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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)**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/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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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)**Start Writing Here**

Q.1)

Growing population was seen as the major issue creating poverty and other social ills like famines etc.

This was first pointed out by Thomas Malthus in his "Malthusian Theory".

Need for a Population Control policy

- ① More population implies thinly spread resources among huge population
- ② Even though India is the 5th largest economy, its per-capita income is very poor
- ③ Excessive competition for everything from basic necessities to other luxuries.
- ④ Poor social indicators as shown in Global Hunger Index (India at 107 out of 121)

by Concern World wide and Wealth Hunger life.

But population control cannot be
seen as panacea for all problems.

Solutions to address developmental challenges

- ① Effective implementation of National
Education Policy → improve education levels
- ② focus on skilling by doubling down
on schemes like Kaushal Vikas Kendras.
- ③ Empower women, disabled and other
vulnerable sections → Inclusive
development + Productive human Capital.

Thus, there is a need to focus on
Human development avenues to make India's
Population as a boon and utilize "Demographic
Dividend"

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Migration is a phenomenon where people leave their native places to others in search of jobs, educational avenues etc.

Fertility refers to the average number of live births by a woman in a particular area.

Mortality refers to the rate of deaths in an area.

Mortality, Fertility, Migration are fundamental elements of population growth, demographic structure.

① Mortality leads to reduction in the population of an area.

→ Due to technological inventions, we have controlled the mortality rate.

→ We have several types of mortalities

like Infant Mortality, maternal mortality etc.

② fertility rate impacts the live births in an area and thereby the increase in population.

→ Replacement Level Fertility rate is 2.1

→ Currently, all states except six

(Bihar, Haryana etc) have come under 2.

③ Migration leads to shift of population from one area to another.

→ Usually from Rural to urban areas.

Apart from these, many other factors determine the demographic structure, population

① Son-preference

② Education levels of women.

③ availability of jobs in rural areas.

④ Social mobility of women and vulnerable sections

⑤ Health facilities and awareness

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Global Hunger Index is given by Concern Worldwide and Wealth Hungerlife organisation. They have placed India at 107 out of 121 countries, which is second last is South Asia, ^{only} above Taliban ruled Afghanistan.

Hunger in India

Hunger is not only determined by availability of food, but the affordability and quality of food.

- ① High levels of wasting among children
- ② Cereal-centric Public Distribution Policies.
- ③ Lack of balanced nutritious diet.
- ④ Protein inflation is rampant
→ makes milk, meat unaffordable

⑤ Almost 52% of women are anaemic

⑥ High levels of poverty

Statutory laws

- ① Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- ② PM Garib Kalyan Yojana (free grains for poor during Covid)
- ③ Midday meal scheme.
- ④ Integrated Child Development Scheme
(for pregnant mothers and children)

Solutions needed

- ① Proper targeting of beneficiaries in above schemes
- ② Provide breakfast also, along with midday meal, on the lines of Tamil Nadu Government.
- ③ Control food inflation
- ④ Procurement of oilseeds, pulses etc under
MSP.

There is a need to tackle hunger for Human Capital formation and Demographic dividend

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights)
Act, 2019 was brought in order to
implement the Supreme Court Nalsa Vs
Union of India, 2014 judgement.

Salient features of the Act

- ① Protects against discrimination towards
transgenders (Art 14)
- ② Against discrimination during employment
(Art 16)
- ③ Self-identification (partially) with
approval of District Magistrate.
- ④ Recognition of "third Gender"
- ⑤ Bans "Sex conversion Therapy"

Issues with the Act

- ① Self-identification has not been,
implemented fully. (Bureaucratic interference)

— this goes against their bodily autonomy

- ② Need to go through "Sex assignment Surgery" to declare oneself as male/female.
- ③ ~~Decriminalised~~ Decriminalised IPC Section 377, but doesn't recognise same sex households.

Thus there is a need to implement "Yogyakarta principle" in order to ensure Discrimination-free, Inclusive social participation by Transgenders.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Urbanisation refers to the phenomenon where there is rapid increase in the urban population.

Economic growth leads to myriad opportunities in the country, especially urban pockets.

Why has India not been able to use full potential of Urbanisation?

- ① Indian growth was majorly rooted in Service Sector → Jobless growth.
- ② India is currently facing high unemployment.
- ③ Though Right to Education is a Fundamental Right under Art 21A, the education is not relevant to real world.

- ④ Old curriculums → less skilled labour force.
- ⑤ Low skilled migrant labour from urban slums → poor civic amenities which further lead to poor human Capital formation
- ⑥ Urban poverty is another reason why people are unable to invest in skilling
- ⑦ Intersectional issues like patriarchy are acting as double burden on women, who face acute time poverty.
- ⑧ Lack of focus on Social Infrastructure is stunting the overall development.
- ⑨ Caste divides in Rural areas has transformed into Class divide in Urban pockets

Solutions to address these problems

- ① Heavy focus on skilling
- ② Improving the manufacturing sector.
- ③ Creating jobs in rural areas to relieve the pressure on Urban areas.
- ④ Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme on the lines of MNREGA.
- ⑤ Building Public Social Infrastructure.
- ⑥ Focus on appointing elected representatives as Mayors instead of bureaucrats.
- ⑦ Financial empowerment of Local bodies as suggested by Law commission.

Thus we need a Broad based Economic Transformation to utilise the full potential of urbanisation.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

People with disabilities are those with physical / mental impairment which leads to handicap in performing certain duties. Currently, they constitute 2.21% in India.

Issues faced by disabled in India

- ① Lack of disabled friendly infrastructure
- ② Bullying right from childhood.
Ex: ~33% dropout from schools,
according to a report.
- ③ Lack of soft access such as books, library etc.
→ this leads to poor education levels
- ④ Discrimination during job hiring.
→ disabled are not preferred.

⑤ Inspiration Porn: Disabled are used as a means to find inspiration to others.

[Eg] "If a disabled guy can do, you also can"

⑥ Supercrip: Often times, even after achieving something, disability is still the centre of attraction

⑦ Disabled Villian phenomenon: many movies, videos stereotype disabled as dangerous by portraying them as villains

[Eg] Ballaladeva's father in Behluli

⑧ Social Stigmatisation: Disabled are considered to have done something in their past and they deserve this "Bad Karma"

How can these problems be addressed?

- ① By encouraging more participation in social roles.
- ② Highlighting role models. Eg. IAS Iva Singh
- ③ Applying "Madrid principles" for creating inclusiveness in society.
- ④ Creating accessible, disabled-friendly social public infrastructure.
- ⑤ Reservations for disabled in politics
 Eg. Chhattisgarh reserves seats for disabled in Panchayats.

Thus, we need to enable and empower our disabled friends to reach the goal of "Inclusive Development" under "Sustainable Development Goal - 10".

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA)
refers to the flagship employment
guarantee scheme for rural households.

It provides for 100 days of
employment per household per year.

Role MNREGA in Rural Development

- ① Provides for employment during
agricultural off seasons.
- ② Provision to earn minimum basic
income to ensure running of household.
- ③ Makes the wage market competitive
and remunerative, as demand for
agri-labour reduces due to MNREGA.

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- ④ Utilizes manpower to build public infrastructure like tanks, roads etc. in rural areas.
- ⑤ Can support agrarian families to purchase inputs for next agricultural season
- ⑥ Reduced Distress Migration to urban areas in search for jobs.
- ⑦ Eliminated inter-sectional differences in providing jobs (Eg: male/female, lower castes etc)

Need for similar scheme for urban areas

- ① Steeply rising inequalities in urban areas.
- ② High rates of unemployment.
→ leading to frustration and urban crimes.

③ Rise in poverty levels due to inflation
in the recent times.

→ leading to phenomenon like begging.

④ Lack of sufficient manpower in local
 civic bodies.

→ Employment Scheme can fulfill that.

Thus there is a need for an
employment guarantee scheme for urban
areas as well; to ensure Inclusive
growth opportunities and Reduce
Class Divide on the lines of
SDG (10, 11) — Reduce Inequalities of all forms
and create sustainable & smart cities.

Overall Grading (✓)

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