



CS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...10.....

online
structure

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 -

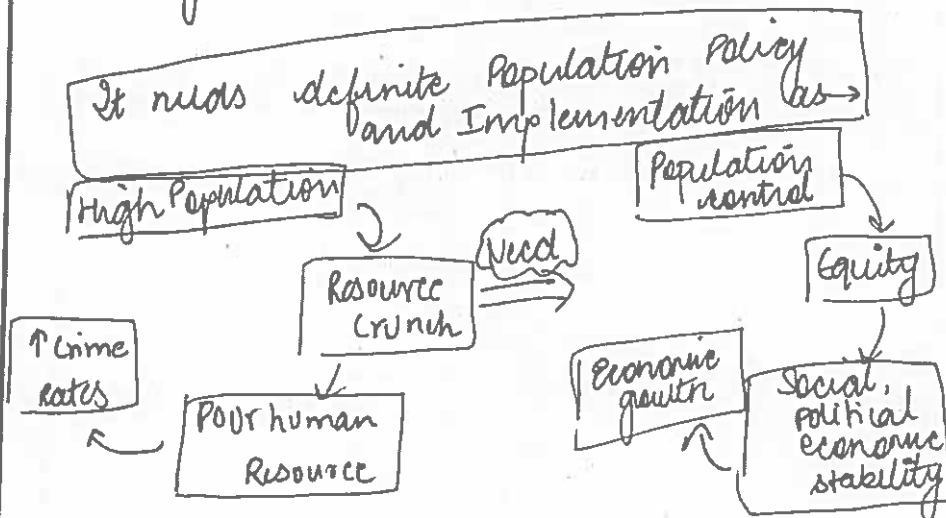
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) The growing population problem calls for a definite pop. control policy & its imple. So you think India needs pop. control policy as panacea to deal with dev. chng

Ans. World Population Prospects Report 2022 mentions India's population to surpass China by 2023 - needing policy attention for Sustainability.



Population control policy in India as panacea to developmental issues as →

Yes	NO
Demographic issues like high dependants	Root issues need to be addressed. (Eg) Female illiteracy

ForumIAS

- can be solved
- Reduce social conflicts
 - Smoother urbanisation
 - ② less population
 - Reduce slums (currently 18% in 2011)
 - Politicisation of people
 - Reduce welfare burden of govt
- child marriages need to be stopped as UNICEF says
- India has Rich Demographic Dividend - so not Burden rather asset.
- Violation of Privacy [Article 21]
- Promote Parents Patriotic by state.

Development Issues like Rising Inequality (exam - 80% Resources by 2%)

needs Policy reforms like Promoting MSMEs like Germany's Mittelstand model, Gender Equality, Paternity leaves

Blue - Green Infra [Nirlok Shah]

States with high TFR like UP, Bihar

needs sensitive Community Counselling like [Asha workers], further Sustainable development needed by [Stakeholder Capitalism].

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Migration, fertility and Mortality are Basic fundamental elements det. Pop. growth and demographic structure of country. Elucidate.

Ans:

Census 2011 mentions India's population at 120 crore with growth rate at 1.6% and 28 years as mean age - however influenced by various factors.

growth rate

Birth Rate - Death Rate

1.6% → Census 2011

Demographic structure

↓
composition of different age groups

↓
(eg) youth in India
Report → 300 million
youth

growth rate & Demographic structure
shaped by →

(*) Migration → It refers to people moving from 1 region to another due to pull (eg good water) and push factors (lack of jobs).

Its Impact $\rightarrow$ Recipient region growth rate increases and demography changes.

(eg) Delhi due to high migration has huge young population - The Hindu

(*) Fertility or Births at Region impacts growth rate of demography.

(eg) Bihar has TFR with 3+ $\rightarrow$ 60 more young people, requiring more jobs

(*) Mortality or deaths per 1000. It balances growth rate & demography.

(eg) low mortality has increased old age people.

However these factors influenced by marriage prospects, natural calamities, political tensions, economic offers

(eg) low human resource facilities in Bihar led to out migration.

Customised Approach needed to reduce ill effects of above factors (eg) More hospitals, Mission Parivar Vikas for high fertility regions, Balanced growth for migrants.

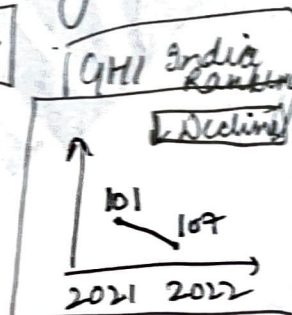
Overall Grading (✓)

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Why India continues to perform poor in GHI despite adequate food stocks and statutory laws to ensure food security? policy solutions.

FAO defines Food security as affordability, accessibility of food to all, however India faces challenge with GHI ranking at **107**

Provisions in India for Food security →



- Buffer stock → **Eq** 7.6 MMT of wheat
- NFSA 2013 → Right to Food
- PDS → Rice at 3/Kg

However India continues to perform poor in GHI as →

- Structural Issues
 - ↳ grains locked in FCI godowns + **CAC**
- Lack of diversity in crops
- Area-centric approach → anaemia & Malnutrition

(eg) ICAR - Paddy and which dominate production.

Social Reasons

(eg) Patriarchy → women fed less
(eg) NFHS - 57% women anaemic

Economic Reasons

(eg) Economic survey → 220 million poor

Poverty → Food Budget share

malnutrition

Tajati Ghosh

However, outcome of GHI is debated as 3/4th of its indicators are children under rather entire population, further has small sample size.

Nevertheless Food Security be enhanced by procurement to specialised states (Haryana) → Shanta Kumar Cmt.

Nutri gardens be created in schools.
Pukar Campaign - Rajasthan will help.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Transgender Persons Act 2019 undermining
Rights of those it seeks to protect. from

Transgender at 4.9 lakh (2011 census) are persons whose gender doesn't match sex assigned at Birth. They face array of issues necessitating action.

Transgender → abandoned by Family
Sexually Exploited
Health vulnerability
(Eg) AIDS @ 3%
UNAIDS

Leading To

- marginalisation
- subjugation
- Exploitation.

Violating Right to Dignity
- No 2 Foundation Case

Transgender Persons Act 2019 →
→ Certificate of Identity by DM.
→ National Council of Transgender

- welfare by govt. like Rehabilitation
- Defines transgenders
↳ whose gender do not match at birth.
- Right to Residence at their homes

It undermines rights of Person it protects as

- ① Artificiality by DM violates Freedom to express (Article 19)
- ② Definition is uncomprehensive
- ③ Lack of Affirmative action by Reservations.
- ④ Social change of attitude ignored

However, it protect Transgender from home deprivation, gives equality (Article 14), ensures no discrimination (Article 15).

Transgenders need Yogakanto Principles as SC upheld for equality. Further schemes for empowerment like Odisha Sweekriti needed.

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Q.5)

Discuss why even after Record of economic growth, India has not able to use full potential of urbanisation?

Ans

Urbanisation as people living in cities and urban areas. Ans 204 mentions 30% urban populace. However, it has posed its own issues.

12 FYP

Push factors

eg Social exclusions
Racial subjugation
Poor human Resource

Pull factors

eg Anonymously living,
good standard,
Accountability

Urbanisation

Intended to

- Maximum utilisation of human Resource
- Dilution of social inequalities
- Good standards
- Economic power
- India as a power
- Attainment of Justice, liberty, Equality (Constitution)

- However urbanisation failed to achieve potential as →
- ① Emergence of slums (Census 2011-18 %)
(eg) ~~Delhi~~ Mumbai
 - ② Poor waste management
Nih Aeyog → only 30% urban waste treated -
 - ③ Class Based Inequalities
Ghettoisation (Amartya Sen)
(eg) poor in periphery of city.
 - ④ Increased crimes
NCRB → ↑ crimes against women in cities by 15%.
 - ⑤ Deindustrialisation
→ reduction of manufacturing.
- Reasons for India not achieving full potential of urbanisation
- ① Regulatory control
economic survey hinders economy
 - ② Overlapping Institutions
(eg) Federal Issues between state

and Centre in Delhi our Police.

① Vote Bank Politics

↳ leading to ignorance & development

② Parochial Political culture

(Eg) media survey of Lokniti in Bihar said only 1% vote for development

③ Lack of 3 Fs to local Bodies

(Eg) District Planning Committees are ineffective - Second ARC

Finance
Function
Functionaries.

however, urbanisation led to certain benefits like

- ↳ dilution of ascribed status
- ↳ Rise in per capita income
- ↳ Rise in Hygiene (Eg) use of toilets
- ↳ New ways of living
- ↳ Acculturation (Eg) Kuryabi Dosa

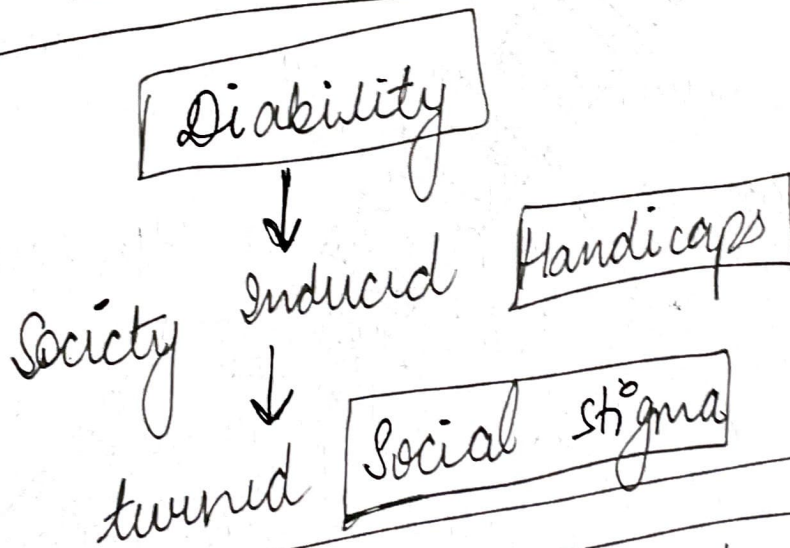
National Commission on Urbanisation as second ARC suggested can be formed to remedy this.

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What issues people with disabilities face in India? How can these be addressed?

Census 2011 mentions 2.2% disabled population in India - facing myriad challenges due to limitations.



Issues faced by disabled in India. As

- ① Poor accessibility →
- ② NGO Paltram mentions

lack of disabled friendly infrastructure in schools.

① Poverty

World Bank estimates disabled people to be world's biggest poor.

② Political Isolation

Disabled

Social unacceptance

Denied
Incapable
to lead

③ Physical Abuse

They are often beaten away by family, society.

④ Lack of self confidence

↳ (Eg) Swarnodayam NGO estimates low confidence among disabled.

⑤ Low schooling

lack of disabled friendly schools led to this!

This can be addressed by

→ Fulfilling Convention
(eg) Inclusion strategy → disabled friendly governance - (eg) mobile courts

→ Special care of teachers who are sensitised of their needs

→ Police Reforms
as Law Commission said soft approach to disabled.

→ Economic upliftment
Special jobs to be possible by disabled be identified.

→ Political empowerment
(eg) Kerala elected disabled Representatives in Local levels.

→ Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan by building accessible Ramps, elevators with Proposed 2022 strategy for disabled is in Right way

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Q.7)

What Role has MGNREGA played in Rural development. Is there need for schemes in urban areas also?

World Bank defines Rural development as a set of strategies, actions for Rural empowerment. MGNREGA - Rights Based Approach gives 200 days guaranteed labour in rural areas.

Role of MGNREGA in Rural development →

① Insurance during Disasters
eg) Niti Aayog reported MGNREGA acted as cushion during Covid 19.

② Women empowerment
By providing economy to women

it led to empowerment.

★ Creation of Rural assets

eg Ponds, community centres created in villages by MGNREGA

★ checked Forced labour

eg MGNREGA freed poor from clutches of zamindars.

★ Increased Rural connectivity

by construction of Roads, Bridges

eg The Hindu reported MGNREGA workers as reason for connectivity in UP.

In URBAN AREAS

Its requirements →

★ High unemployment

PHFS mentions 9.3% in 2021

★ High Multidimensional Poverty

As Niti Aayog mentions it 8% in urban areas.

① Labour Polarisation
as low skilled paid low, MGNREGA can help.

② Help manual workers
in era of automation & technology

Not required

→ led to Fiscal Profligacy
(c) already states are 60% debt. Eco Survey 2021

→ Not required in urban areas due to changed nature of work.

→ Identification will be tough.

MGNREGA has uplifted poor.

In urban areas High level Commitee

can study use of MGNREGA as Rajasthan govt did. Former "Duet" where job stamps given by employers to be redeemed can be used.

Overall Grading (✓)

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