



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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Forum IAS

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Do you agree that child labour in India is not only a consequence of poverty, rather it is born out of complex multitude of challenges? Also explain suitable solutions.

According to the census 2011, in India there are 10 million children involved in child labour.

Multitude of challenges for child labour.

① Economic → Demand - Nature of work
[ex:] Plantation work, Carpet manufacturing
→ Supply side - lack of schools, poverty

② Socio-cultural - it is believed that by working - a person become more responsible - adhering to cultural heritage - results in child labour.

③ Gender dimension - girls are believed to be not given education - as it would be of no use - patriarchal mindset - lead to child labour.

④ Intersectional dimension - Bihar case study - SC (56%) and ST (56%) are discriminated and are forced to leave school - end up in child labour.

Measures to tackle

- ① Role of civil society - [eg] Kailash Satyarthi against child labour - inclusion of ILO 182.
- ② Government steps to tackle poverty and inequality to address intersectional dimension
- ③ Role of family - address Patriarchy and inclusion of children into education
therefore, there is a dire need to tackle the issue because - Every single minute matters, every child matters and every childhood matters.

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. Examine.

According to NHRC, 50-68% of transgenders never attended schools and 96% of them have faced discrimination.

To tackle this issue the government brought Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019:-

- ↳ Defines Transgender.
- ↳ Ban on discrimination
- ↳ Role of DM- in identifying by giving certificated
- ↳ Ban on Beggary.
- ↳ Establishment of National Council of Transgenders

Issues related to The Act

- ① The Act was not consulted before came into force.

- ② It criminalises beggary without providing any other alternative for employment.
- ③ Violates NALSA Judgment of Supreme Court - not given any affirmative action in education and employment.
↳ Also, not given right of self-identification
- ④ Low awareness among the masses about the act - still transgender population faces issues of discrimination.
- ⑤ Low punishment / penalties imposed on discrimination.

Having said so, there has been many government programmes going on to tackle the issue such as Time as Pride month, Adam Mary's inclusion as pilot etc. Gradually these will eradicate the challenges.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Why communalism has remained a major political tool in independent India? Why haven't the forces of development overcome communal forces?

Communalism is a strong attachment to one's own community and feeling of antagonism, hatred and a hostility towards other communities.

Communalism has remained a major political tool in independent India because:-

① Instances of Hindu muslims riots after partition → divide Indian society on the basis of religion.

② Anti Sikh riots (1984) - Khalistan movement has posed greater role in changing political dynamics.

③ Demolition of Babri Masjid (1992) - Vote bank politics in the name of building temples.

④ Policy of Appeasement towards minorities to gain greater vote bank.

⑤ Love Jihad controversy, issues like conversion and re-conversion (Ghar wapsi) etc.

Forces of development have not overcome communal forces because :-

① Social and cultural differences - [eg:] Hindu treat cow as sacred while Muslims treat it as a food.

② Instances of violence [eg:] Udaipur killing instances make these communal forces stronger.

③ Advent of social media - prevalence of fake news.

④ Covid-19 - [eg:] Tablighi Jamaat incidence.

We need to preserve, protect and strengthen our unity in diversity. Emphasis on value based education, speedy trials is the need of the hour.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

What are the probable reasons for increasing Juvenile delinquency in India? Suggest suitable measures.

Juvenile Delinquency refers to the participation of minors in illegal crimes.

According to Crime in India report there has been 60% increase in Juvenile delinquency cases in past 15 years. Probable reasons for it are :-

- Withdrawal of positive parents

- for it are :-
- ① Strain Theory → withdrawal of positive stimuli - loss of parents
→ Adulterant of negative stimuli - child abuse.
 - ② Differential opportunity - Not able to find gainful work in childhood.
 - ③ Poverty - Not able to meet up with daily requirements.

④ Substance Abuse - Close relation between the two - lead to violence & crime.

⑤ Bad Peer Group - surrounding play a vital role, wrong people's involvement act as a slippery slope.

Measures to tackle the menace.

① Role of family and teachers - focus on value based education

② Strict implementation of laws in place such as Juvenile Justice Act 2015

③ Global Practices - Australia's example to tackle the issue with efficacy.

④ Government's role in providing state of the art facilities so that such instances do not happen.

Participation of all the stakeholders is the need of the hour to tackle the issue because children are the future of the country - repeating dividend

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Q.5)

According to the UN world population prospect report 2022, the population of older person is increasing both in numbers and as a share of the total population. What are the common challenges that elders face in India - suggest remedies to tackle this challenge.

UN world population prospect report 2022 suggests that the population of elderly in India will increase from 10% in 2021 to 16% in 2050.

Common challenges the elders face

- ① Effect of Urbanisation - Creation of Empty Nest - leave old people alone - no helping hand in old age.
- ② Corrupt value system - Disrespecting elderly people - sometimes use of violence.

- ③ Economic - Not able to work in old age - no income and social security
- ④ Health - lack of development of silver economy based health care in India.
- ⑤ Effect of Globalisation - Most of the elderly are ~~not~~ digitally & technologically illiterate - not able to reap the benefit of work from home culture.
- ⑥ Political deprivation - Nuclear families give less importance to their ideas - low decision making.

Remedies to tackle the challenges.

- ① Health: Government should incentivise

and provide state of the art health infrastructure for elderly. [eg] Varishta Mediclaim Policy.

② Proper development of tourism sector at pilgrimages - elder centric ~~dev~~ infrastructure - as most of them love to visit frequently.

③ Role of civil society to eradicate challenges related to ~~empty~~ Empty Nest. [eg] Help Age India.

④ Proper training and skill development programmes for elderly - so that they can have income and social security.

⑤ Greater awareness of the schemes available to them. [eg] National Old Pension Scheme

Henceforth, giving importance to elderly population would help in tackling the issue of ageing population as well as it would help in reaping wisdom.

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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 hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority and social privileges.

Maternity Benefit Act 2017

Start up India

Schemes on empowerment and education

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Roshni scheme (women scientist)

Issues faced/ due to Patriarchy:

Interventions can help change the patriarchal attitude :-

① Sexual Abuse towards women :-

- ↳ At workplace - see women with lower status and weak.
- ↳ At households - (i) issue of domestic violence.
 - It accentuated in covid-19 (Shadow Pandemic)
 - (ii) Marital Rape - cases on the rise. (Doctrine of covertness)
- Government Intervention → Domestic Violence Act
- ↳ Sexual Harassment at workplace Act.
- Mission Shakti - budget 2022-23

② Social awareness

- ↳ objectification of women
- ↳ Mommy Track Syndrome
- ↳ Burden of symbolism - self sacrificing

Government Interventions

- ↳ Schemes - awareness generation for treating women as equals in professional as well as private work.

③ Political Impact

- ↳ low representation in Parliament (14.4% in Lok Sabha)

↳ Low role in decision making in families (eg) No choice given while choosing spouse.

Government Intervention -

↳ Can Introduce Women Reservation bill - 33% reservation - help in creating spill over effect.

④ Economic Impact

↳ Pink collared jobs
→ Wage gap - 34% (Global wage Gap Report 2021)

Government Intervention - Startup India, equal pay for equal work. (eg) BCCI giving equal pay for both men & women.

A bird represents our demography having two wings - help in flying high, therefore, having one wing not working (i.e. women) would impact its journey drastically to reach the sky.

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Q.7)

How does patriarchy impact the position of a working women in India?

According to NCRB data released in 2020, crime against women increased by 7.3% from 2018 to 2019. Also, ILO suggested that current LFPR is just 47% for women against 72% of men.

Patriarchy impact - on working women.

① Political Impact

↳ According to Oxfam Report 2022 - under S&P - only 6% women in top 500 companies.

↳ Even in current Lok Sabha - only 14.4% women representation as MPs.

② Social Impact

↳ Objectification of women.

↳ eg: in movies - show them as an object to lure men/husbands.

↳ Issue with symbolism:

Working women should not react on issues related to them - everyone wants to be not Drangadi.

↳ Not allowed to go outside their households and work - orthodox mindset.

③ Emerging Issues at workplace

↳ Glass ceiling - not allowed to go up from a certain level.

↳ Glass Cliff :- women are given higher position at dangerous situations eg: in covid-19.

④ Economic.

↳ Velvet ghetto or pink collared jobs
eg: Nurses, HR, Beauty etc - job of women.

↳ Higher wage gap. - According to Global Wage Gap Report - 34% of wage gap in women.

- ↳ Feminisation of poverty.
- ↳ Feminisation of Agriculture - PLFS - 5% increase in last 5 years.
- ↳ 95% women work in informal sector (ILO).

⑤ Safety - (i) Sexual harassment at workplace. NCRB - 400 cases in 2018.

(ii) Sexual harassment at public places while travelling from home to workplace

Therefore, there is a dire need to tackle these challenges. Government has brought up many ~~to tackle the issue~~ laws ~~to tackle the issue~~ such as Sexual Harassment at workplace etc which are steps in right direction.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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