

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

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	
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Overall Grade/Score	

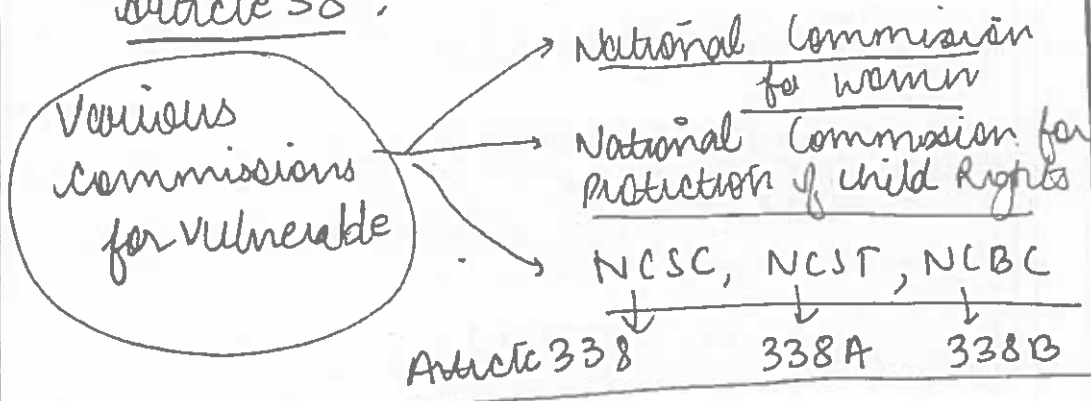
Start Writing Here

Q.1) 167589 692011-1910053505 (2022-11-08 11:04:16)

Multiplicity of commissions for vulnerable sections had led to duplication of efforts and all be merged to NHRC. Critically examine.

ms.

Atrocities faced by vulnerable sections—women (Crime ↑ by 15% (NCRB), Discrimination with Sluts, child labour, violence led to commissions for their welfare Article 38.



Multiple commissions led to →

- ① duplication of efforts
- ② wastage of time, Resources
- ③ commission for women & child can operate together.
- ④ Administrative Inefficiency due to Red Tapism (Max Weber)

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) can be a better body by merging all

- ① Promote better coordination among complex matters.
 - ② Solve issue of ego among officials
 - ③ Ultimately "Human Rights" need to be upheld.
- As Farizan Mustafa says.
- ④ Improve economical time
Resources
staff.

However NHRC cannot be one body as

- ① NHRC itself "Toothless tiger" as Senoia.
- ② No Penalising Powers
- ③ Structural Issues - [CIANHRI] notes it suffers from non gender pluralism.
- ④ Separate commissions promote Professionalism. (eg) NCW had uplifted women from violence, distress.

Idea of one NHRC can be studied by High level comm. however all institution be empowered by Gender Pluralism.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Covid 19 has increased educational inequality in India. Examine with Remedies.

Ans.

Covid 19 as health crisis became existential crisis for education due to lockdowns - leading to issues in accessibility, affordability.

Covid 19 Increased educational Inequality as.

① More children dropped out in Rural
(eg) UNICEF mentions Rural areas worst hit in education.

② Digital Divide

UDISE+ Report says only 30% have Internet - thrusty children suffered in online mode.

③ Low access to gadgets

ASER Report mentions only 11%.

families bought a new smartphone

- ④ Lack of Available Learning Material
 ASTR Report - In Bihar less than 8%
 got govt. Books.

However, Covid 19 may not increase educational inequality as →

- ④ Already Inequality existed
 eg) UDIST+ Report only 40% Rural
 schools have computers.

- ④ Covid 19 made fault lines visible
 in terms of digital divide, low
 teacher ratio.

- ④ Digital mode increased equality in education
 → Disadvantaged children got more access
 → Far Flung areas children could study
 → Women students safety got solved.

Covid 19 posed challenges to education
 however efforts like Pr e vidya by
 giving multi modal access helped solve the crisis.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Technology has changed the nature of education system in India. In light of statement mention your view & non your digital education initiatives.

"Change is the law of Nature"

- education on this trajectory moved from gurukuls to schools to tech enabled systems.

Earlier system of education in India

Physical mode
Lack of interaction
Lack of curriculum
Less physical demonstrations of subjects.

Technology changed education as →

① Online mode

eg) ASER Report mentions almost 80% schools having online systems.

② Robotic Approach

Technology like Robots piloted in Bangalore schools to act as teachers.

- ⑦ changes in Teacher Training management.
 eg schools using Blockchain to store data on students, teachers performance.

Govt. digital education steps

- ⑧ Pravara
 ↳ multi modal access to education to students via TV, phones.

- ⑨ Distribution of Gadgets
 like Smartphones, iPads by UP, Haryana govt.

- ⑩ Swayam - Integrated Platform for online courses.

Non govt initiatives →

- ① evidyaloka NGO in Bengaluru provides access to online education

- ② Pi Jam Foundation
 teaches computing skills to poor.

Technology be made accessible by Shanar
Net, Multiple language use - Low Commission
 to achieve sustainable education SDG4

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

urbanisation is not Problem by default rather it is govt. Response towards Urb that is Problem. Comment.

ans

urbanisation is ^{settlement} movement of people to urban areas due to economic opportunities - India has 30% urban populace. [Census 2011]

Its not issue by default as →

① By concept its not problematic but problem solving

(eg) Hygiene, civic settlements, Basic amenities to all.

② Internationally led to Prosperity
(eg) Singapore under Lee Kuan Yew took urbanisation to Reshape it.

Its govt. approach that is Problem as →

③ Unplanned urbanisation
Lack of proper planning for settlements led to Issue.

⑦ Basic Amenities not arranged

CPCB - only 20% solid waste treated
lack of treatment facilities like
Nanjido landfill site in South Korea

⑧ Overlapping Jurisdiction

eg M Land HUDA fight in Haryana
over City Management

⑨ No Sustainable Initiatives

eg Rainwater harvesting absent in cities

However Urbanisation by default
may bring issues of High Cost of
Living leading to Ghettoisation,
Scarcity of water (eg Bengaluru),
Increase in Grits.

National Commission on Urbanisation

- Second ARC can be set up. Further

Renewable solar energy, Blue green

Infra models houses Mohir Shah Chakra Plant Nili Aayog waste to energy Refabricated can help.

Overall Grading (✓)

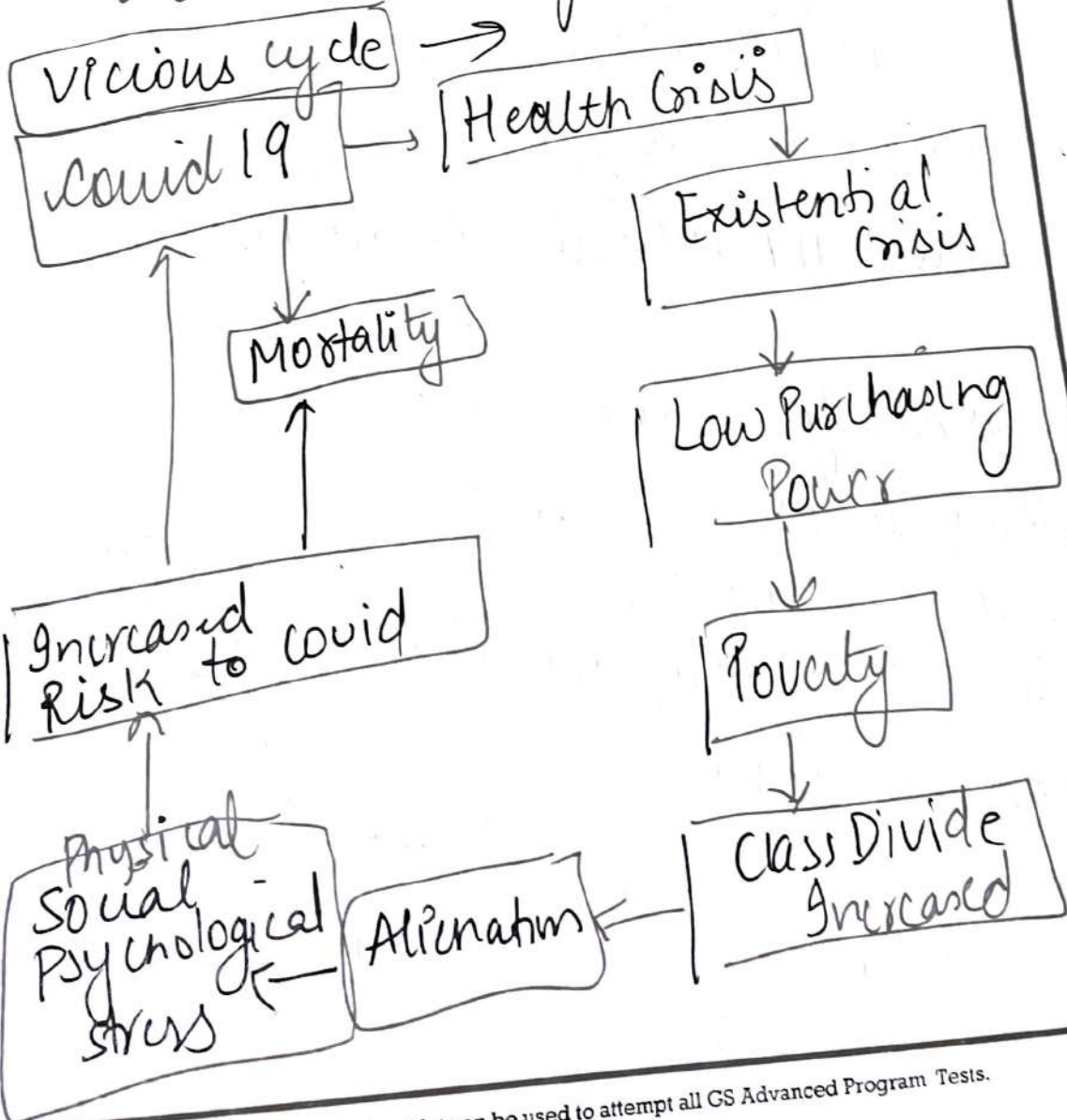
Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Pandemic has accelerated class inequalities and Poverty in India.
Examine.

Ans

Pew Research Centre Reported
Covid 19 Pandemic pushed 32
million ^{Indians} ^{surv} ^{Middle} class and
increased Poverty.



Covid 19 Increased Poverty and class inequality - evidence as to

① As per Pew study →

• Poverty increased to 9%.

• number of poor increased by 75 million

• Reduced Middle class

shrank by 3 more in 2020.

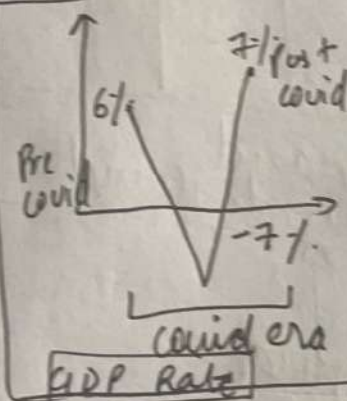
• shranked low income group
from 119 million to 116 million

Reasons for above are →

① Reverse Migration
led to decline in manufacturing, service sectors.

② Loss of Jobs

led to low purchasing power and poverty.



① Monopolisation of supply chains
 ↳ led to shortages of Raw material.

② Lack of adequate govt. support
 for food, housing, clothing.

③ Mortality
WHO → 12 million lost lives due to covid.

However Pandemic may not increase
Poverty & class inequalities as →

④ Adequate govt support
 eg) PM garib kalyan yojana - Rs
affordable Rice & wheat.

⑤ Cooperative support →
 eg) Swa Nilayam NAO nan community
kitchens for PDS.

⑥ Inequality & Poverty Pre existed.
Pne covid → 220 million Poor in India.

Taking lessons, govt can Build self
Resilience by Atmanirbhar Bharat,
Supply chain Resilience for future safety.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Why India continues to perform poor in GHI despite adequate food stocks & laws to ensure FS? Provide solutions.

Food security is availability, accessibility, affordability of food at all times (FAO).

GHI Ranked India at 107, last year 101 → showing challenge to food security.

India has various laws to ensure Food security as

★ NFSA Act 2013
affordable Rice (3/Kg),
wheat (2/Kg) to poor.

★ mid day meal schemes
for children in 6-14 age

① PM Matru Vandana Yojana
Nutritional security to
pregnant & lactating mothers.

② PDS
→ subsidised Ration to poor.

India still faces South Asian
Penigma - despite above laws -
remains low in GHI as →

③ Policy Issues
→ (eg) MSP led to cereal centric
approach ignoring rules.

④ Maladministration
(eg) leakage in school in Bihar - shows
corruption.

⑤ inefficient management
(eg) excessive use of Plute Bags led
to rotting of tonnes of grains.

⑥ Social Issues
(eg) Patriarchy → women fed less
malnutrition & Hunger

⊗ However, GHI results are debatable as
 ↳ low sample size
 ↳ 3/4th indicators on children only.

Solutions →

⊗ Fortification

eg Fortified Biscuits with Iron.

⊗ Crop Diversification

eg Millets, Ragi encouraged.

⊗ Food Procurement to specific states

eg Haryana, P to avoid losses
 Shanta Kumar
 IAS

⊗ Follow up of govt. schemes

like PDS, mid day meal schemes

⊗ Universal Basic Income
 ↳ Review Demand.

Further, Social Ritual like delayed child marriages, Nutri gardens in schools as PM Shri envisages can help.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Despite multiple govt. efforts ASER Report underlines sorry state of affairs of edtn. What are reasons behind sub optimal performance. Suggest Remedies.

Ans "Education is the most powerful weapon to change world" (Nelson Mandela) - however literacy rate at 74% (Unsur 2011) - needs attention.



Govt. has taken multiple efforts to improve education like -

★ Right to education Act 2009

- It promotes free and compulsory education from 6 to 14 years
- ① Distribution of gadgets like phones
 - ② Mudra - online education.
 - ③ HCE as Independent Regulator.

- ASTR Report of N40 Pratham show sorry state of education as →
- Tuition Dependent → 40% increase in it.
 - Digital Divide → 60% only have access to technology
 - Learning Issues
Class 5 student cannot read class 3 books.

Reasons for skore →

- ① Wrong focus of education as Smartya in middle class aspirations
Based on to get job.
- ② Lack of Academic link to ground
Curriculum remain outdated.

① Low R&D

only 0.7%, USA → 2.7%

② Low Expenditure

only 3% of GDP

③ Poverty → cannot send school

④ Social evils → (eg) Child Labour
10 million → Census 2011

Roadmaps

→ Increase expenditure
to 6% of GDP → Kothari Comm

→ International facilities
for Better Quality

→ Vocational education
as NEP 2020 says

→ Financial Inclusion
for Rural Postings Australia Model

Further, PM SHRI scheme with focus
on green schools, nuri gardens, Quality
education can help change the
scene and attain SDG 4.