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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	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1) As per the UN world population prospects report, India is going to become most populous country surpassing china in 2023. Many states such as Uttar Pradesh has come with draft population control policy

Developmental challenges are closely intertwined with the population, its structure, composition & skills i.e. human capital stock.

India doesn't need a population control policy due to various reasons: →

→ Reaching Replacement level i.e. 2.0 total fertility rate except in 6 states

→ coercive measures have produced detrimental effects such as seen in china's case

→ population control impact poor & vulnerable & minorities disproportionately

Developmental challenges can't be bridged with just population control as

- India has demographic dividend advantage for 38 years that can be reaped in its favour with average age of 28.
- More focus on skills, education, vocation & innovation of the population is required. By increasing the expenditure on health & education as a % of GDP to at least 6%.

Development in order to become a 5 trillion \$ Economy from current 3 trillion requires human capital formation along with private investment. Since India has already achieved replacement rate population control will be regressive & retrograde as well as insufficient.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Demographic structure implies the composition of age, gender in the population dynamics. It ~~tells~~ depicts the very crucial dimension of any country. population growth is the rate of change in population.

$$\text{Population Growth} = \text{Fertility} + \text{Immigration} - \text{Mortality} - \text{emigration}$$

Demographic structure

- Age Bracket $\Rightarrow$ working age & Dependents
- Gender composition
 - sex Ratio

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS

- Fertility implies the actual number of births by a woman (average) during whole reproductive Age.

current total fertility Rate $\Rightarrow$ 2.0 (down from 2.2)

Mortality → implies the death rate which is currently around 6.8%.

migration → the movement in & out of the ~~cost~~ country due to various push & pull factors implies migration.

All the above elements determines the population growth rate. India is currently transitioning towards third stage of low birth & low death rate but till has 38 years of demographic advantage of young population.

Composition of population i.e. age provides the needs of consumption, dependency ratio, labour force composition. while age structure again has bearing on fertility & mortality.

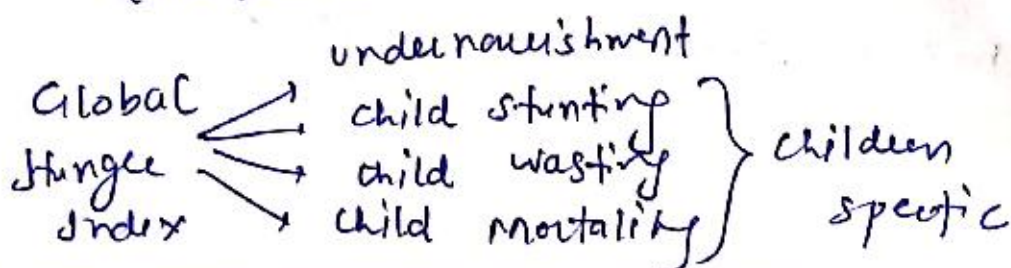
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) In the latest edition of Global Hunger Index, 2022, India stood 107 out of 121 nations with score of 29.1 which is a serious category. Hunger implies lack of availability, accessibility & affordability of food

REASONS FOR POOR PERFORMANCE

- ↳ Rise in number of undernourished children → lack of proper nutrient intake leads to undernourished children
- ↳ High wasting (19.3%) & stunting (35%)
Stunting is worse in India amongst world which is leading to poor scores
- ↳ Allegations of Index based on survey using Gallup world poll & usage of 3 children specific ~~score~~ indicators.



FOOD
SECURITY
IN INDIA

- National food security act 2013 (50% of urban & 75% of rural population covered)
- PUSHAN Abhiyan
- Mid day meal, ICDS

Despite food stocks & statutory measures the hunger levels due to & solution needed

INEFFECTIVENESS
OF MEASURES

- Hidden Hunger $\Rightarrow$ lack of diversity in food intake (midday meal, PDS $\Rightarrow$ wheat, Rice & pulses only)
- Intergenerational (mother health)
- poor sanitation, WASH

SOLUTIONS

- Biofortification, food fortification
- Diverse PDS, mid day meal (Karnataka $\Rightarrow$ eggs in midday)
- Sanitation as important comp

Integrated approach of maternal, pre-natal, ante-natal & infant health care is needed.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4) Transgender persons as per the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 implies the person whose gender doesn't match the gender assigned at birth. There are 4.8 lakh transgenders in India as per census 2011.

(As per NALSA judgement), transgender persons (Protection of Rights Act) is short on various dimensions: →

- certificate of self identity → must be applied with the district magistrate which is in contravention with right to self identify.
- No Reservations / affirmative actions are missing: → NALSA judgement asked for absorbing transgenders into OBCs which has not been done in the act.
- National council of transgender is given marginal position, not at par with

constitutional status which National commission for scheduled caste & tribes get,

- Non consultative → NAOs, civil societies & were not consulted in the framing of the act.
- Restrictive definition as against the fluid & queer identity that makes the group quite wide.

Transgender persons (protection of rights) act despite taking first step needs to fulfil NALSA in its letter & spirit. Better ~~as~~ opportunities, though reservation, role of institutions, self identity must be emphasised after consultation with community

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5) Urbanisation implies the settling of population in urban towns & cities. Currently 31.1% of population of India resides in urban areas.

India has been one of fastest growing Economies with a \$3 trillion economy & it recently became 5th largest Economy.

POTENTIAL OF URBANISATION

- Contribution of urban areas is 70% of GDP of India but its potential is much more.
- Infrastructure & Foreign Investment is attracted by the urban areas due to the skills pool, physical & financial Infrastructure.
- Cosmopolitan structure making it easy to get adequate human capital in labour market making

Non reaping of full potential of

urbanisation is due to :-

- Haphazard planning of urban areas leading to burden on infrastructure and resources (Global Livability Index)
- Susceptibility to disasters & extreme events (Ex) urban floods in Chennai, water scarcity in Bengaluru
- Lack of finances, functionalities & transfer of functions → urban local bodies have not been given full autonomy leading to lack of human & technical capacity
- Civil society involvement is poor leading to poor city governance
- Overlapping domains of Mayor & CM → making it difficult to take quick decisions at adequate period,

There is need for certain measures

- CITY PLANNING → with ~~ade~~
localised, no one size fits all approach.
Smart cities & AMRUT missions are
focussed on certain cities with poor
finances
- Empowering ULBs with tax revenues
and increasing property taxes from citizens
- Directly elected Mayor can also be
done for more citizen involvement
- Disaster plans as done by PUNE municipal
corporation

Urban areas despite being growth
engines are fragile, prone to disasters
especially the coastal cities, not
adequate planning is done. There is
need for data ~~based~~ based policy
making by city authorities whose
mandate & functions are clear with
adequate accountability

Overall Grading (✓)

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

- Q.6) There are around 2.21% of disabled people in India but their issues are not properly understood & acted upon by the society.

Issues faced by Disabled people

SOCIAL ISSUES

→ stigma & apathy is visible against the disabled

→ supercrib → disabled who have achieved something great are not depicted by their work rather their disability

→ Disabled villain → characters with distinct ~~social~~ mental & physical markers are frequently positioned as villains

EDUCATION

→ lack of inclusive education, poor teacher training, resource accessibility

ECONOMIC

→ lack of skills provision leading to poor employment options especially in private sector

- Poor accessibility → The Accessibility India campaign has been extended continuously leading to lack of accessibility
- Buildings
 - Information & Communication Tech
 - Transport
- Lack of adequate data making it difficult to provide help to the disabled,

Government has ratified UN convention on rights of persons with disability, Incheon goals, act of 2016 was also found but still the problems have not been addressed,

NEED

- Teacher training, inclusive spaces in Education (Ex) Pechi university has ramps & markings for blind & disabled along with separate washrooms.

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- employability skills so that disabled are not just employed due to reservations. (Ex) some jobs ~~are~~ such as routine are enjoyed by Autistic persons which includes repetitive work. Deaf at high speed factories can work in force.
- Intersectional concept with focus on a poor & abandoned disabled, women child with disability. Adequate data is needed for that.

Social change can follow after disabled are empowered, seen in independent positions making the ideological impact on society

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7) MGNREGS is a rural employment programme started in 2005 that provides 100 day unskilled ~~total~~ employment to rural population on demand.

ROLE PLAYED BY MGNREGS → RURAL DEV

- Community assets building → such as tanks, roads, community hospitals, centres etc which provide better living, access to employment further
- Empower Gram sabhas & Gram panchayats as they propose the work under MGNREGS, social audit is also mandatory under this. These make rural bodies empowered.
- Demand based work: ~~makes~~ seasonal nature of Agriculture employment makes the unemployment stark in some months. Transition to labour reduces poverty & hunger

- Cushioning — Especially seen during COVID pandemic where reverse migration made it difficult to get opportunities for work. MGNREGS helped to keep family sustained.
- women participation in MGNREGS at least 40% work is provided to women. It helps in rural development by uplifting women.

MGNREGS is a rural scheme but there have been demands for a similar scheme for urban areas too due to →

- High Rate of unemployment in urban areas as PLFS has substantiated making it crucial to have such scheme.
- unorganised sector can be streamlined by entry of Government.

Separate model Employee can help in improving conditions of employees.

- Infrastructure needs in ~~urban areas~~ is ~~is~~ urban areas is more. It will help in reducing the current contractisation that exploits labour.
- Demand based work during disaster, epidemics requires a system that already exists.

MGNREGS must be replicated in urban areas but the already upt issues such as poor wages, delayed payments, poor training, technical skills issues must also be taken into account, urban areas too need a system to absorb unemployed.

Overall Grading (✓)

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