

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	

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Q.1)

Globalisation is the rise of interconnection of world economy and culture and integration into one global culture.

→ CONSUMPTION ←

- ① globalisation driven by market economy run by demand & supply.
- ② Greater market demand only way to boost economic growth.
- ③ Rise of disposable income of the people - to spend more.
- ④ Rise of credit or systems to encourage "wasteful consumption" on loan.

These processes help in establishing globalisation - as the companies can

set up in developing countries —
cheap labour, bigger market access
 and provide employment to increase
 income.

This has led to growth of
cities in India :-

- ① cities the hub of digital economy
- ② cities are the industrial base which attracts labour.
- ③ Rise of income help in economic development.

Hence, with India opening up of
economy in 1990s, flooding of MNC
 in and its goods in India, gave way
 to consumerism and its cycle.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Pro

Q.2)

Globalisation and women have seen growth & changes simultaneously.

→ Globalisation empowers women ←

① Rise of women in employment - due to private service sector -

② modern values of liberty and opportunity reduction in patriarchy

③ lower of domestication of women.

④ Rise of functional alternatives like washing machine, cleaner has reduced burden on women.

⑤ To fill demand supply of cheap labour - women join work force

for MNC.

However, there are disadvantages

for women :-

① Women mostly in pink collar jobs.

② Rise of 'double burden' for women. - rise of 'superwoman syndrome'.

③ Rise of 'sexual harassment' at workplace.

of women in workplace.

④ Vishalini guideline brought through.

⑤ Rise of objectification of women in media.

⑥ Spread of gender roles via media.

⑦ Women cleaning name is act.

~~but~~ Globalisation a double edged

sword - and with policies - Vishalini implemented and education - true improvement may

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average		
1	2	3	4	5	6

This Generic QCA booklet can be used

Good

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anything in this Area)

Q.3)

Q.4) The New Education Policy of 2020 aimed at revolutionising the education systems of India and address its deficits.

→ Aim and objective ←

- Promote foundational and universal literacy.
- Promote integrated development of child.
- Increase skill of workforce to tackle current economy demand.

→ Provisions ←

① New $\frac{5+3+3+4}{5+3+3+4}$ mode of education, bring in children from age 3-6 under policy.

② Promote education in children in vernacular language.

③ Establish National Assessment board.

④ For universities - one umbrella institution (except medical & legal) to promote guidance.

This is in line with sustainable development goal 4:-

① Promote literacy.

② Reduce drop-out rate - as the provision of increasing enrolling in high education to 50%.

③ Help completion of education - Diploma and course certificate given.

④ Help promote moral values - as the National Curriculum Framework (2020)

Use the textbook not to be gender biased and to reject stereotype.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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

Q.5)

Food security and nutritional security
and their similarity and difference
have been brought forward by the
Global Hunger Index - which ranked
India ~~as~~ 107 out of 151 countries
in hunger.

→ Food security ←

India, a food insecure country post
independence, imported food from
USA under PL-480 and has now
become one of largest exporters of
food grains, with robust food in
storage. With Green Revolution,
and National Food Security Act,
production increase was accompanied
by increase in accessibility, affordability,
availability of food. With Public Distribution

System (PDS), food was made available at lowest prices to all.

However, as per the National Family Health Survey 5 - there is rise in child stunting,

wasting and women's anaemia has gone up from 48% to 64% in NFHS 4 to NFHS 5.

This brings in question of whether food security ensures nutritional security?

→ Cause of Nutritional Insecurity ←

① Rise of food inflation - leading to non accessibility to my protein rich diet.

② Govt. provides only ~~cereals~~ cereal under the PDS - and not nutritional

③ Pandemic leading to loss of jobs lead to cutting of food budget - deficit nutrition.

④ ~~poor~~ Non awareness of protein deficiency and eating to only satiate hunger.

To tackle the above challenges

① Andhra Pradesh - 'Nadu Nedu' scheme beneficial as it promotes different meal for children at school daily.

② Tamil Nadu - Breakfast scheme.

③ Encourage - Biofortification + tackle protein deficiency.

④ Promoting Millet Production and govt promote Millet under MSP to tackle ~~protein~~ ^{widened} hunger of India.

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Q.6)

NGOs are known as non-governmental organisations who work for the welfare of society - and don't distribute the profit among its members (dividend).

They are active in help in monitoring the govt. schemes, policies, and ensuring last mile delivery.

→ Vehicle of grassroots development ←

NGOs are helping in grassroots development :-

① Help in policy formation of govt -

(Eg) ICDS, PDS, Mahatma Vandana, Yojana. whose beneficiaries are mostly from rural area.

② Help in tribal and depressed class empowerment.

(Eg) A/c to Balwant Rai Mehta

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Don't Write
anything in this Area

Committee - NGo are integral to tribal development.

- ③ Ensure the proper implementation of policies of govt.
- ④ Enhance last mile delivery of schemes.
- ⑤ Promote educations in rural areas
 - ⑧ Report - most education undertaken by NGOs where terrain rough & extreme rural.
- ⑥ Help in protection of environment and rural poverty against corporate incursion.

⑧ Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Recently, NGo have come under limelight for using foreign funding to stall National Development and a/c to Intelligence Bureau - humped 2% of GDP.

Hence, regulations like FCRA, was brought in to regulate the issue of foreign contribution.

• With these implementation

- ① NGO could be properly using fund generated.
- ② minimum external interference in Indian matter.
- ③ Ensure return of NGO filing - enhance accountability.

SC held in Noel Harper case, with the NGOs being regulated under FCRA (valid) - the nation development can be assured and given a boost.

Overall Grading (✓)

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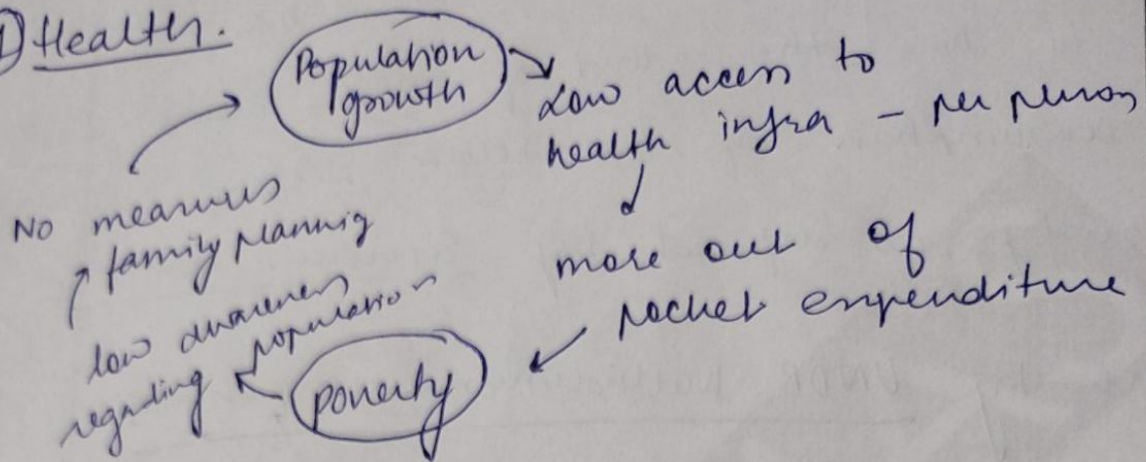
Q.7)

Poverty as a phenomena can be said to be the level of asset, income and consumption of the bottom section of society, as defined by Economic survey.

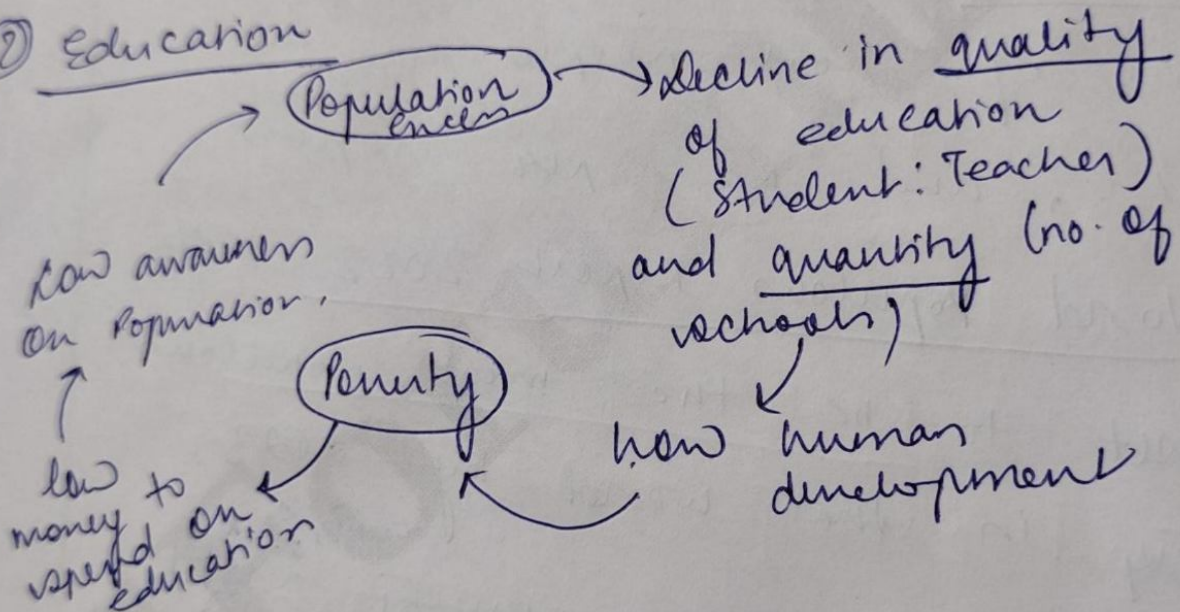
Report by UNDP Multidimensional poverty Index 2022 India has the highest number of poor people in the world, and as per report by World Populous Report 2022 India is set to be the most populous country in the world by 2023.

The correlation of poverty and population and its vicious cycle can be drawn - on variants of the MDI of UNDP - health, education, standard of living.

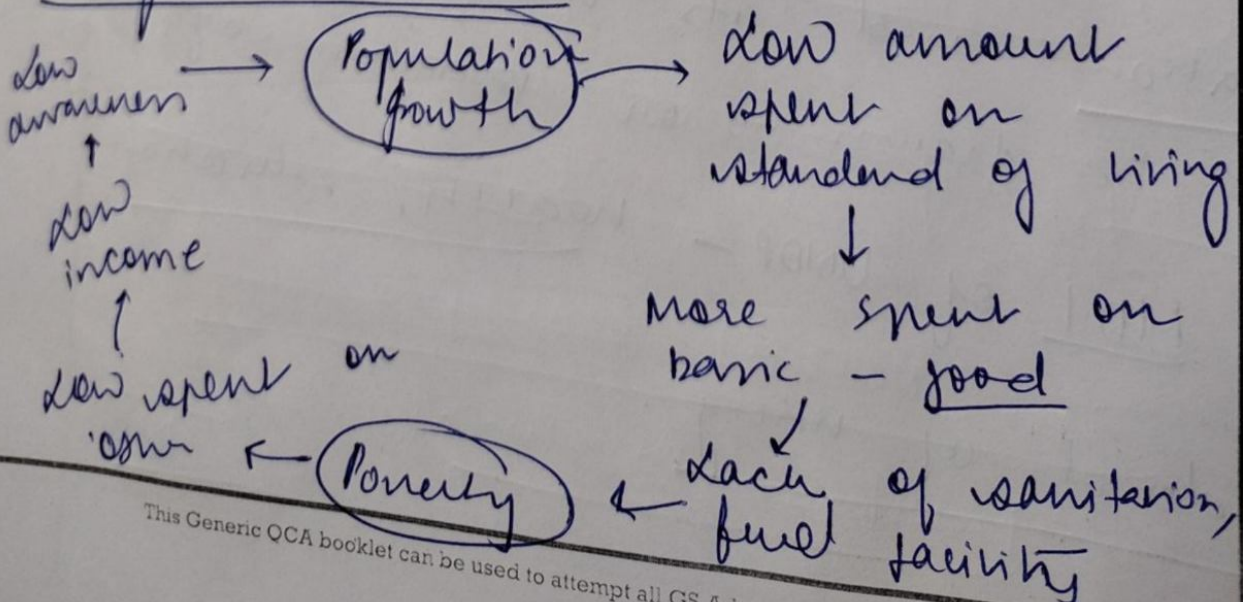
① Health.



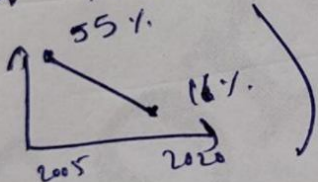
② Education



③ Living standards



Hence, ~~at~~ with ~~once~~ population growth, poverty increases.

Govt has taken attempts to reduce poverty - measures like Integrated child development scheme, Janani Suraksha Yojana, National Education Policy, PM UJJWALA YOJANA to improve the standard of living and reduce the incidence of poverty ().

However, with population control and with proper rearing of existent demography, and better care mile delivery - poverty and population relation can end.

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