

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. #1Q....(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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1) "The growing population problem calls for a definite population control policy and its effective implementation. Do you think India needs population control policy ^{could} ~~could~~ be the panacea to deal with India's developmental challenges.

Ans According to VN World Population Prospect Report India will surpass China to become world's most populous country in 2023 with more than 1.4 billion residents.

This prediction steers the debate to bring population control policy to deal with India's developmental challenges like unemployment, unequal distribution of resources, poverty, climate change etc.

However, according to NFHS-5 total fertility rate in India has already come down to below replacement rate of 2.1. This shows a declining trend in population growth without a population control policy.

Steps to reap the benefits of
Steps to deal with India's Developmental
Challenges-

- Reap the benefits of 'demographic dividend' - India's average age is 28 yrs. compared to 37 in US, 47 in European countries.
- Policies for skill development of the working age population.
- Investment in education in new fields like I.O.T., A.I., big data etc.
- Better health facilities through more doctor to patient ratio, better focus on preventive rather than curative care.
- For elderly - need for better geriatric care both in terms of accessibility and affordability.

It is not the population which creates hindrance in India's development rather not utilising the benefits of demographic dividend. Therefore above steps need to be taken in this regard.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Migration, ~~Fertility~~ fertility and mortality are the basic fundamental elements determining population growth and demographic structure of a country. Elucidate.

Ans. Population growth of any region is determined by birth rate which depends on fertility, mortality (i.e. death rate, IMR & MMR) & Migration (in migration and out migration).

Elements determining population growth.

1) Fertility

- it is defined as no. of children a ~~but~~ hypothetical women of reproductive age ⁽¹⁵⁻⁴⁵⁾ give birth to.
- In India presently it is 2.00 (NFHS-5)
- Fertility is determined by education level of women, cultural and religious practices, societal norms, access to healthcare facilities etc.
- When the fertility rate is high it means ~~a women~~ the country is going through a high birth rate if this is accompanied with high death rate it signifies low human development indicators

- if high fertility rate is accompanied with low death rate a country's population is growing.
- a fertility rate of 2.1 (replacement rate) shows stable population.

Mortality

- IMR - Infant Mortality Rate (no. of death per 1000 live births) in children of 1 year age.
- MMR - Maternal Mortality Rate (no. of death of women during childbirth per 1,00,000 births)

At present IMR is 35 & MMR 113, both have declined showing better healthcare facilities and stabilizing population.

Migration

- it is the temporary or permanent movement of people from one region to another in search of better opportunities.
- migration from rural to urban areas increases urbanisation which promotes economic development of a particular region.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Why India continues to perform poor in global hunger index despite adequate food stocks and statutory laws to ensure food security? provide solutions to deal with this problem.

India has achieved the status of food surplus country post 1980's due to green revolution and solved the accessibility affordability issue with the help of PDS shops and Food Security Act.

However, India scored 107 out of 121 rank in Global Hunger Index.

Reasons for poor performance.

- Issue of Accessibility.

- due to exclusion and inclusion error in ration cards PDS shops.
- due to lack of interoperability of ration cards of different states.
(among migrant workers).
- diversion of food and corruption.

→ Nutrition ~~is~~ insecurity

- just ensuring food security without nutrition security affects the very purpose.

- Intersectional disparity and discrimination
 - against vulnerable sections like disabled, elderly, transgenders etc.
- Food wastage.
 - 45 tonn grains wasted due to storage problem.
- Multiplicity of schemes without proper convergence and coordination among ministries.

Solutions.

- To solve the problem of interoperability implementation of One Nation One Ration Card Scheme.
- updatation of data to counter exclusion and inclusion error.
- More inclusive scheme of food distribution to cover vulnerable section.
- Nutritional security through bio-fortification, provision of iron and folic tablets at PDS for pregnant women.
- Expansion of ICDS scheme
- Diversification of nutrient food in mid-day meal scheme.

Breakfast Scheme of T.N and 'Nedu Nedu' of Andhra Pradesh can act as a positive example to counter hunger and meet SDGs of 'Zero Hunger'.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4) Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 undermines the rights of the individuals to seek to protect. Examine.

According to Census 2011, transgender population in India is around 4,80,000.

In order to fulfill the mandate of NALSA Judgement 2014 of S.C, central government came out with Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

Issue with the provisions of the Act.

<u>provisions</u>	<u>Issue.</u>
→ definition do not differentiate between transgenders, transsexual, intersex person and genderqueer.	→ Community differentiate between these groups and considers this provision as <u>'one size fits all'</u> idea.
→ <u>Prohibition</u> against discrimination in education, employment, healthcare, public facilities etc. - prevents force labour	→ Lack of enforceability mechanism. - <u>no stringent punishment</u> dilutes the provision.

- Certificate of identity from DH's office ✓ and a revised certificate in case of sex change.
- Government welfare measures and provision of healthcare, including HIV surveillance, sex reassignment surgeries.
- Setting up of National Council for Transgender persons (NCT), including various ministries and 5 transgender persons.
- Counters the NALSA's provision of 'Self Declaration'.
- fear of bureaucratic discrimination.
- Medical community lacks knowledge about transgender bodies.
- a greater representation needed in decision making.

While, the act is a move in the direction of upliftment of transgender community, it is important to solve the ~~above~~ issues through consensus building and participatory measures to realise the SDG goal of 'Leave no one behind'.

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Q.5) Discuss why even after being the exponent of economic growth, India has not been able to use full potential of urbanization?

Ans. Studies show that India's cities will contribute to 70% of India's GDP by 2030. This data highlights the potential of urbanization as a exponent of economic growth.

Urbanization refers to increase in proportion of people living in urban areas or cities.

Features of Urbanization

- Economic center for development.
 - Leads to consolidation of skilled workforce
- Avenues of social development.
 - provides a better education, health facilities which are important for development of human resources.

- Towards women empowerment.
 - provides women with employment opportunities and relatively more gender equality.
- Towards Break the shack chains of Caste based discrimination of rural areas.
- As hub of innovation
 - e.g. - cities like Bangalore

All these factors ~~also~~ collectively lead to the economic growth of a country. Also social and political growth.

However, India has not been able to use full potential of urbanisation due to following reasons.

- Poverty and Slums.
 - 45% of urban population in developing countries live in slums.
- Unplanned cities
 - lead to problem of haphazard settlement with lack of basic facilities like clean drinking water, safe neighbourhood, sanitation etc.

- Economic inequality and class division.
 - unequal distribution of seasons as a major season.
- High cost of house and rents.
 - lead to people living in small spaces and prone to exploitation.
- Lack of ^{public} transport facilities.
 - and last mile connectivity issue hampers female labour force participation
- Lack of funds, function, functionaries with Urban local bodies.

The above challenges have been as hindrance in reaping the full potential of urbanisation. To counter these challenges the most important step is to give provide Urban Local Bodies with funds, function and functionaries. As they are the first level change maker in urban centers.

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Q.6) What issues people with disabilities face in India? How can those problems be addressed?

Ans According to Census 2011, 20.21% of people in India are disabled. Disability refers to any physical or mental state due to which an individual is not able to realise its his/her full potential.

Issues with people with disabilities face in India.

— Accessibility Issue.

→ Lack of ^{positive} physical ~~stimuli~~ infrastructure in offices, Transport facilities, tourist spots etc.

→ Education

- Lack of trained teaching staff.
- Lack of study material
- Lack of schools for cognitive disabled people.

→ Reservation provided to them has been realised fully.

→ Social Stigma

- against disabled people and highest against people with cognitive issues like Autism etc.

→ Inspiration porn.

- highlighting the achievement of a disabled person ~~to~~ but focusing on the disability to motivate other people.

→ Supercrip

- Media highlights the success of a ~~peep~~ person with disability as something exceptional which was not possible for them.

→ Nillian.

- ~~you~~ fictional characters in movies or tv shows are showed with some disability which promotes negative attitude towards them.

The above problems hinders with the physical, emotional wellbeing of people with disability. Problems exacerbated due to lack of data and lack of ~~pro.~~ political representation.

Following steps need to be taken to counter this.

→ Accessibility

- to make public infrastructures more disabled friendly
- train staff through skill and sensitization.
- availability of study material and education institutions for people with special needs.
- implementation of reservation policy effectively.

→ Sensitization of people in general and Society at large to counter the stigma

→ Role of media to see people with disability as do people and not objects of motivation.

→ More Political representation (e.g. Chattisgarh - mandatory to elect one disabled person in panchayat body).

To realise the potential of these 2.21% of India's population it's important to make "Right as real" through more political representation.

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Q.7) What role has MNREGA played in rural development? Is there a need of MNREGA like Schemes for the Urban areas also? Examine

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is world's largest employment guarantee program.

About MNREGA.

- provide 100 days of unskilled work of rural people in a year.
- $\frac{2}{3}$ rd employment to women.
- unemployment allowance if ^{work} not provided in 15 days

Role of MNREGA in rural development.

- Counter unemployment induced poverty due to cyclic nature of agricultural work.
- women empowerment - as $\frac{2}{3}$ rd workers need to be women.
- Creation of durable assets.
- like ponds, roads etc.

- Rejuvenation of natural resources
- Social protection to most vulnerable households.
- Help counter the increase in unemployment ~~the~~ among ~~severe~~ migrated population.

The urban unemployment rate touched 9.3% in 2021 (PLFS) this raised the weather to being a Urban Rural guarantee act on line of MGNREGA.

Reasons Arguments in favour

- High unemployment rate and multidimensional poverty among urban population (around 9% NITI Aayog).
- Government relief schemes have a rural outlook and ~~overlook~~ neglect of urban poor. e.g. - PM Kranik Kalyan Abhiyan.
- Recommended by Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 25th report.

→ will create durable assets in Urban areas like schools, hospitals, water works, Soil soil reclamation etc.

However due to certain differences the urban employment scheme cannot be exactly similar like.

- in rural area unemployment is seasonal due to cyclic nature of agriculture
- Panchayati raj institutions are more equipped as compared to urban local bodies.

Need of the hour.

- There is definitely a need for Urban Employment guarantee Act.
- Examples from state governments can be taken into account like Odisha's Unnati Scheme, Rajasthan's Indira Gandhi Urban employment guarantee Act.
- Jean Dreyer's - DUET (Decentralised Urban ~~to~~ Employment Training) where 'job ~~to~~ stamps' can be provided to public institution where one stamp equals one day work and can be redeemed by the worker.
- If DUET is a worth exploring idea.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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