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GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :

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	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

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- Q.1) Globalisation is the process of increased interaction & integration of economies of various countries. Rapid movement of men, material & ideas spur the globalisation.

CULTURE OF CONSUMPTION

Business/
brands

↳ innovation of
new products

far from basic Requirement

creation of
Demand

(Aggressive
advertisement)

culture
of

obsession
& accumulation

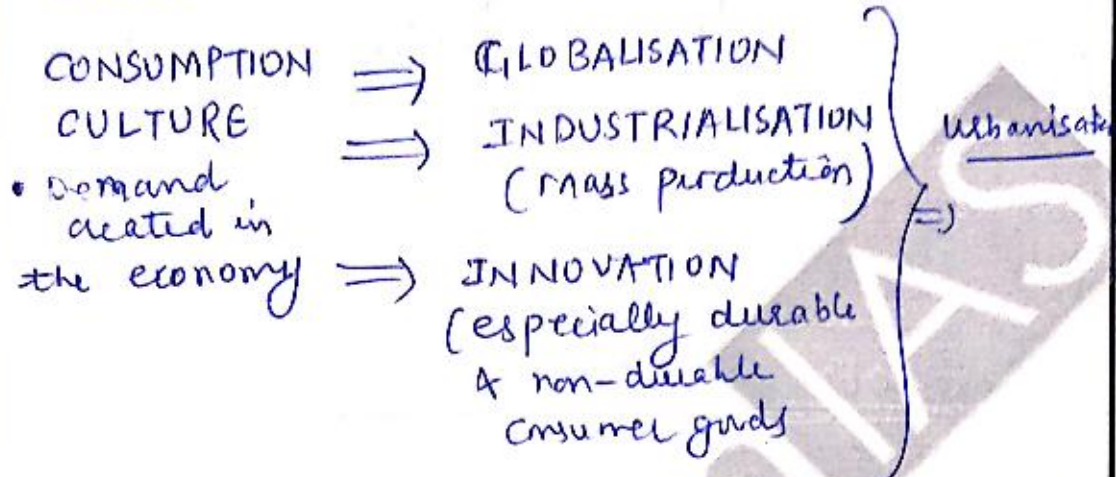
Globalisation

- market
- cheap Raw material
- technology

Business
profits

As depicted in the above diagram, the consumerist culture leads to process of globalisation.

culture of consumption has played a crucial role in growth of cities in India.



- consumerist culture helps in demand creation for innovative goods produced in the industries. Such industries creates townships leading to urbanisation.

(Ex) Tamshedpur was created due to increased demand for mass production leading to iron & steel demand in the world. Today this is an urban township.

Demand creation & culture of consumption works behind invisible hand of investment in economy.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Increased interaction among countries due to movement of people, goods & services & technology has impacted social, economic aspects of countries.

POSITIVE IMPACT ON WOMEN

- Increased opportunities in jobs → Globalisation has created more jobs for women especially in service sector in India
- uprooting traditional patriarchal attitudes as newer ideas have penetrated → due to higher pay provided, cosmopolitan culture.
- Developed Entrepreneurial capabilities Instilled confidence in women
- Education too penetrated deep, skills & technological advancement helped women to ease their household chores thereby more avenues for career.

NEW ISSUES EMERGED DUE TO GLOBALISATION

- Uncertainty, intense competition due to

Globalisation increased mental strain on women.

- Dual career burden — Patriarchal society of India preferred Economic roles without shunning A sharing domestic work

(Women $\Rightarrow$ 97% of unpaid work (NSO time use survey))

- Loss in traditional work — such as Handloom, ~~Kardicea~~
- pink collarisation of jobs which are less paying, impose glass ceiling, such as in textile Industries.
- Sexual Harassment at workplace
97% of women work in unorganised sector. Ease in Labour laws due to globalisation meant no social security for women

(Ex) call centre jobs $\rightarrow$ Night duty without adequate safety.

S&P (audit Rating & consultancy firm) $\Rightarrow$ 6% of women CEOs in top 500 firms are women
Disproportionately less benefits accrue to women due to globalisation.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) India followed a tribal integrationist approach after independence. The approach ~~for~~ was based on neither isolation nor assimilation.

Integrationist approach
↓

PANCHSHEEL PRINCIPLES

Schedules,
6, A.244
PESA act,
FRAct

- Argue for development of tribals as per their own genius
- Rights of tribals in land & forest must be respected
- Development without hampering social & cultural institutions of tribals
- Administration by tribals themselves (No outsiders)
- Development must be judged through quality of life of tribals.

ISSUES IN THE ABOVE INTEGRATION APPROACH

→ Highly worded but underworked concept → more of general

framework not a specific targeted approach

↳ Development of tribals have not materialised as indicated by Pove health & social targets

~~But~~ despite the forest rights act, PESA the land rights, forest rights & administrative issues still persists

Despite the issues that persist, India's tribals can't be assimilated fully with mainstream due to unique socio-cultural aspects & isolation is not useful in welfare state.

NEED → more allocation of Resources & Infrastructure to realise the panchsheel principles
 ↳ Appropriate implementation of PESA, forest rights act, PVTG's provisions schemes in order to provide forest & land rights.

Integration approach has worked but not to its full potential.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) New Education policy, 2020 is first policy for education in 21st century (after 1986) which is comprehensive pathway to achieving national targets along with Sustainable development goals (SDG)

SDG-4 focusses on Education which provides for 7 targets & 3 implementation targets. New Education policy is in line with SDG 4.

SDG target	NEP, 2020
• <u>universal primary & secondary Education</u> by 2030	→ Cross enrollment target of <u>100%</u> in both primary & secondary education by 2030 is specified
• <u>Early childhood Care and Education</u>	→ New structure for Education i.e. <u>5+3+3+4</u> replacing earlier 10+2. It includes foundation stage that talks of new pedagogy & play based study in early Educational phase.

- Equal access to higher, technical and vocational Education

- Gender Equality & Inclusion

- ~~Teacher's~~ Youth Literacy

- scholarships

50% Enrollment in Higher Education. But emphasis on vocational education during schooling is made

NEP talks about the Special Education zone & Gender inclusive fund

- Adult Education (Neo & Non-literate) are focused upon
- financial support to SC, ST

There are certain missed things such as decent work, Global citizenship, focus on scholarships for least developed nation students, learning Environment focus.

NEP is comprehensive that also gives national focus such as mother tongues, rationalisation of institutes, PARAKH assessment along with SDG based target

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Food security and nutritional security are related but different. Food security emphasised quantity & access to food (Availability, accessibility and affordability) while nutritional security focusses on diverse, balanced & qualitative diets.

NEED TO SHIFT FROM FOOD SECURITY
TO NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

FOOD SECURITY
ACHIEVED

- Green Revolution in India has converted India to a net exporter of agriculture produce
- India has surplus food with buffer stocks & efficient public distribution system

NEED
for Nutrition

- Global Hunger Index points towards the malnutrition Undernutrition in India
- maternal mortality → 113 as against less than 70 target.

- Mid day meal, Anganwadi, maternal supports focus on adequate food security

- Hidden Hunger is prevalent leading to stunting (35.5%), wasting (19%)

Above indicators point towards the need to shift ^{focus} from the food security to nutritional security - ~~not~~

ACHIEVING NUTRITIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

→ Biofortification & food fortification
Government recently started the rice fortification similar initiatives can be taken to cover up deficiencies of micronutrients

Diverse diets

→ Through PDS Expansion to other items such as dairy, Eggs

→ focus on millets → India produces 41% of total millet production. India also advised

UN to declare 2023 as International
millets ~~day~~ year. To nudge people
to adopt them ~~and~~ superfoods is required

↳ Supplements for women, adolescents,
infants → interventions in first
1000 days (conception to 2 year age)
through proper supplements
adolescent girls health

(Ex) Nasik district saw reduction in
maternal, infant mortality they
focus on adolescent & pregnant women
health.

while food security is crucial in ~~wage~~
wake of climate change, water deficiency.
Nutritional security is needed to
reduce disease instances, maternal &
infant health in order to achieve
SDG targets & economic productivity

Overall Grading (✓)

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

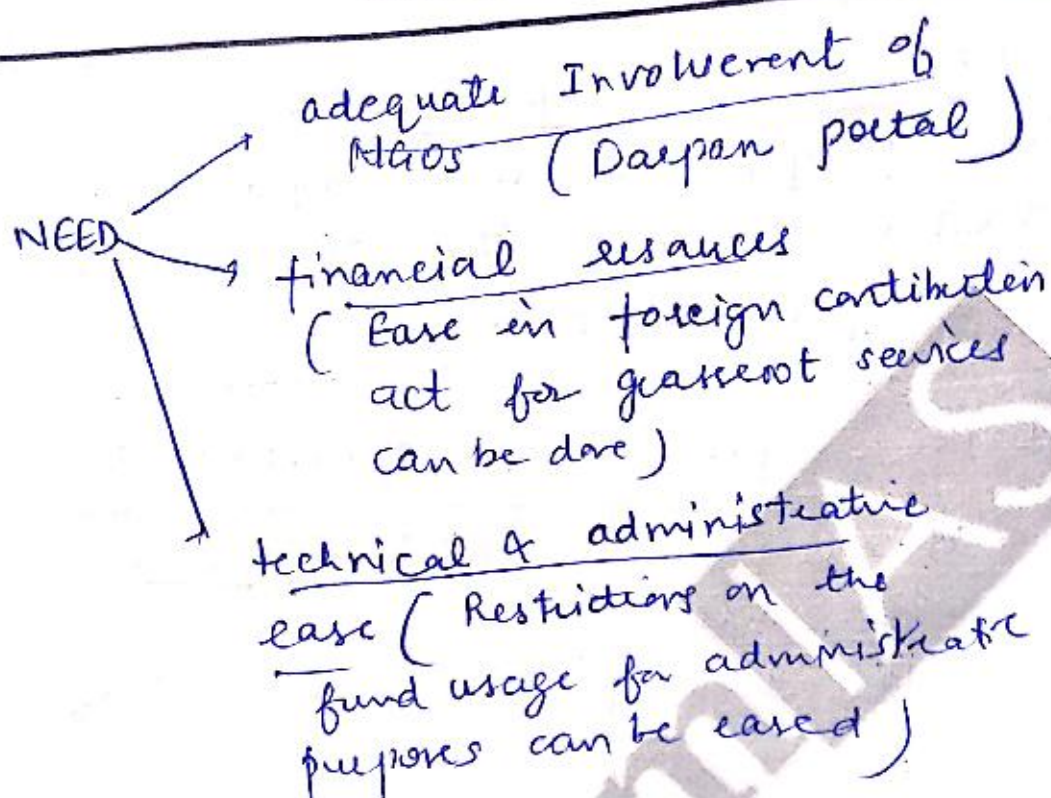
- Q.6) NGOs are voluntary, private citizen groups that are driven by common interest of humanitarian concerns. These form an essential pillar of welfareist ~~activities~~ service & functions.

ROLE OF NGOS in Grassroot development

- Rural Development → NGOs have played crucial role in this arena. As highlighted by Balwant Rai Mehta committee these NGOs are active in tribal development.
- Mobilise people for social actions & volunteer work → NGOs help in increasing the community efforts which is needed ~~for~~ especially during pandemics, disasters.
- Mobilise local Resources → such as self help groups are tied to NGOs in order to generate & un-natural services.

- Dissemination of Information →
Local people have more confidence,
trust on the community & civil organisations
due to personal touch.
- Better Implementation of Govt efforts
 - Schemes consultation & acceptance
will increase
 - Better identification & enrolment of
beneficiaries
 - Accountability & transparency
- focus on vulnerable sections needed for
grassroot level development

~~Need for~~ grassroot level development
in India is incomplete without
active NAO / civil ^{society} organisations as
they are active members in
ensuring welfare services reach
longer ways.



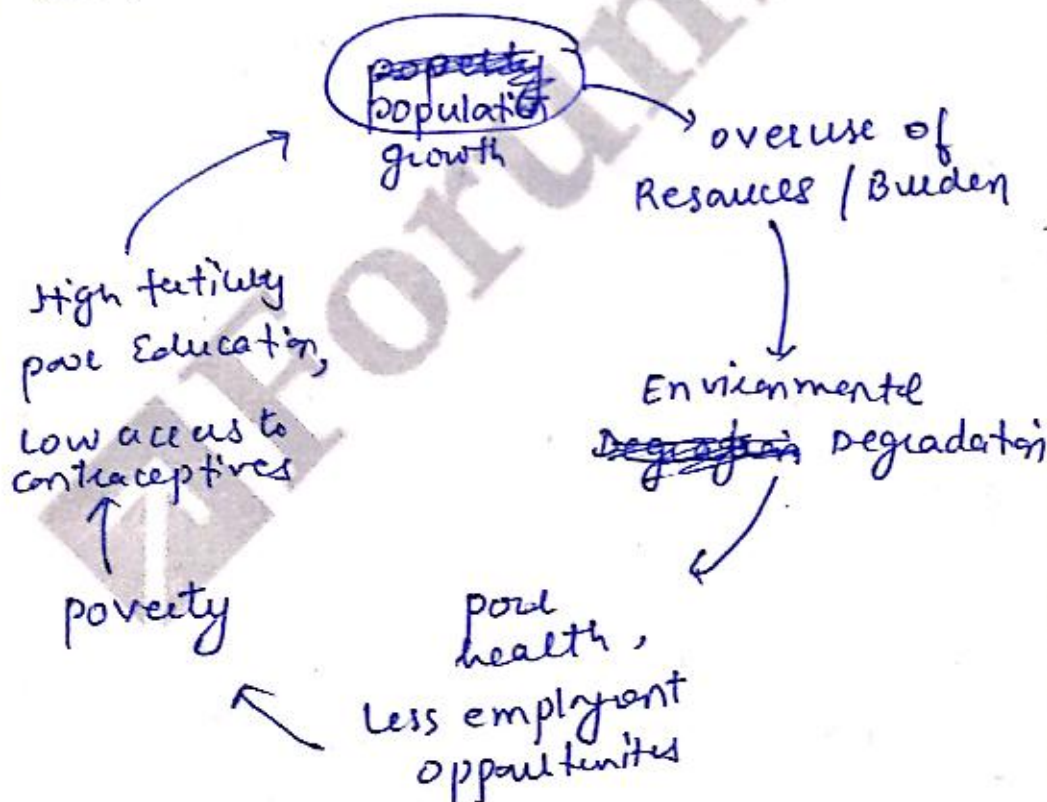
NGOs are crucial but for leveraging them regulation is needed but it should not be excessive

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7) Poverty is the inability ~~to~~ of having choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. population growth implies positive rate of change in the total population ($\Delta \text{Birth} - \Delta \text{Deaths} \pm \Delta \text{migrants}$).

poverty & population growth are considered to be intensely linked to each other.



This vicious cycle is considered to be the one of a major reasons for poverty & less per capita income

INDIAN scenario

→ 2.4% land area having 18% of world's population leading to excessive burden on land ⇒

poor technological & mechanisation
Disguised unemployment in Agriculture
Higher fragmentation of land holding
86% small & marginal farms (Agriculture census)

→ High unemployment, burden on health & Educational infrastructure

→ climate change costs are more as more clearing of land, coastal population

BUT, various countries such as Taiwan, South Korea, China leveraged high population to spur economic growth & lift people out of poverty

High population growth → Young population with high labour force → more production & growth

High Incomes

INDIA → has a demographic dividend due to its higher proportion of young population. This vicious cycle could be turned into virtuous cycle

through → more skill development & self employment

→ focus on Health & Education (Increasing spending to at least 6% of GDP on Education & 3% on Health)

→ Transition of population to service & manufacturing

→ Green job focus & decent employment

vicious cycle can be bridged & interrupted through focus on human capital formation since India achieved replacement rate.

Overall Grading (✓)

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