

So, the role of women was very significant to the race to swaraj. The freedom from British rule was achieved by the equal role played by every section of the society.

Que-9 There is a correlation between social problems like untouchability, social discrimination and environmental problems like forest degradation.

Correlation :-

Environmental problems like

- Water scarcity, groundwater depletion
  - leads to social conflicts among various communities.
  - leads to polygamy i.e. water wives.
- Decreasing forest cover
  - violation of rights to habitat & livelihood

## of Scheduled tribes & forest dwellers

- Discrimination with SC & ST, population.
- Climate change: reducing natural resources, so social conflicts - unethical exploitation.
- Lack of proper waste management
- leads to social problems like untouchability & exploitation of manual scavengers.

So, there must exist a correlation between environmental conservation and social empowerment of the society, then sustainable development can be ensured & goals like SDG goal 10 - reduced inequality, SDG - goal 6 - clean water & sanitation. can be achieved.

Question Gandhiji was a lawyer by profession, & he went to South Africa to practise law. But there he observed the racial discrimination faced by Indians & other blacks because of British rule. There he struggled & developed the ideas & practices like Non-violence, Sarvodaya, Swaraj & Satyagrah.

Impact of these ideas on history :-

- Non-Violence & Satyagrah

- Focused on legitimacy of actions & thoughts with peaceful actions against injustice.
- Through this he focused on ethical means & not on the end goal.
- Reflected in actions :- NCM, CDM, taking no mass action during WWII.

- Sarvodaya

- Overall development of the society.
- Through this he emphasized on the

freedom from ~~discriminating~~ & exploitative British  
rule as well as discriminatory social  
evils like untouchability.

• Reflected in practices like

- working for the upliftment of Harijans.

- ~~prop~~ popularising Charkha & labour  
⇒ dignity of labour.

• Post-independence: social welfare schemes  
for SCs, STs, women.

- Swaraj

- self rule & freedom from social  
evils.

- led to steps like NAM (Non-Alignment  
Movement).

All these ideas impacted the historical  
events & also the constitution framing  
& reflected in encapsulation of fundamental  
rights, DPSP etc.

Que-13 Scheduled tribes are those tribes or communities as are deemed under A-342 of Indian Constitution.

- President specify the tribes or communities to be declared as scheduled tribe in respective state or UT.
- Lokur Committee was set up to decide the criteria to declare scheduled tribe -
  - Primitive traits - Distinct culture
  - Backwardness - Geographic isolation
  - Shyness to come in contact with other communities.
- As per 2011 census, India have 8.6% of total population as scheduled tribe.
- Problems faced by them
  - Related to land & livelihood
    - Lack of ownership rights over the land.
    - Land acquisition & their displacement.
    - Decline in forest area.

## - Developmental issues

- Poor quality of health & education services.
- Inadequate housing & sanitation problem.
- Poor health indicators due to primitive & unhygienic health practices.
- Inefficient implementation of 73rd & 74th constitutional act. & PESA (Panchayat Extension to scheduled Areas).
- Inadequate representation in legislature
- Discrimination by majority communities

## Wayout

- Strengthening & transparent working of NCST (National Commission for Scheduled Tribes).
- People's participation & adequate rehabilitation of them in case of land acquisition as per the provision of Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- Proper ownership & use rights under forest Rights Act, 2006.



Ques 15 Socio-religious reform movements like Arya Samaj, efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy & Sayyid Ahmad Khan etc played an important role in the 19th century for the upliftment of the society & awakening <sup>in</sup> them ~~for~~ the national consciousness.

### - Movements and their actions

#### ① Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- established Brahmo samaj.
- Believed in monotheism (belief in 1 god)
- worked for ban on Sati practice.
- women's right to inheritance of property.
- Essential oneness of all religions.
- Against idolatry practice.

#### Significance

- Upliftment of women's status & hence women empowerment.
- message of religious tolerance & rationality.
- Rationality & humanism was promoted.

## ② Ishvar Chand Vidyasagar

- efforts included widow remarriage, women's right to inherited property & child marriage

### Significance

- Women empowerment

## ③ Dayanand Saraswati

- established Arya Samaj.
- established Dayanand Anglo-Vedic schools & Gurukuls.
- promoted women education.
- criticised caste system

### Significance

- Women empowerment & education & social equality was promoted.

## ④ Vivekananda

- religious tolerance, preached Sama Shrama Sambhava.
- Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.
- promoted local self govt.

## Significance

- harmony & love & peace among the religious communities
- message of universal brotherhood

## Sayyed Ahmad Khan

- established Scientific societies.

## Significance

- promote scientific temper

This is how the messages & teachings of the 19th century reform movements can be used in the present context to solve the persistent problems like communal violence, gender inequality & ethnic conflicts.

Que-19 <sup>from</sup> Second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century till

India got independence was the phase of British economic policy named as "finance - capitalism".

- During this period (second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century), several nations in Europe were industrialised. So to compete with them, Britain decided to make large investments in India in various fields like railways, roads, postal system, banking system etc.
- The period saw an increased ~~invest~~ foreign investment in India due to cheap labour, cheap raw materials & market in India & neighbouring areas.
- The capital which was plundered from India was reinvested in the form of debt in various sectors.
- These large investments were ultimately to be paid by Indian taxpayers, while the benefits went to the British.
- These policies of ~~British~~ British did not allow

The rise of modern industries as had happened in other European countries.

This is how by the British economic policies, India's <sup>economy</sup> became British colonial economy as the British was maintaining the control & maximize profits from India.

Que-20 Urbanisation as a concept has 2 meanings:-  
One is increasing urban population & other is increasing urban way of life to the rural areas.

'Unplanned urbanisation' has created

— Problem related to development & progress:

SDG goal 11  
Sustainable & clean cities.

- Increased population in urban areas (urbanisation) without industrialisation & strong economic base.
- It leads to increased population in unorganized sector at low wage scale & inefficient working conditions.

- It also has 'paradox of urban job creation'  
i.e. as more & more employment opportunities  
in organised sector by govt. would be  
provided, more migration to urban areas  
will occur.

— Problems related to inequality & health

- Unplanned urbanisation gives rise to slums, characterised by inadequate living facilities (houses), sanitation, & drinking water facilities, roads, health & education facilities etc.
- Because of above all factors, there arises a gap between have & have nots in terms of houses with better quality of facilities, hospitals, education, immunisation facilities & employment opportunities.  
So it arises inequality.
- Because of lack of proper data & adequate funds & functions with urban local governance, better services are not provided.

So, the need of the hour is to implement govt-schemes like PM Awas Yojana, National Health Mission, Smart cities & overhauling of urban local governance (74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993).

Que-18 India is a democratic nation as envisaged by our forefathers of our nation. Constitution has described the type of polity as Republic, sovereign, democratic, secular & socialist country.

Indian society is characterised as multi-religious, multiethnic, multi-social, multi-cultural society.

Challenges for India as a Nation :-

→ Caste system

- Each varna was divided into multiple castes.

Caste consciousness is dangerous to democracy.

It is a closed system with no social mobility.

- Caste-based politics & mobilisation of people on the basis of caste.
- Rising demand for reservation.
- Caste based violence. - Honour killings etc.

### → Linguistic jingoism

- Around 180 languages & more than 500 dialects exists in our nation. So affinity with language is also a threat to harmony & peace of the country.
- States to be formed on the linguistic lines.
- Hindi vs Non-Hindi states issue. & official language issue.
- 3 language formula issue.

### → Communalism

- Rising cases of communal violence like Gujarat riots of 2002, Muzaffarpur riots etc.
- Mob lynching (Eg: of Akhlesh Khan).
- Vigilantism

### → Regionalism

- Demand for separate states like Vidarbha.



- Demand for more autonomy.
- Secessionist movements like Khalistan, movement etc.

### → Inequality & economic challenges

- Prosperous states like Kerala, TN vs states like UP, Bihar, Rajasthan.
- Good state of agriculture in Haryana & Punjab vs Rajasthan.

Despite all the problems mentioned above, India is the largest democracy in the world. It has been possible to survive all these disparities by quasi-federal nature of our state, carrot & stick approach etc.

Ques-16 This pandemic of COVID-19 has led to the lockdown of the economic activities so migrants migrated back to their native places i.e. reverse migration occurred.

It would cause problem to the regions of reverse migration in following way:-

### - Social problems

- Lack of Housing facilities & sanitation in the rural areas for migrants returned back.
- Students studying in urban areas will not get learning opportunities.
- Due to job loss, inability to afford food, health facilities etc.
- Lack of capacity of local government organisations to meet the demands of returned migrants.
- violation of human rights:
- Vulnerability of women to harassment & crime would further increase.
- It may lead to increased consumption of alcohol & hence more crime in the society.

## - Economic problems

### • Job loss

- So increased pressure on agriculture & MGNREGA.
- Further increase in unemployment rate (already very high at 6.1% as per PLFS survey 2019).
- Increase in informal sector of economy.

### • In urban areas

- Lack of labour so less production.

### • Labour laws

- To boost economy from slowdown, several states have liberalised the labour laws, hence red exploitation of labour - child labour etc.

### • Lack of credit

- Due to increased NPAs, banks are reluctant to give credit to these migrants who are willing to open their own enterprises.

So, the need of the hour is to have integrated approach between source & recipient areas about how to deal with the issues of labour & migrants.

PM Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojna, Street vendors Credit facilities etc. are the right steps in this direction.

Que-14 Linguistic diversity of India is its unique feature & is represented as India have about 180 languages & about 540 dialects belonging to 5 linguistic families. There are both challenges & significance of this diversity.

### Challenges associated-

- Demand for linguistic states.
  - Andhra Pradesh (1<sup>st</sup> such states).
  - Telangana
- so against the cooperative federation & integrity of the nation.
- Debate over hindi vs non hindi states

- creates hatred & antipathy.
- issue over official language of union.
- 3-language formula for educational institutes.

### - Linguistic minorities

- threat over the existence of language.
  - Many tribal languages have already extincted.
- Demand to be included in the 8th schedule.

### Significance

- Indian society is known for unity in diversity following the "Mosaic" model.
- Multicultural society so multiple languages maintains the cultural aspect & affinity among the members of particular language.

### Govt. initiatives to protect linguistic diversity

- Fundamental rights to protect their language & establish educational institutes by minorities. (Article-28 & 29).

- National Commission for Linguistic Minorities.
- Setting up various commissions like Fazl Ali Commission, JVP Commission & Dhar Commission.

So, the need of the hour is to protect the languages from extinction & prevent inter-linguistic conflicts & hence maintain harmony & progress of the nation.

Ques-7 Secularism is defined as the equal

- treatment of all religions & equality within the religion. There are 2 models of secularism
- Western model (foreg- in America) &
  - Indian model.

Difference between Western & Indian model of secularism

Western Model

- Mutual exclusion of state & religion i.e. principled distance of state & religion.
- ~~Form~~ ~~only~~ State cannot hinder the activities of religious communities as long as they are legal.

Indian Model

- State provide equal protection to all religions.
- State can ban the illegitimate practices of any religious community Eg: ban on untouchability.