


GS Advanced Program 2023
Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :692010

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/psap-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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5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

The recently released UN World Population Prospects Report stated that India will surpass China to become the world's most populous country in 2023.

The developmental challenges faced by India today are usually blamed on its overpopulation. Challenges like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, hunger, infrastruc-
-ture etc are all attributed to large population and limited resources.

Thus some people contend that there should be definite and strict population control policy. But population control IS NOT
THE PANACEA →

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↳ Population momentum depends on
 ↳ TFR → declined to 2.0 according to NFHS-5
 ↳ Number of women in reproductive age } This drives India's population growth for now.

The population growth in India is already declining and we are at replacement levels.

↳ Countries like South Korea and Taiwan have been able to develop despite undergoing population explosion in 1980s

↳ Population COMPOSITION is more important. Rising share of working age population can help raise economic growth. (Demographic Dividend)

↳ There is need to focus on STRUCTURAL ISSUES. Instead of blaming the individual, we need to look at institutional and societal structures that hinder development.

↳ Thus Population control can help but it is not the Panacea.

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.2)

Growth of population is the population increased, adjusted for deaths, in particular region between two points of time.

$$\text{Actual Growth of Population} = \begin{matrix} \text{(In Migration - out Migration)} \\ + \text{Births (Fertility)} \\ + \text{Deaths (Mortality)} \end{matrix}$$

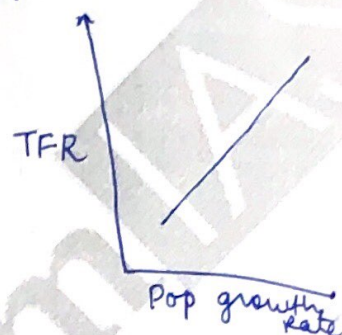
MIGRATION is the movement of people to and fro out of the country. Net Migration is difference between immigration and emigration.

High OUT MIGRATION	Minor / No change	Population Decrease
	Population Increase	Minor / No change
Low	High IN EMIGRATION Low	

It determines
 → Population growth (in terms of numbers)
 → and demographic structure (based on who is migrating)

FERTILITY → The total fertility rate (TFR) is the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through reproductive age group.

The TFR in India has achieved replacement levels i.e. 2.0 according to NFHS 5.



TFR → will determine no. of people born as well as the prospective demographic composition.

MORTALITY

↳ IMR (35.2 - NFHS 5)

↳ MMR (113 in 2016-18 according to Registrar General's SRs)

↳ Crude Death Rate has reduced due to medical and health facilities but IMR/MMR are on higher side. This affects the composition of population.

Thus Fertility, Mortality and Migration determine the actual growth of population.

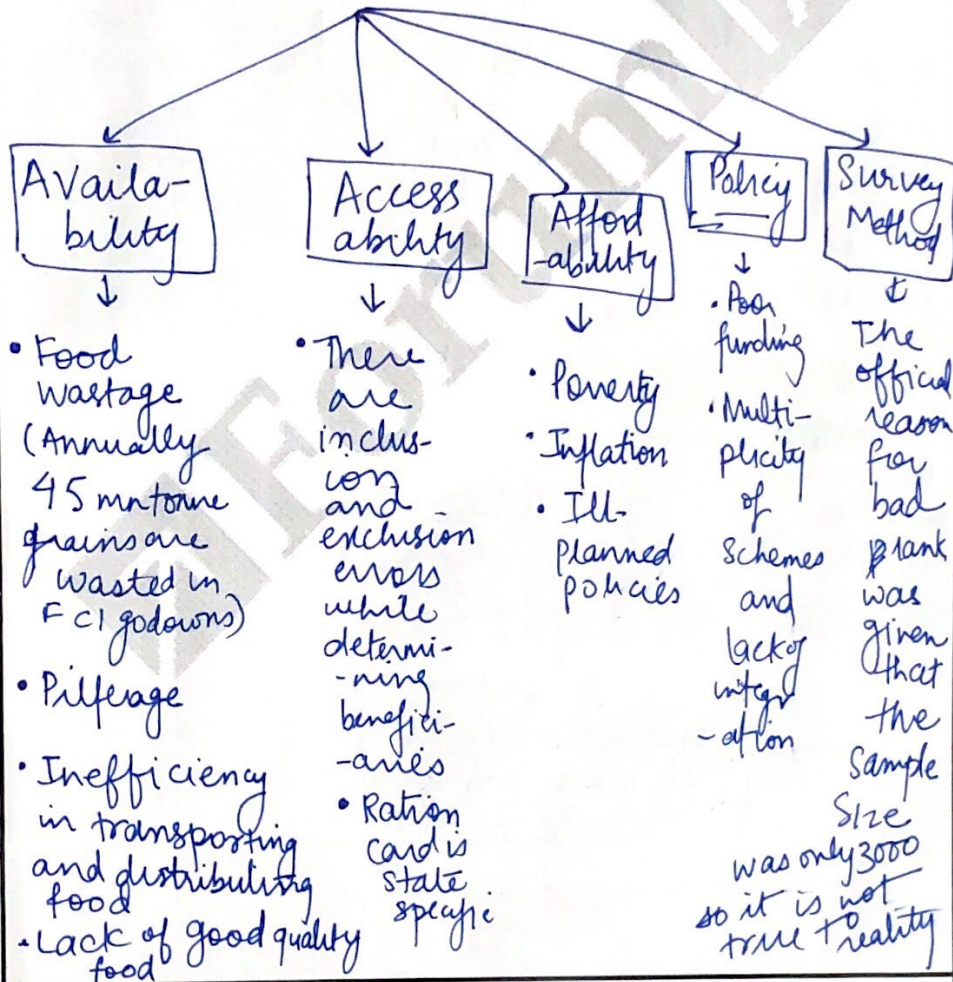
Overall Grading (✓)

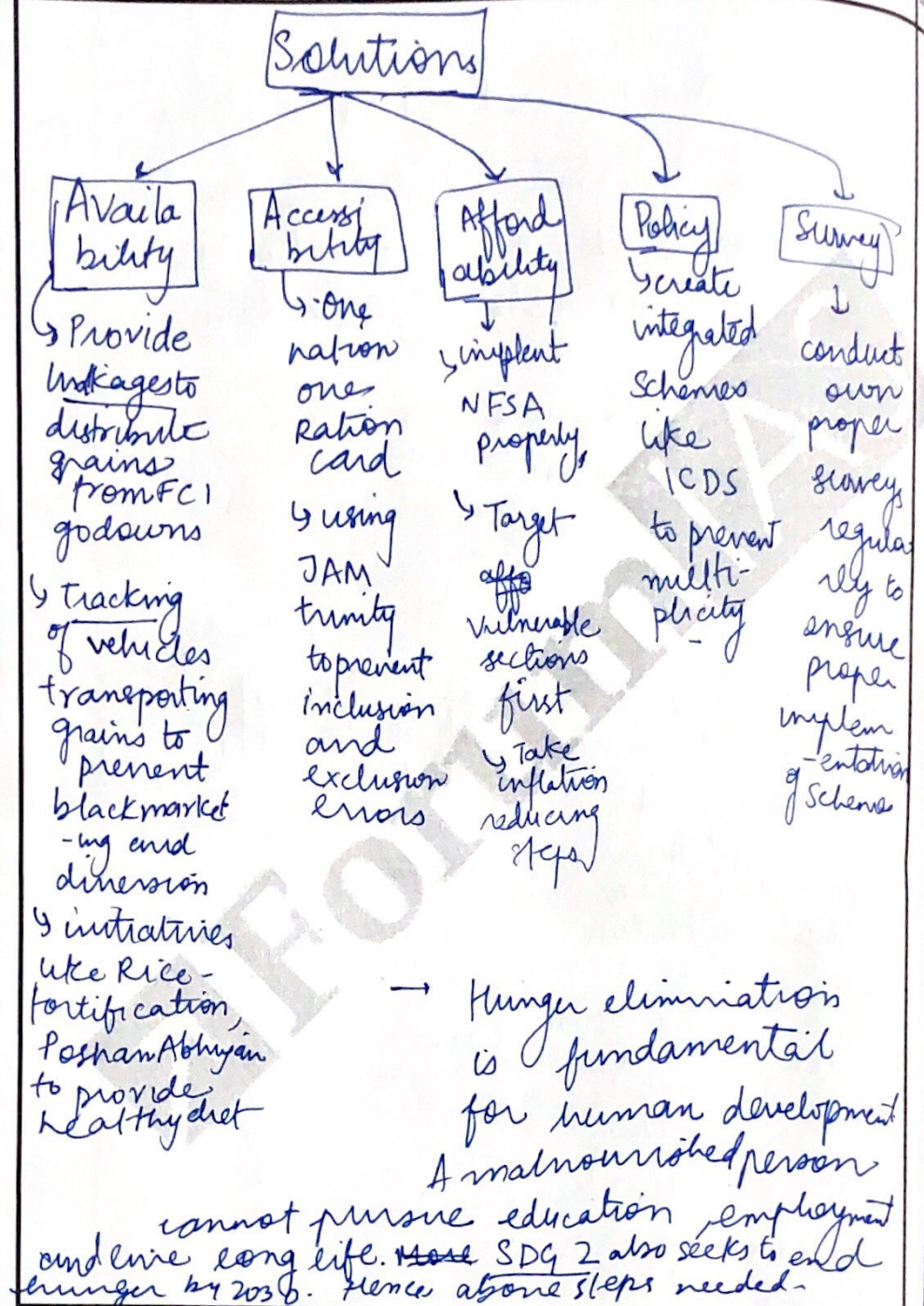
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3)

India ranks 107 out of 121 countries in the Global Hunger Index 2022. It fared worse than its neighbours and countries like Afghanistan.

This poor performance can be attributed to →





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Q.4)

The SC in NALSA vs Union of India (2014) upheld the right of transgenders to self-identify. They are to be treated as Third Gender and their rights under Part III need to be protected.

The Parliament enacted the Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act ²⁰¹⁹ pursuant to this judgment. But the act undermines the rights of people it seeks to protect—

- NOT CONSULTATIVE — Act was passed without due consultation and inputs from the trans community. Even the NCT established under Act has no trans representatives.

- GOES AGAINST NALSA JUDGMENT
The judgment upheld the Right to Self Identify. But the Act requires a certificate of Identity to be issued by PM.

This certificate can be given only after SPS (sex Reassignment surgery)

- The Act also does not provide for Affirmative Action stated by SC in NALSA.

• RESTRICTIVE DEFINITION → The Act defines transgender on the traditional gender binary idea and not on spectrum.

• NO STRINGENT PUNISHMENT → There is no deterrent punishment for pushing transgenders to forced labour, prostitution etc.

In Navtej Johar case, SC said Denial of self expression is like Death. The Act by forcing SRS and violating right to self-identify goes against spirit of NALSA judgment.

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

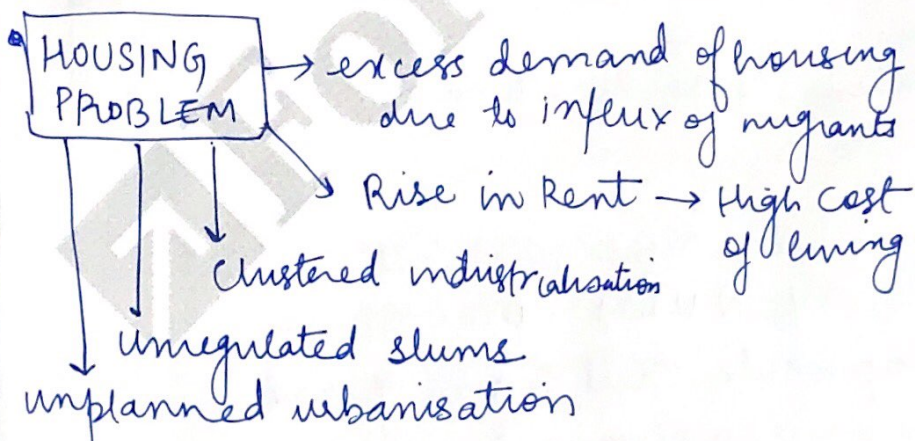
Q.5)

Urbanisation is the increase in proportion of people living in towns and cities. It is marked by —

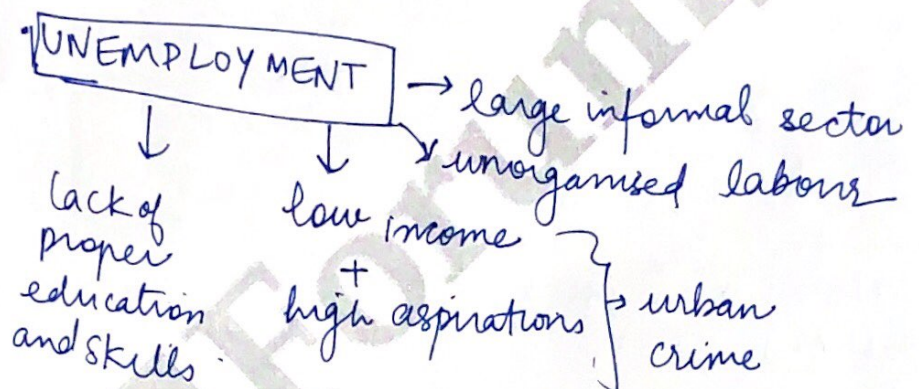
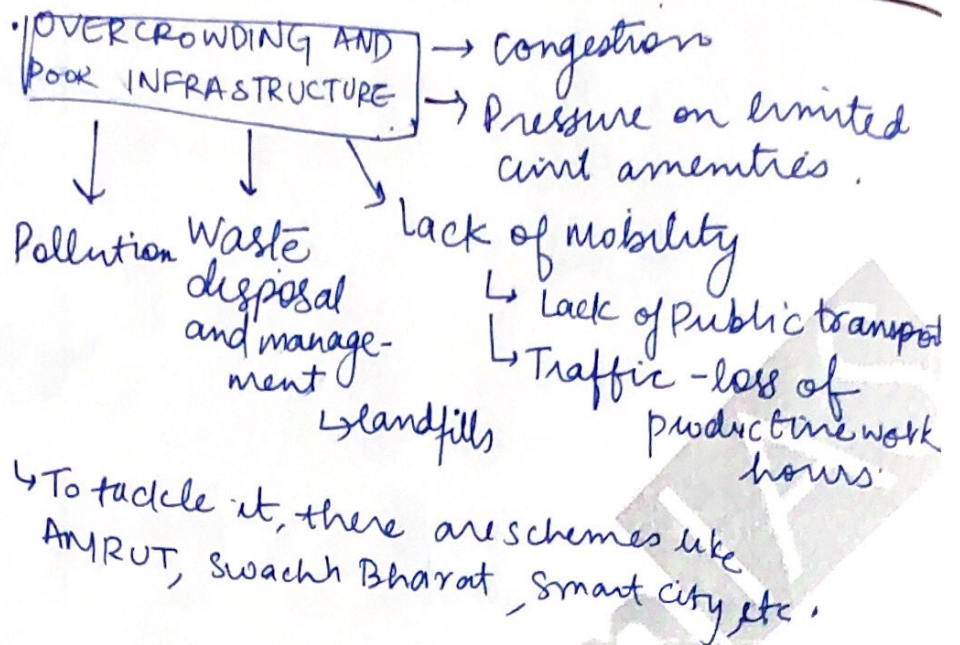
Physical Relocation

Social Change (in consumption pattern, values, preferences etc.)

According to 2011 census 31.7% of people in India live in urban areas. This number is only increasing. Despite this, India has not been able to use full potential of urbanisation as —



Schemes like
→ PMAY (Urban) aim to provide affordable housing for housing in urban areas and rehabilitate slum dwellers.



↳ There are schemes like Skill India, DAY-NULM, PMEGP etc. to provide skill training and urban employment.

URBAN LOCAL BODIES

↓
Lack of
Autonomy
as dependent
on state for
funds.

→ Unelected officers not
accountable to public

Financial crunch and lack
of resources

→ All this leads to haphazard
and unplanned urbanisation

India is urbanising but it is
unplanned. This urbanisation,
instead of causing more growth is
leading to ~~unique~~ unique developmental
challenges of its own.

Sustainable urbanisation is
key to sustainable development.
So, there is a need to remedy
these ~~are~~ issues caused due to
unplanned urbanisation.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) India has one of the largest disabled populations in world. According to 2001 Census, 2.21% of the population is disabled in India.

The disabled are a vulnerable section of our society and face a number of issues —

- SOCIAL** → There is discrimination against them.
- They ~~are~~ face social stigma and face exclusion
 - Their individual achievements are eclipsed by their disability. They are used as inspiration porn or supercrip.
 - They are portrayed either as helpless or villainous in popular media. It perpetuates the stereotypes against them.

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EDUCATION → Our institutions are not disabled-friendly.

- ↳ There are no infrastructural modifications done to aid them.
- ↳ The education system is not inclusive. It is discriminatory to people with mild to moderate disabilities.
- ↳ There is lack of proper teachers, & education material for disabled students. Eg- braille textbooks, audio books etc.

EMPLOYMENT → Firstly they are not given proper education and skill training. If they do get educated, they are discriminated against in employment sector - in terms of institutional barriers and employer perceptions. There is reservation in public sector. But in private sector, disabled people do not get employment.

ACCESSIBILITY → The infrastructure in India is generally disable unfriendly. Eg → Buildings, transportation etc are still inaccessible to.

These problems can be addressed -

- ↳ By initiatives like Accessibility India campaign (2015) Sugamya Bharat that aim to make physical and virtual infrastructure ~~ass~~ accessible.

- ↳ Implementation of 2016 Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act in spirit - i.e. reservation in education and employment, providing benefits etc.

- ↳ Proposed Disability Policy, 2022 provides for training, in disability rights for doctors, dedicated sports centres, making accessible infrastructure, indigenous wheelchairs etc.

- ↳ Increase representation of disabled in all branches of government and make them included in decision making.

There is need to move from charity based approach to rights based approach and make development inclusive.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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Q.7)

MGNREGA is the world's largest employment guarantee program.

It guarantees 100 days of work a year to every rural household.

The nodal ministry is Ministry of Rural Development.

MGNREGA has helped in rural development —

- Scheme demands 60% of works undertaken should be related to land and water conservation
- It has helped tackle water stress as ~~no~~ number of wells and water conservation structures have been built under the scheme.
- It prevented distress migration from villages to cities.
- As $\frac{1}{3}$ beneficiaries have to be women, led to their empowerment.

- Helped provide certainty and income to rural households during Covid,
- Helped in creating community assets and sense of responsibility.

MGNREGA provided employment to approximately 11 crore people during 2020-21.

There is a need of MGNREGA like Scheme for urban areas also —

- According to PLF survey, urban employment was 9.3% in January, 2021.
- The Parliamentary Standing Committee on its Labour mentioned in its report — that as most schemes target rural areas, the urban poor have not gotten much attention.
- ~~Set~~ Providing employment guarantee in urban areas can help in

creation of assets like schools, hospitals, water works, roads, reforestation etc.

- Rajasthan has implemented 100 urban employment guarantee scheme that provides 100 day employment in segments of environment and water conservation, sanitation, heritage conservation, garbage collection etc.

- But urban employment scheme cannot be similar to MGNREGA - as Rural unemployment is seasonal and ~~Rural~~ Urban local Bodies lack funding.

- Jean Dreze's idea of DUET (Decentralised Urban Employment Training) can be a way forward. It works on idea of ~~Food~~ Job stamps and skill development.

Thus Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme can help curb unemployment but it cannot be mere extension of MGNREGA.

Overall Grading (✓)

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