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GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 9

Name			
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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	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

According to UNICEF (The state of World's children Report), India has highest number of laborers in the world under the age of 14 years. Child labour constitutes for 13% of workforce in India.

Child Labor is Born out of complex multitude of challenges

① Discrimination → A majority of Dalits & Adivasis children of Bihar state doesn't go to school because they had to face discrimination from teachers & fellow students.

② Socio-cultural dimension

↳ is that child labour makes a person more responsible, continuity of heritage, values, etc.

③ Demand side

↳ There is more demand of child labor in many works like plantation & because of their cost-effective nature of child labor.

④ Supply Side - Lack of school, ignorance, etc

~~⑤~~ [Steps taken ~~of~~ so far] -

- ① Enactment of Child Labor (Prohibition & Regulation) Act.
- ② Right of children to free & compulsory Education Act, 2009
- ③ Factories Act & Mines Act

[Solution to tackle Child Labour]

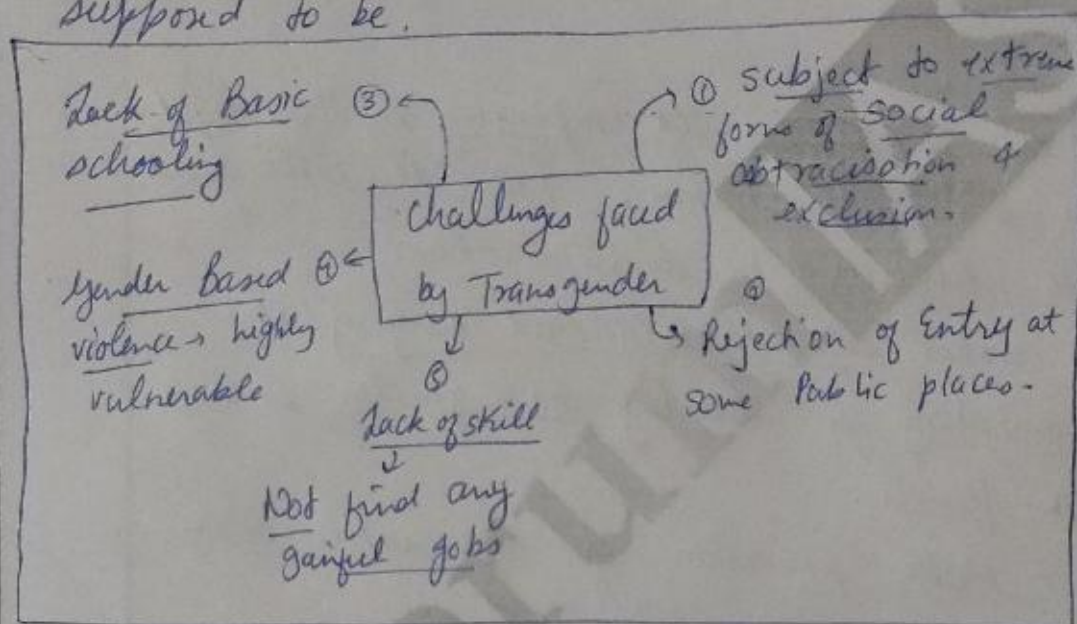
- ① false consciousness of parents or society is need to be broken.
- ② Increase funds for rehabilitation of child.
- ③ Increase expenditure on Education
- ④ Widen the definition of child labor to include ^{all} children out of school.
- ⑤ Collaborate with NGOs → to create Awareness

Thus, Child Labor in India is not only a consequence of Poverty but ^{more} of social, economic attitudes & sensibilities.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Transgender people are individuals of any age or sex whose appearance, personal characteristics or behaviors differ from stereotypes about how men & women are supposed to be.



To address the issues of transgenders government enacted Transgender persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. Provisions of Act -

- ① Defines Transgender person.
- ② Prohibition against discrimination in education, employment, healthcare, etc.
- ③ Certificate of identity can be obtained at the DM's office.
- ④ Setting up of National Council for Transgender

persons (NCT) including various Ministers & 5 transgender persons.

Beside all this, Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 undermines the rights of individuals it seeks to protect in following ways:-

- ① Shows provisions as impinging on their right to self determination. Fear it will lead to bureaucratic discrimination.
- ② It makes sex reassignment surgery (SRS) mandatory for asserting one's gender as male or female.
- ③ Not Make provision for affirmative action in employment or education.
- ④ Definition is restrictive → one size fits all approach.
- ⑤ No stringent punishment

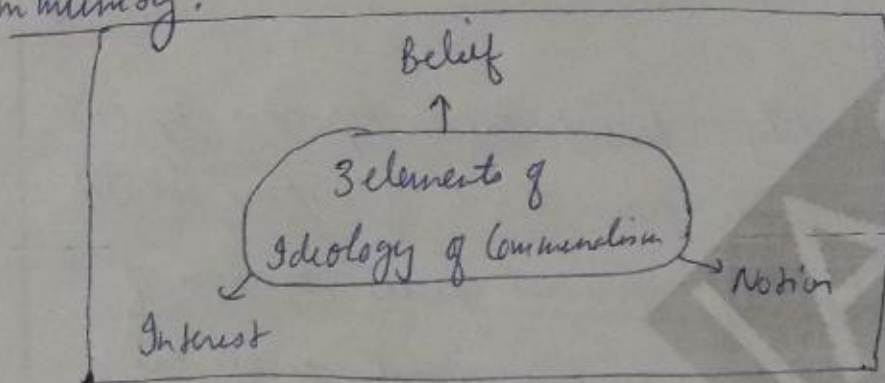
Thus government step of enacting a law is in right direction but it has to straighten it by correcting the flaws so that everyone can enjoy their right to life in true sense.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Communalism is a political ideology which identifies alliance towards the commune or community.

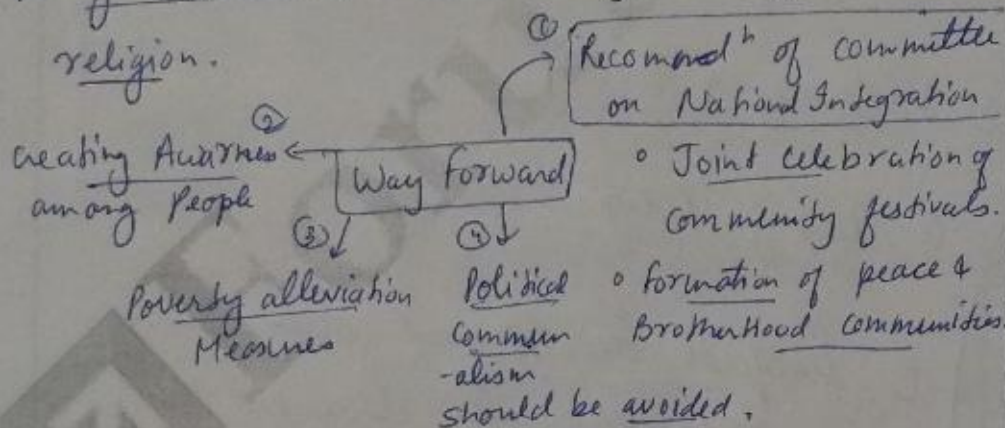


Communalism has remained a Major political tool in Independent India because:-

- Communalism is a Major Political Tool because
- ① Illiteracy & Poverty
 - ② deeply religious society
 - ③ Unequal development across country.
eg - Delhi more developed than Bihar.
 - ④ Misinformation & fake news
 - ⑤ Historical Reasons like Bengal Partition (1905), separate electorate under GOI Act 1917.

Forces of development have not been able to overcome communal factor due to following reasons -

- ① Development not reached all sections of society & all region.
- ② Rising Inequality → Recent Oxfam Report → top 10% holds owns 73% of nation's wealth.
- ③ Increasing hold of spiritual gurus because of poverty, unemployment people are flocking to them for solutions.
- ④ Rising consciousness in society as regards to religion.



Thus, government need to take more relevant steps & policies to ensure social justice & empowerment to weed out communalism & its offshoots like Regionalism.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

Juvenile delinquency refers to the participation of minors in illegal crimes. According to Crime in India report → juvenile delinquency is increased by 60% in last 15 years.

Reasons for Increasing Juvenile delinquency -

- ① Poverty - juveniles indulge themselves in delinquency acts in order to meet their primary needs of life.
- ② Families → Discord in family is also one the reason
- ③ Bad Neighborhood - juvenile is largely belongs to poor living conditions.
- ④ Factor related to Mental Health like conduct disorder, obsession for theft, etc.
- ⑤ Constant exposure to aggression through virtual world like social media, also contributes to increasing juvenile delinquency.
- ⑥ Substance Abuse → is associated with both violent and income-generating crimes by juveniles.

~~Steps taken so far by government -~~

(Measures to be taken to tackle juvenile delinquency) -

① Families should be educated & investments in parental straightening parenting skills & support → serve as Preventive Measure.

② Proper - assistance to under-privileged students should be given.

③ Social environment - ~~the~~ slums, gambling centres, etc should be improved.

④ General Economic standards of people must be improved.

⑤ Hence, in order to prevent juvenile delinquency root of the problem need to be addressed because ^{when} ~~if~~ a child committed a crime it means society and government failed in their responsibility of providing a healthy childhood to the child.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

According to NSO's elderly in India 2021 report, India's elderly population (> 60 yrs age) will touch 194 million in 2031 from 138 million in 2021.

[Common challenges that elders face in India]

- ① "Dependency Anxiety" was common phenomenon among the elderly.
- ② Availability, Accessibility & Affordability of Health care → Emergency Response Infrastructure for senior citizens is ill developed.
↳ Low Pension → unable to afford healthcare facilities.
- ③ Neglect by families → due to rise of Nuclear families
- ④ Economic dependency → NSSO → ~50% of elderly are fully dependent on others while 20% are partially dependent on others.

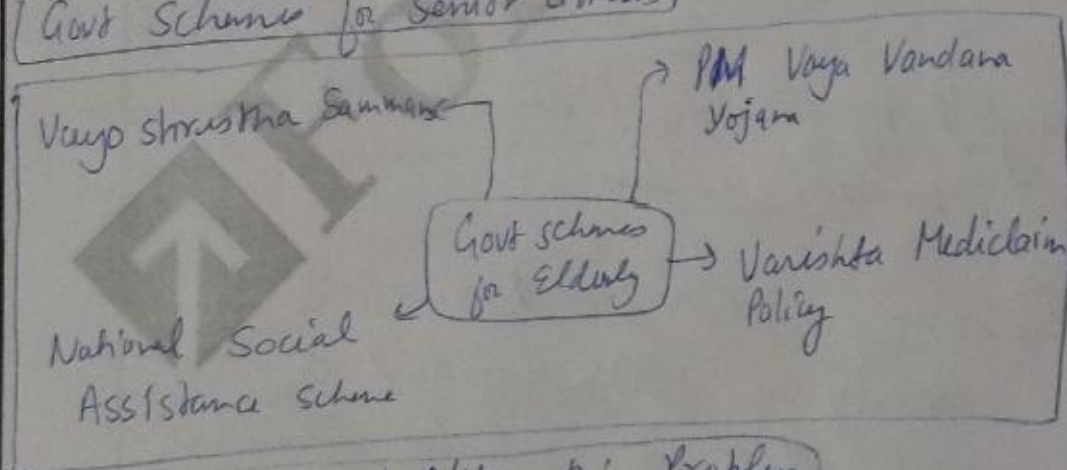
⑤ Domestic Violence against Elderly

- ↳ because children = being hesitant in bearing the expenses of old parents.
- ↳ Emotionally victimising the olds & beating them to death to get rid of them.

⑥ Lack of social support

- ↳ According to a UN report from 2019 79% elderly popⁿ felt that social security schemes are not enough to meet their basic needs

Govt Schemes for Senior Citizens



* Remedies to tackle this Problem

① Building an ecosystem of caregivers

- ⑦ government must encourage start ups working to create technologically powered solutions for the elderly.
- ⑧ Benefits of social schemes must percolate to the grassroots
- ⑨ Gender social concerns of elderly women must be integrated at policy level.
- ⑩ Collab with NGO → for raising widespread awareness.

As India is ageing much faster than previously thought, govt should further formulate & implement the schemes in favor of elderly.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

Patriarchal society is the one in which men hold the decision making power. In this society, women is seen subordinate to men. In issues like Triple Talag, Sabzimala controversy highlight that patriarchal barrier to women empowerment remain deeply entrenched in society.

Apart from special focus on women education and women empowerment schemes, collective interventions are the need of the hour to change the conception that India is a patriarchal society. This can be done through -

- ① Imbibing gender equality ideas needs to start within homes, in attitudes of parents, spouse and siblings.
- ② Public safety - addresses the personal anxieties and family barriers thereby promotes greater participation of women in public life & in economy

- ③ Maternity leaves → The cause of gender equality at work will be helped by balancing maternity leaves with paternity leaves.
- ④ Specially designed courts need to be set up for trying cases of violence against women.
- ⑤ Autonomy → Women must have the freedom to take important decisions of life such as career to pursue, when & whom to marry.
- ⑥ Administrative Reforms - need to factor in gender inclusion, especially in police.
- ⑦ Cinema or Movies - can play role in changing the social attitudes such as movies like Dangal, Neerja, etc.

Thus, education and women empowerment is necessary but issues that hindering gender equality in India which require more fundamental & practical approach.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Patriarchy is a social system of male domination in diverse aspects of life such as moral authority, social privilege, decision making, etc. In such society women are seen subordinate to male.

Patriarchy impacts the position of working women in India in following ways-

- ① Gender Wage Gap - According to Global Wage Report, India recorded the highest gender wage gap at 34%.
- ② Violence against women in Public Places
↳ Risk of sexual assault and unsafe work environment, discourages Indian women from labor force.
- ③ Glass ceiling effect → Invisible barrier that prevents women ^{rising} beyond a certain level in hierarchy.
↳ According to Economic Oppor

-nity index 2021 $\rightarrow$ 85% of working women in India believed that they have missed out on a Raise, promotions because of their gender.

④ No Autonomy $\rightarrow$ Since male member of the family takes all financial decisions in family

⑤ Double Burden $\rightarrow$ Women are double burdened with both household and office work because males have no responsibility in daily chores.

⑥ Laws that perpetuates this condition
 $\hookrightarrow$ Maternity Benefits Act increase the maternity leaves to 26 weeks with no mention paternal leaves.
 $\hookrightarrow$ This implicitly sends the message that the upbringing of children is sole responsibility

of mother.

Way forward

- Way forward
- ① giving leadership position to women.
 - ② Setup specialised courts for trying serious cases related to violence against women.
 - ③ Empowering Civil Societies
 - ④ By Government schemes must be gender-sensitive.
 - ⑤ Education system must incorporate the norms of equality.
 - ⑥ Informal complaint centres in medical shops, grocery shops, etc to receive complaints from those victims who do not have access to technology.

Hence, Patriarchal attitudes of in India hinders gender equality in India. This govern-
ment needs to adopt a more fundamental & practical approach & help to achieve SDG-5.

Overall Grading (✓)

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