

GS Advanced Program 2023**Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : 692009

Name		
Email ID.		
Roll No.		
Mobile No.	Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Do you agree that the child labour in India is not only a consequence of poverty, rather it is born out of complexities of attitudes?

ILO has defined child labour as a work that deprives a child from his childhood, potential and dignity which is harmful for his physical and mental development. As per census 2011, out of total child population 3.9% are engaged in child labour.

Though, poverty is one of the pertinent reason of child labour because the parents send their children to work to support family income, there are other reasons involved such as:

a) Socio-cultural reasons - It is believed that if parents will send their child to work early, he will become more wise and mature.

- b) Functionalism - Due to historically less emphasis given on vocational education in schools, parents for vocational training preferred to send their child to a factory than school.
- c) Gendered dimension - one of the undermined reasons ~~is~~ is undermining the child labour of girl-child. due to gender specific roles in our patriarchal society. Their household child labour is uncounted for.
- d) Intersectional - Due to their historical marginalization and less resources they are major victim of child labour.

Way forward - a) Attitudinal change - many people don't even consider it a problem. However, NGO's such as M. Venkat-rangaiah Foundation is creating awareness in 500 villages.

- b) Broaden the definition of child labour and also include household labour of girl child.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2) Transgender persons (Protection of rights) Act 2019
undermines the rights of the individuals it
seeks to protect?

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Q.3)

Why communalism has remained a major pol. tool in independent India? Why hasn't the focus of development over come the communal forces?

Communalism means attachment and allegiance to one's own community

How its still a tool?

- a) Politicization of it - Use of religion to mobilize masses creates rifts in the society and various time it happens in political rallies
- b) Skewed development - Due to unequal development across all religious communities bring sense of otherness. Ex Sachar Committee findings showed how development hasn't reached muslim community.

c) Trust deficit - Sometimes there is trust deficit between two communities due to some historical reason or riots.

d) Social media - unregulated hate posts often based on incorrect information lead to disharmony.

e) Media - Communalization of evening debates is becoming a norm as even pointed out by SC.

How very development hasn't replaced communalism?

a) Our ingrained conservatism - still in India people are sensitive towards religion.

b) Ineffectiveness of ECI - ECI is toothless in regulating hate speeches in pol. rallies.

c) Lack of education - Masses aren't aware that development as their agenda can improve their lives.

Conclusion: To dilute communalism, we need modernization, separation of use of religion in elections and awareness in masses through education.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.4)

what are the probable reasons for increase in Juvenile delinquency in India? Suggest the suitable measures?

Juvenile delinquency means involvement of minors in crimes. According to Crime in India report, case of Juvenile delinquency has increased by 60% in last 15 years.

Reasons

- a) Strain → due to removal of positive influence in life such as friends, family members etc or due to negative stimuli ~~influences~~ such as child abuse and neglect, physical punishment etc.
- b) Subcultivism - due to bad peer group he will learn anti-social behaviour which will lead to crime.

c) Sometimes there is a belief that whoever one study he cannot become such and hence one had to adopt criminal path.

d) Family - a child imitate anti social behaviour where there are disorder in families.

e) Neighbourhood - due to surrounding environment socialization gets affected.

Measures to be taken

a) Family counselling - needs to be done so that child gets proper socialization.

b) Economic development - so that neighbourhood can be upgraded, and avenues of recreation and education increases.

c) Substance abuse education - should be provided by gov in collaboration with WHO's like STARS already working on the issue.

d) Youth mentoring and sheltering can be done.

Conclusion: The exploitation of children is one of the many ills in society. This delinquent behaviour of child is due to his abusive past, hence its important to eradicate this practice to control Juvenile delinquency.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.5)

According to the UN world population prospects report 2022, the population of older persons is increasing both in numbers and as a share of total population. What are the common challenges India faces. Suggest the remedies to tackle this challenge?

In India an elderly or a senior citizen is the one who has attained the age of 60 years.

As per UN world population prospect report the population of elderly (65+) will rise from 10% in 2022 to 16% in 2050.

And, as per National statistical office (NSO) data on "Elderly in India" report from 2021 to 2031 there would be 41% increase in elderly population.

Challenges

- a) Feminization of elderly - It is biologically proven that women live greater than men and data of India reflects that. We have 1028 female elders over 1000 males. & they are more vulnerable than men.
- b) Nuclear families - due to change in family values and coming of nuclear families the old age joint family system which ensured social security of elderly has been eliminated.
- c) Lack of healthcare → insurance cover is very less 9% of rural males and 41% in urban who are in formal sector and for female it is 3.9% rural & 38% urban and large part of workforce is in informal sector.
- d) Social stigma - has lead to 'dependency anxiety' elderly don't tell about their health issues to not to be seen as burden on family.
- e) Domestic violence - by their own children. One of the main reason for this property issue and these incidents goes unreported because dependency of elderly on those very perpetrators.

Remedies -

a) Though government is providing benefits like such as Vanishree mediclaim policy for elderly of age 60-80 years. It offers sum of 1-2 lakh for critical illness and pension schemes such as PM Vaya Vandana Yojana (PM VVY) by LIC. There is more needs to be done such as:

- a) We need to encourage start-ups to create tech powered solutions to the problems of elderly.
- b) India is a signatory to Madrid International Plan of Action on ageing (Mipaa) and it must formulate policy based on it.
- c) Extra emphasis should be given on women elderly issues in policy making.
- d) Such mechanisms should be created that the benefit of schemes must be reflected on ground and for this accountability must be ensured.
- e) General awareness must be created so that beneficiaries know the schemes which are running for them.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) Apart from women education and women empowerment schemes, what interventions can help change the patriarchal attitude of society towards women?

Patriarchy is a social system in which men holds the primary power and predominate in the roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property.

Patriarchy manifests itself into gender roles and that in turn lead to gender inequality as per UN Human Development report, gender inequality index, gender overall progress in bridging gender inequality has been slowing over the years.

What can be done apart from women education and government schemes

a) Inculcating gender equality ideas early in a child through family socialization. for ex. if a family teach cooking to the male child which is usually considered to be the work related to girls. He will not be biased when he will grow up

b) Autonomy to women - women should be allowed to take their own decision whether its related to career, marriage etc.

c) Making care work neutral - Care work is traditionally associated with women hence only they are provided maternity leave this is kind of institutionalizing gender roles hence, along with paternity leave, paternity

leaves should also be considered.

Primary education should be gender neutral -

Gender biasness comes from our textbooks. For ex, in books it will be always a girl child who would be cooking or doing household chores. This needs to be balanced. Boys must also be shown doing such work so that gender-stereotypes don't come up. National curriculum framework (NCF) has already taken a welcome step in this direction.

Greater participation in economic sphere - financial autonomy is important for decision making autonomy. Hence women must be encouraged to take part in financial activities as Waste Womenomics of Shinzo Abe suggests.

Conclusion - The education and empowerment schemes are necessary to support women but changing patriarchal attitude requires fundamental work.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.7) How does patriarchy impact the position of working women in India?

Patriarchy is a social institution in which the men hold the primary power and predominate the role of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property.

Patriarchy leads to gender roles and stereotypes and that further leads to gender inequality.

How patriarchy impacts working women

a) Velvet ghetto or pink collarization

due to gender roles and stereotypes, some jobs are to be believed should be done by women. Ex. nursing, cooking, teaching, air hostess etc. As these

jobs are female dominated, they have less bargaining power.

Glass ceiling - It is an invisible barrier that prevents women to rise in vertical hierarchy. As per The Economist Glass Ceiling Index (GCI) done on OECD countries, the share of women in management has flatlined last year by 34%. This is due to the inherent patriarchal perception that women are not good decision makers.

Low wages as compared to men - As per ILO Global Wage Report, India has highest wage gap of 34% and it has been ranked 135 among 146 countries. Low wages → low financial autonomy → exploitation.

Household work - Due to gender specific roles embedded in our early childhood through socialization. Women are expected to stay at home and do household chores. Hence, this affects their economic participation.

Social stigma against women working outside

A 2016 survey by EPW finds that around 40% - 60% of men and women believe that if a husband is earning good, women should not work.

W-F - (a) Family's socialization should be gender neutral

(b) Modernizing family and societal values

(c) Gender neutral schooling as already mooted by NCF

(d) Sensitizing men on issues of women.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9