

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : 692011...

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 -
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- 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)

Today, Governance has changed from government centric approached to citizen centric approach. as a result number of institutions established by government such as

- ① National human rights Commission
- ② National Commission for women
- ③ National Commission for Scheduled Caste
- ④ National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- ⑤ National Commission for minority
- ⑥ National Commission for BC:-

However, Multiplicity of Commissions led to duplication of efforts: and

- (1) all are as watchdog of human rights, civil rights.
- (2) recommendatory nature.
- (3) overlapping jurisdictions.
- (4) Suffer from resources → financial
→ human.

2nd ARC report in its report titled
'Good citizen centric governance' recommended

- (1) to merge all these institutions at
under NHRC.
- (2) constitute Parliamentary Standing
Committee to ensure accountability
- (3) greater devolution of power
including financial power
- (4) recommendations to be mandatory
- (5) hold consultations with NGO,
civil society.
- (6) Tenure and funds should be
independent of government of the
day.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

COVID-19 as a 'black swan event'

increased educational inequality in India

ASER Report

- (1.) 53.1% of rural children aged 6-10 had not enrolled in schools in 2020.
- (2.) 20.1% of rural children had not sent books at home.
- (3.) 70.1% of rural children had some learning activity of which only 11.1% involved live online class.
- (4.) 36.1% of rural children learn from learning material.
- (5.) Male children given preference over girl children in online class.
- (6.) Lack of public funding.

Suggestions

- (1) focus on learning outcome of children instead of school infrastructure
- (2) Increase public spending to 6-1% of GDP as recommended by National education Policy.
- (3) promote Vocational learning among children.
- (4) Ease and Safe access to mental health system.
- (5) State should create robust mechanism to regulate
 - Teacher Qualification
 - Teacher absenteeism
 - learning outcome.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Technology especially after Post-COVID Pandemic changed the nature of education system in India:-

- (1.) flexibility: enables both teacher and students sets their own learning pace → better work-study balance.
- (2.) wide range of courses: online universities and higher education schools come up with number of online programmes.
- (3.) cost effective than conventional learning: ∴ lower monetary investment on study material and commutation.
- (4.) comfortable learning environment.

Steps taken to promote education

- (1.) E-Pathshala:- initiative of Ministry of Education (MOE) to provide content for students.
- (2.) SWAYAM → Integrated platform for online courses.
- (3.) NEAT → use Artificial intelligence to make learning more personalised and customised.
- (4.) NPTEL → National project on technology enhanced learning:- project of MOE
- (5.) National Knowledge Network (NKN), National Academic Depository (NAD).
- (6.) PRAKTIKATA: MOE guidelines on digital education.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

United Nation defines urbanisation as a movement of people from rural part of a country to urban areas as result of population growth equated with urban migration.

Experts view urbanisation as a natural phenomena because of population rise as per within living beings.

Sometimes government response makes urbanisation a problem.

(1) Lack of Basic Services:- Delhi and Mumbai ranked 118 and 119 respectively in Global Livability Index.

(2) Slum dwellers:- According to UN-Habitat,

Slum account for 43 populations in urban areas in developing countries.

(3.) Disaster prone :- Tagendal Pal Report
80-1% of Delhi buildings can't withstand earthquake of 8 or more on Richter scale

(4.) Transportation :- As per urban ministry report, transport speed would reduce to 6-8 km/hr in metropolitan cities in 2020-25

(5.) Overlapping institutions across three tiers of government

(6.) Lack of resources to Urban local bodies
↳ Physical
↳ Financial
↳ Human

Steps :- Samarat cities, AMRUT
→ Swach Bharat Mission - Urban

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Poverty $\rightarrow$ United Nations defined poverty as inability of having choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity.

As per Pew Research Center, COVID-19 pushed 32 million Indians out of middle class and increased poverty in India.

Findings

- (1) Poverty Rate :- Poverty rate rose to 9.7% in 2020.
- (2) Increase in Poverty :- 2020, no of poor people increased by 75 million.
- (3) Reduced Middle Income group from 10 crore to 6.6 crore

(4.) Lower Income group:

reduced from 119.7 cr to 116.2 crore per day.

Hunger Report observed that COVID-19, makes the urban poor more poor.

→ Multi-dimensional Poverty Index - India ranked poorly among South Asian countries.

Government Steps

① Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana:
→ (a) free gas to up to 4 crore beneficiaries.

(b) Rs 500/month to 10 crore APL holders.

(c) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana.

(d) Rs 1000/month to Senior citizen of BPL families.

(2) RBI - economic relief package:

- ↳ cut Repo Rate by 75 basis point
- ↳ cut Reverse Repo Rate by 90 (BPP)

(3) Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on 5 Five Pillars,

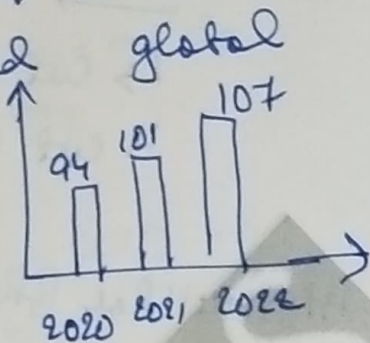
Amartha Sen proposed capability approach to lift poor out from Poverty.
government may consider Basic income for BPL families.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

India ranked 107 out of 121 countries in recently released global hunger Index (2021).



Despite running the biggest food security programme in the world:-

- (i) Poshan Mahe Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana:-
- (2.) National Food Security Act, 2013.
- (3.) Mid - Day Meal System
- (4.) Public Distribution System
- (5.) Annapurna Scheme for Senior citizens.

However, Ministry of women and child development criticised and refuted the report findings:-

- (i) on basis of methodology of Report:

- (1.) It measures chronous means of hunger
- (2.) out of 4 indicators, $\rightarrow$ child stunting
 $\rightarrow$ child wasting
 $\rightarrow$ child mortality
 $\rightarrow$ undernourishment
 $\Downarrow$
 3. were related to children and hence can't be representative of entire population.
- (3.) proportion of undernourished is based on opinion poll of sample size of only 3000.

1 Solutions

- (1.) promote Biofortification in staple diet (cereals, pulses, oil seeds)
- (2.) focus on 12 Aspirational district identified by NITI Aayog.
- (3.) Increase the coverage of Integrated

Child development scheme to cover all vulnerable sections.

(7) proper implementation of meal-dry & Meal Scheme. Public distribution system.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Government has taken various efforts to promote School education:

- (1) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan:- from pre nursery to 12 class.
- (2) NIPUN Scheme to improve learning outcome.
- (3.) PM- Shri- Poshan Mantri School for rising India for improving School and infrastructure - here.

↓
 Though, As per Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), School education has following handicaps:

- (i.) 5.3% of rural children of aged 6-10 had not enroll in School in 2020.
- (ii.) 20.1% of rural children did not receive textbook from School.

(3.) 70% of rural children received learning from school of which only 11% attend live online class.

(4.) 36% of rural children received learning material from school.

(5) Tuition enrolment among school increases

(6) Gross enrolment Ratio decreases.

Reasons for sub-optimal performance

- (1.) lack of public funding.
- (2.) lack of focus on learning outcome of children.
- (3.) inadequate teacher, large number of vacancy, teacher absenteeism.
- (4.) lack focus on vocational education.

Suggestions

- (1) Increase spending to 6% of GDP as promised under National education policy.
- (2) State should regulate teacher qualifications, teacher absenteeism, learning outcome.
- (3) An electronic - National education Registry (e-NER) to track child learning outcome.
- (4) Syllabus → vocational education - on NSQF guidelines
→ Performance - Skill based.
- (5) flexibility in education stream and vocational system
- (6) easy and safe access to mental health support

Overall Grading (✓)

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