



GS Answer Writing Module 2023

Test 2

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 125

Name: AAKRITI

Test Submission Date: 21st JUNE, 2022

Email Address:

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions are for 12.5 marks each.
3. Word limit for each question is 200 words.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.

Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
Q1		Q6	
Q2		Q7	
Q3		Q8	
Q4		Q9	
Q5		Q10	
Total Marks:		Evaluator Code:	

For any issue related to GS Test Series, write only at testseries@shubhrranjan.com



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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



Que.1

Class cannot be the exclusive axis for understanding power disparity in Indian society. Discuss? (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

India is a multicultural society whereby a number of factors determine the power asymmetry or disparity (indicated by the ^{ability to influence decision making}). Class primarily indicates the economic factor & it cannot be the sole basis or determinant.

- ① The famous Indira Sawhney judgement held that class cannot be the sole basis for affirmative action.
- ② ~~ex~~ Various factors like caste, regions have come to play an important role in electoral process.
- ③ Gender also plays an important role as indicated



by the poor performance on gender indices like gender inequality index - only 9% of women in India are legislators.

④ The electoral process of India is majoritarian in nature & so doesn't represent the minority will.

⑤ Digital divide also plays a part in power disparity.

⑥ Regional disparities in terms of infrastructure, access to resources etc. also contribute

⑦ Transgender community is one of the least influential with respect to decision making. Supreme court had even recom-



-ended reservation for this category.

Therefore, class axis can be viewed, rather as a consequence of the interplay of a multi-axial system contributing to power disparity.



Que. 2

"One of the defining characteristics of India as a nation is its ability to sustain democratic governance in the face of striking linguistic, ethnic and religious diversity". In the light of the above statement, discuss the reasons behind India's success in managing such diversity?

(200 words, 12.5 Marks)

India is proudly the largest multicultural, multiethnic, & multilingual nation sustaining around the world. It is not a matter of chance, rather various parameters ensure this —

① Political

① India is a republican democracy

② Free & fair election

③ constitution as the supreme law promoting secularism, federalism, protecting fundamental rights etc.

④ Autonomous bodies like Supreme court, Election



Commission of India

2. ETHOS

(A) values of tolerance, trust, patience etc.

(B) constitutional morality
eg. justice, fraternity, equality

3. Social

(a) Mutual coexistence of people with different religion, ethnicity etc in same residential complex.

(b) Salad bowl approach.
adopted under the Panchsheel policy of J. Nehru.

(c) Migration due to factors like marriage, job etc.

4. Economic

(a) Corporate culture has forced to sink the



differences in favour of cultural interaction

(b) the increasingly digitalization is making primordial factors less important & skills & knowledge are gaining importance

Thus, India has managed to embrace & make diversity its strength.



Que.3

Since beginning, regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness. Substantiate? (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

Since India is a country
housing many cultures,
asserting it is quite a
natural behaviour.

And this has been happening
since India's independence!

①. 1950s → North East saw
security challenges due
to the banner raised
by Phizo in Nagaland.

By late 1960s, North East
underwent a major
geographical transformation
②. in assertion of their ethnicity.
→ as schedule 6 & 5 seeks to
preserve the culture of
tribals.

③. 1960s → Punjab & Haryana
split as a result of
linguistic assertiveness.



② ~~Recent~~ political

There has been a rise of political parties (regional) to assert the regionalism, which is essentially about their common culture, language, ethnicity etc. (eg. DMK, Telugu Desam Party etc).

③ Chauvinism especially linguistic quite often creeps into the political scenes.

④ Recent reservation of private jobs in Haryana for the local youth is another case of regionalism as an assertion of culture.

⑤ Demand for Jharkhand, Vidarbha State, Bodoland State etc. also indicate the same.



SHUBHRA RANJAN

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~~Q3. Since beginning, regional~~
① While cultural assertiveness,
is a cause for regionalism,
its not the only one →.

① Swindling employment opportunities

② Falling agricultural productivity & Jat movement.

③ Development deficit

④ Neglect & backwardness.

⑤ Provincial regional political aspirations.

Thus, regionalism appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness but its not the only ~~cause~~ cause



Que. 4

What are the main reasons for female foeticide in India? Do you think that demonic application of technology has worsened the problem? Substantiate. (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

Female foeticide has been prevalent in India from times immemorial & various factors are responsible

① Economic

- ① birth of a female is viewed as an economic burden.
- ② Since females are to be married off in another house they won't earn or take care of parents is a common perception

② Social

- ① Will of dowry, expenditure on social function (marriage).
- ② Patriarchal underpinnings
- ③ Fear of her bringing



bad name to family in case she marries outside caste or

religion
(a) carrying forward family name with possible son's daughter.
(b) Psychological

(a) Son-meta preference
adds to the need to kill daughters

(b) Technological

This has also played an important role. Technology for sex-determination allowed identification of sex of child early on. This made it possible to kill selectively.

(c) Religion

Since, religion is an important aspect of Indian life & religion often induction



-ates to prefer son over daughter, it ~~promotes~~ supports female foeticide.

Therefore, female foeticide continues to be a social evil. But, with strict implementation of Pre-conception Prenatal & diagnostic techniques act, there has been a declining trend.

Carefully, attacking the factors through schemes like Beti Bachao Beti padhao, KIRAN etc. can prove to be helpful.



Que.5

Across sectors, age groups and gender, there has been an increase in joblessness, which cannot be blamed solely on the pandemic. Comment.
(200 words, 12.5 Marks)

The centre for monitoring of Indian economy is a study held that while pandemic has added to the woes of unemployment, the conditions prior to it weren't as good either.

Rise in unemployment across sectors, age groups, & gender can have many reasons.

sectors.

① Automobile sector witnessed recession pre-pandemic due to focus on electric vehicles & low purchase.

② Technological advancement caused domestic workers, security guards etc. to lose jobs



- ③ e-commerce has impacted local shops, ^{university} even malls, forcing them to either shut down or lay off.
- ④ ① contractualization of jobs
Age groups (eg. teachers, construction workers etc.)
- ① even as life expectancy increase, elderly do not have any job opportunities post-retirement.
- ② Youth lacks adequate skill set to get the jobs
- ③ From secondary level, dropouts increase & these children have no certificate, no experience or no skill to get job
- ④ Mid-age people do not get job or are laid off due to inadequate technological knowledge.



gender → females are mainly affected but others also affected

- ① migration due to marriage in females
 - ② Child-bearing & no support from family.
 - ③ Dual burden becomes overwhelming
 - ④ Familial commitments like elderly care
 - ⑤ Non-acceptance to work-from-home type of job in families
 - ⑥ Improper skilling of people (transgender)
- Therefore, pandemic has inevitably increased the joblessness but the pressing factors already responsible for joblessness continue.



Que. 6

"Slums in modern India are seen as places having lesser aesthetic value in urban planning, on the contrary they are self-sustaining micro cities within larger cities helping the industries and households to function". In context of the above suggest the approach to manage the complex ecosystem of slums? (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

Slums were initially regarded as a transitional problem during urbanization but it seems to be more of a permanent issue, which is self-sustaining & keep extended.

- ① slums, house industry workers (their parents, or those performing low or no-skill jobs).
- ② domestic workers also live in slums.
- ③ security guards employed are often from slums.
- ④ construction workers create houses on site.



As we realize that slums are ~~formation~~ is a self-sustaining micro-cities that are here to stay, embracing their presence & providing inhabitants with basic needs becomes crucial.

Approach

- ① Identity → giving proper documents
→ slum inhabitants often do not have proper documents, making it difficult for them to avail benefits of government schemes, file complaints etc.
→ This will also address any social & security challenge posed by slums.

② Basic needs

- Access to basic needs like drinking water, sanitation, clean fuel etc is necessary



- This will reduce the disease burdens due to improper living condition
- This is also a basic right

③ In-situ rehabilitation

- slums sustain because they have a functionality
 - ex-situ rehabilitation attempts have failed
 - This will ensure proper living standard (ventilation, washrooms, etc) will also continued support to households & industries.
 - This might also improve aesthetic value.
- Thus, slum rehabilitation is an indispensable aspect of urban planning. They cannot be ignored, might as well embrace & integrate.



Que.7

Increased migration as a result of globalization has escalated rather than undermined the institution of dowry. Comment (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

Dowry as a social ~~evil~~ has survived for a very long time.

Migration; primarily that of female, post marriage, is an important aspect of Indian marriage scenario.

Escalation of the institution of dowry is facilitated by many factors. ~~to~~ Globalisation has facilitated dowry in the following way:-

- ① Money by female's side to help settle couples abroad.
- ② Digital modes of payment.
- ③ Dowry money used by husbands to migrate.



while the wife is deserted.

- ④ Women often have to leave jobs due to marriage & this makes them an apparent burden.
- ⑤ Globalisation is often met with increased affinity to the culture for its preservation & dowry is a part of Indian culture.
- ⑥ Globalisation has enabled westernization but not modernization, which would've potentially undermined practise of dowry.
- ⑦ Dowry in modern times is being taken in the name of equal contribution to help child married partners settle in cities away from home.



Like ^{the} caste system ~~has~~ managed to survive by manifesting in different forms, the institution of dowry has also managed to survive by adapting to any change that can potentially undermine it like globalisation.



Que. 8

Criminalization of marital rape opens up another frontier for a battle between law and morality. In the light of above discuss the various issues around the criminalisation of marital rape. (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

Marital rape has remained outside the ambit of section 375 of Indian penal code. Of late, the demand for its criminalization has been on a rise.

Battle between law & morality

Legally, marital rape has not even been defined.

Morally, the act of rape with any prefix is abhorrent.

Proponents of criminalization argue →

- (a) It violates female dignity
- (b) It violates the right to



equality

- ③ It opposes the fundamental right to bodily autonomy.
- ④ It subjects female to the cruelty & objectification

Recently, Kerala High Court in a landmark judgement tried to define marital rape & regarded it as valid grounds for divorce.

committees like Verma committee recommended to remove this elimination

Issues around criminalization

- ① There exists a qualitative difference in intercourse between unmarried & married couple.

- ② Establishing facts will



not be easy. merely

③ There exists a potential for misuse

④ The husband has the right to reasonable intimate relation with wife.

⑤ Social forces will play a part in preventing women to report or it will be simply tabooed.

Marital rape violates individual rights & morally corrupts the interpersonal relation.

A thorough solution to overcome challenges must be devised by setting up a committee with proper female representation & other experts.



Que. 9

Since child marriage is yet rampant in India, do you think increasing the age of marriage of women will solve the issue? Give arguments in support of your point of view. (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

The ^{global gap report} gender inequality index (GII) has placed India at 155 out of 156 countries on health & survival. One of the reasons is early marriage.

Recently, the government of India has proposed raising the age of marriage to 21 years from 18 years for girls.

Logic

- ① It will ^{legally} delay the age of marriage, making it possible to take action
- ② It will promote the health & educational position of girls.
- ③ Pushing the theoretical age to 21 will push the age of marriage in practical sense to 18 or 19.



However, while ^{legal} age might be a factor playing role in child marriage but its role is limited

- ① The legal age still exists but India is home to one of the top ^{number of} child brides.
- ② Implementation of law is much more critical than prevalence of a strict law
- ③ Increasing age will not automatically translate to better health & education
- ④ Multiple factors - like dowry, patriarchy, poverty etc. determine the existence of child marriage

Solution

A study has shown that increasing the number of years of schooling plays a.



much more deterministic role in improving health conditions of women & it automatically increases ^{the} age. ~~without~~ ^{the} marriage but vice-versa doesn't work.

Bangladesh invested in female education & skilling, as this ~~has~~ pushed employment, health & age of marriage of women.

Thus, increasing the legal age of marriage is not a panacea of all the problems, efforts on other fronts are likely to bear more fruits.



Que. 10

The recent Supreme court's directions is an opportunity for the government to improve the conditions of sex workers and their surrounding environment, facilitate their rehabilitation, and remove the various ambiguities and inconsistencies in the applicable laws and bring about clarity. Critically Evaluate? (200 words, 12.5 Marks)

Supreme court's recent directions (under Article 142) on improving the life conditions of sex workers is a step in right direction →

- ① It will improve the dignity of the sex workers.
- ② It will uphold their constitutional & legal rights.
- ③ It will give them the respect of a professional workers.
- ④ It will promote safe conditions of working.
- ⑤ Bring clarity in the legal space for the sex workers.

however, as any opportunity is as good as to the extent



it is acted upon; so is this opportunity.

also Issues.

① There exists a presumption that any sex worker is engaged out of some compulsion & not by choice. This perception will not be easily changed even as the mindset is deep rooted.

② It is possible that in the name of rehabilitation, many women are forced out, leaving them jobless.

③ Clear law is quintessential for better governance but implementation is even more critical.

④ Sex workers are looked down upon & are not accepted by society, this will limit



their ability to rehabilitate $\Rightarrow$.
Behaviour change is much
needed.

⑤ Rigorous training of police
is also needed to make
them sensitive to the issue &
prevent exploitation of sex
workers at the hands of
functionaries.

⑥ Proper job opportunities
need to be created if rehabili-
-tion is to be successful.

⑦ The matter must be seen
from the ^{legal} ~~lens~~ of not only
~~legality~~ but also social lens.

Therefore, Supreme Court's
guidelines will likely set things
in motion but the battle
must be fought ~~with~~ on
various fronts simultaneously
to yield best results.