

U.P.S.C.

Language is one of the ethnic identity that brings consciousness of similar kind among people.

(e.g) Punjabi speaking people in Canada have good bond.

Promotion of regional language in higher education will have multiplier effect:

① It bring sense of collectivity among the people of language hence improve solidarity among members, thus functional for society.

② It will help in promoting local culture at larger level and promote sense of pride among member.

③ It will reduce the regional gap existing between different states.

(e.g) Local language of J&K less promoted as not part of higher education.

U.P.S.C.

4) It will promote the interest of the children and will enhance enrolment from lower strata of society
(e.g) Lower cast children lack knowledge of English so, feel scared to join schools.

5) Reduce the gender-divide as girls lack access to English medium education because of belief that they will not be able to understand.

Despite this it will enhance various issues like regionalism, problem in understanding, can further enhance the divide in society.

Thus education should be imparted in such a way that it balance regional interest and education at large.

U.P.S.C.

Gender inequality according to TAN Ashby is institutionalised in society in form of patriarchy which cause lower position of women with respect to men.

Gender inequality impact labor participation rate and opportunity in various sectors

① Women lacks opportunity because of social structure being designed on biological basis i.e. women sexual division of labour as said by Talcott Parson

② It leads to lack of access to education because of the belief that they are "Baya Dhan" which is needed for job at various level.

③ Women are seen as mere consumer and even if they work they payed wage

U.P.S.C.

low wages as explained by Karl Marx.

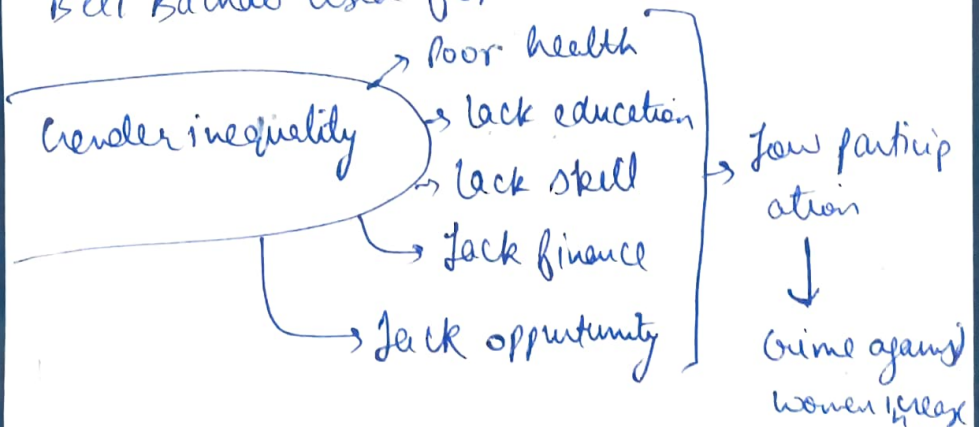
④ Gender specific infrastructure is lacked which further impact opportunity and participation.

(e.g) Female toilets are lacked.

⑤ Government schemes related to women are not implemented properly which also impact participation.

(e.g) 80% of fund for Beti Bachao

Beti Bachao used for advertisement.



Gender sensitisation is the need of hour to promote gender identity and bring equality in society

U.P.S.C.

Social change refers to tangible, visible changes - in institutional, values, norms of various aspect of society i.e. social, economic, political.

Social Media role in bringing change in mobilisation, awareness & collective action.

→ It help in enhancing the reach to wider society thus lead to more awareness.

(e.g.) social media campaign by political party during election.

→ It enhance the collective consciousness among members through features like reels, shorts etc.

(e.g.) Trend of Hinduism will promote collective consciousness

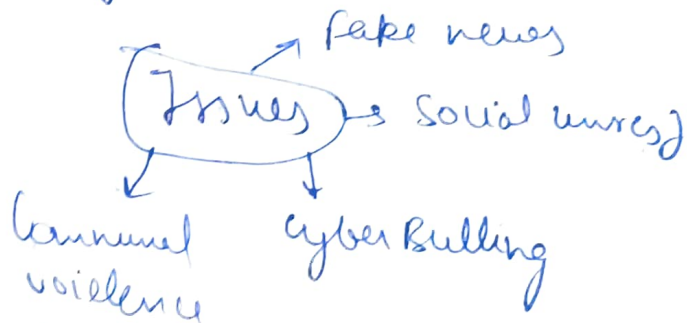
U.P.S.C.

↳ It helps in spreading information very fast and rapidly thus promotes drastic change.

(e.g.) Announcement of lockdown on social media help migrant to deal with situation.

↳ Social media help in bring change in ^{during} ~~at~~ social issue ~~time~~ attitude.

(e.g.) COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy reduce by social media.



↳ It is double edged sword, thus should be used for positive change.

U.P.S.C.

Democratic freedom refers to liberty to an individual to work as per the democratic values and have the rights such as equality, justice, etc.

Democratic freedom exist without economic ~~to~~ equality.

① Despite economic disparity still every person in society has right to participate in political process.

(e.g) Article 324 provides right to vote.

② Government schemes are implemented for all in society.

(e.g) National food security act.

③ Every individual has right to speech and expression irrespective of his economic position.

(e.g) Farmer protested against farm bill.

U.P.S.C.

- 4) Constitution treats all the members equally whether rich or poor -
(e.g) Article 14, 15, 16 etc.

Democratic freedom cannot exist without economic equality

- Karl Marx explained that have class dominates super structure also thus -
no democratic freedom to have not -
(e.g) Education, politics dominated by capitalist class
- Lack of opportunity to poor as no skill, no education, no voice so no democratic freedom.

Thus economic equality leads to equality in all aspects of society which promotes democratic freedom as stated by Marx in 'Das Capital'

U.P.S.C.

Welfare schemes refers to schemes aims at bringing positive change in lives of lower section of society to ensure equality in society. (e.g) P.D.S for food to all

Welfare schemes at rural & agrarian level reduced social stratification in society :

- 1) It has lead to social mobility of lower caste.
(e.g) Land Reform provided land to landless which enhanced their economic prospect.
- 2) It has provided employment opportunity for women who are marginalised.
(e.g) MNREGA scheme, National Rural Livelihood mission.

U.P.S.C.

(iii) It has reduced urban-rural gap in society and lead to reduction in gap in social state of urban elite and rural poor.

(e.g) PM Gram Sadak Yojana, e-NAM etc

(iv) It has enhanced participation of marginalised in various aspects of society.

(e.g) LCBTR in Jobs, Women

President of India, Women sarpanch because of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation.

But despite this it is argued that welfare scheme promoted interest of haves class and were particularistic by A.K. Desai. Benefit was reaped

by few region, religion, class.

Need of the hour is proper implementation for enhancing equality in society.