

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

Test Name/Code/No. : 12 (692012)

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 notice board -
<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)

Globalisation refers to the integration of a nation in the global economy, leading to the increased interconnectedness, interdependence and fusion of economies and societies. Changed consumption pattern after industrialization and especially after liberalization has played a crucial role in the process of globalization.

Post-liberalization, materialism has replaced spiritualism as our core value system. Thus, the need was replaced by aspirations. Furthermore, with the growth in developing countries, the disposable income of its people increased. This aspiration and increased income helped the bulging middle class of these developing countries to afford globalization.

The culture of consumption has created an appetite to absorb globalization. The changed consumption pattern has led to the phenomena like Walmartisation

and McDonaldisation. These developing countries of global south became huge market for the products and services of the west.

Consumerism led to the people here becoming obsessive consumer. This ~~has~~ also had negative impact on sustainability as linear consumerism was promoted in place of circular consumerism.

Thus, globalization need to be balanced by sustainable consumerism and recently launched Mission LIFE is a step in the right direction.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Globalization has provided new avenues for women to realize their full potential. Women are now able to break free the shackles of patriarchy and make progress in life and career. Despite this, a new set of challenges have emerged for women workers.

Globalization led to increased opportunities for women in following ways :-

- Economic opportunities were created through pink collar jobs and even white collar jobs were offered for them. Gender policies followed by new age MNCs provided new avenues for women.
- Women have realized their self-worth and started asserting themselves.
- With the rise of dual career household, women are emerging as equal partners to men.
- Increased participation of women in political and social life.

But Globalization has created new set of challenges for women workers such as :-

- Glass ceiling still exists for women workforce and they are still not present in decision making roles.
- Objectification of women has increased. This has led to increased harassment of women at workforce.
- Role of women as traditional homemakers has not declined. They are expected to perform good in both domestic and professional responsibilities.

Recently announced decision by BCCI of Pay Parity Norms for women and men cricketers is the right step to help women realize full potential of globalization.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

British followed the isolationist approach with respect to tribals. Though British administrators had no intention of interfering, the very process of establishment of law and order in outlying areas exposed the tribes to the pressure of more advanced populations.

However, post-independence government followed integration approach by developing a creative adjustment between the tribes and non-tribes leading to a responsible partnership. Nehruvian Panchasheel have been guiding the administration of tribal affairs. Over the years, government has enacted laws like PESA Act, SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act) and Forests Rights Act, 2006.

But still many problems faced by tribals still exist. ~~They health and education indicators are~~ They have performed poorly on several health and educational indicators. Furthermore, many rules and laws are imposed on them which are meant for mainstream society. This led to their erosion of identity and they are not able to assimilate

in mainstream society. Furthermore, they face problems like poverty, land alienation, unemployment, displacement and rehabilitation.

Therefore, there is a need to re-orient the tribal integration approach as per the recommendations of the Xaxa Committee. The socio-economic, health and educational status of tribal communities need to be improved.

Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission and Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana are aimed at addressing economic problems of tribals through their own approach. Schemes in other social sector need to be launched on the lines of these.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

SDG-4 envisages ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 strives to achieve these targets through its various approaches.

NEP 2020 seeks to achieve various targets of SDG-4 in following ways :-

- NEP 2020 seeks to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) till secondary level by 2030 which fulfills the SDG target ~~to~~ to provide free primary and secondary education to all.
- NEP 2020 seeks to bring the uncovered age group of 3 to 6 years under school curriculum which seeks to fulfill SDG target of providing quality early childhood care and pre-primary education.
- NEP's focus on vocational education from class 6 and affordable holistic higher education seeks to achieve SDG target of providing affordable vocational and

Higher education.

- NEP's focus on foundational literacy and numeracy and subsequent NIPUN scheme seeks to achieve SDG target of achieving universal literacy and numeracy by 2030.
- NEP's provision of Gender Inclusion Fund and teaching upto Grade 5 in mother tongue seeks to achieve SDG target of eliminating discrimination in education.

Thus, New Education Policy 2020 rightly seeks to achieve the target of Goal 4 of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Although India has largely achieved food security by providing ~~food~~ food grain as the legal right under the National Food Security Act, 2013 but still India has not been able to achieve nutritional security.

This is evident from our poor performance on Global Hunger Index (GHI) despite having adequate food stocks and various statutory provisions. India is ranked 107 out of 121 countries as per GHI 2022. India's child wasting rate is highest for any country in the world. Prevalence of undernourishment is around 16% in India.

This shows that despite having food security, chronic hidden hunger persists in the form of undernutrition and malnutrition in India. Government is continuously striving to achieve nutritional security which

is evident in the form of schemes like POSHAN Abhiyan launched in 2018.

India can achieve nutritional self-sufficiency in following ways :-

- Promote the use of biofortification and biofortified foodgrains need to be provided as part of PDS and mid-day meal schemes.
- Frontline healthworkers like Anganwadi Workers, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Auxiliary midwives need to be empowered to help improve maternal and newborn health and increase the awareness regarding nutritional security.
- Special focus should be on 112 Aspirational Districts.
- Convergence and Coordination among schemes like ICDS and mid day meal.

- Change the consumer behaviour to eliminate consumption of industrial trans fats and reduce consumption of salt and sugar.
- The ~~socio~~ socio-cultural food taboos like opposition to providing egg as a part of mid-day meal need to be eliminated.

Hidden hunger is the major challenge for India and it can only be eliminated by achieving nutritional security in India.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

NGOs are voluntary organizations that work for social cause and promote the interests of the vulnerable. India has nearly 3.4 million NGOs working in the variety of fields. Thus, if suitably leveraged, NGOs could be a vehicle of grassroots development.

NGOs can play important role in grassroots development in following ways :-

- They influence the government to bring out various development oriented policies and transparency and accountability laws. For example, role of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in RTI, role of Association for Democratic reforms (ADR) in electoral reforms, etc.
- They help in the social audit of government schemes. For example,

- Several NGOs are involved in social audit of assets created under MGNREGA.
- NGOs are capable of stimulating and mobilizing voluntary action from the target communities through personal touch.
 - NGOs help in mobilizing local resources and promote self employment activities in rural areas. For instance, several NGOs partner with SHGs to help market their goods.
 - NGOs bridge the gap in government efforts. For example, during COVID pandemic, several NGOs supplemented government's effort in providing oxygen cylinders and other requirements.
 - They help in conscience instilling and help people raise their voice for their rights.
 - NGOs act as social mediator to bring about change in social

and behavioural attitudes. For example, NGOs working to eradicate child marriage and female infanticide.

Thus, NGOs act as a tool to further the governance and help in achieving the goal of welfare state. NGOs and government should work in partnership to bring about grassroots development.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Generally the poor and developing countries of global south tend to have high population growth rate. The high population creates strain on the limited resources of these countries which in turn leads to poverty. Both these phenomenon are visible in India leading to a vicious cycle.

Population growth rate depends on birth rate (fertility and fecundity), death rate (Infant mortality rate, Maternal Mortality rate, etc.) and migration (in-migration and out-migration). Thus, population growth rate can be caused by increased birth rate and increased in-migration.

A high population increases pressure on limited resources as they can support only a small number of people. It strains the ability of government

to provide for every citizen. It increases the competition for limited ~~and~~ opportunities.

But overpopulation cannot be solely blamed for poverty. Countries like South Korea and Taiwan experienced rapid population growth in second half of the 20th century without negatively impacting their per capita income. Thus, the population narrative locates the cause of poverty in the individual without critiquing the structures within which they function.

Poverty, on the other hand, can also lead to an increase in population. Poor people tend to have more children so as to put them to work and support them economically. Pooers also have lower access to education and hence awareness. Thus, they are not able to do family planning properly.

But poverty alone not leads to high population. Various social, economic and cultural factors are also at play. It depends on the level of development, prevailing health services, etc.

Therefore, there is a need to address both the issues of population and poverty hand-in-hand. Further, better health and education services can address both issues holistically.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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