

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :33.....

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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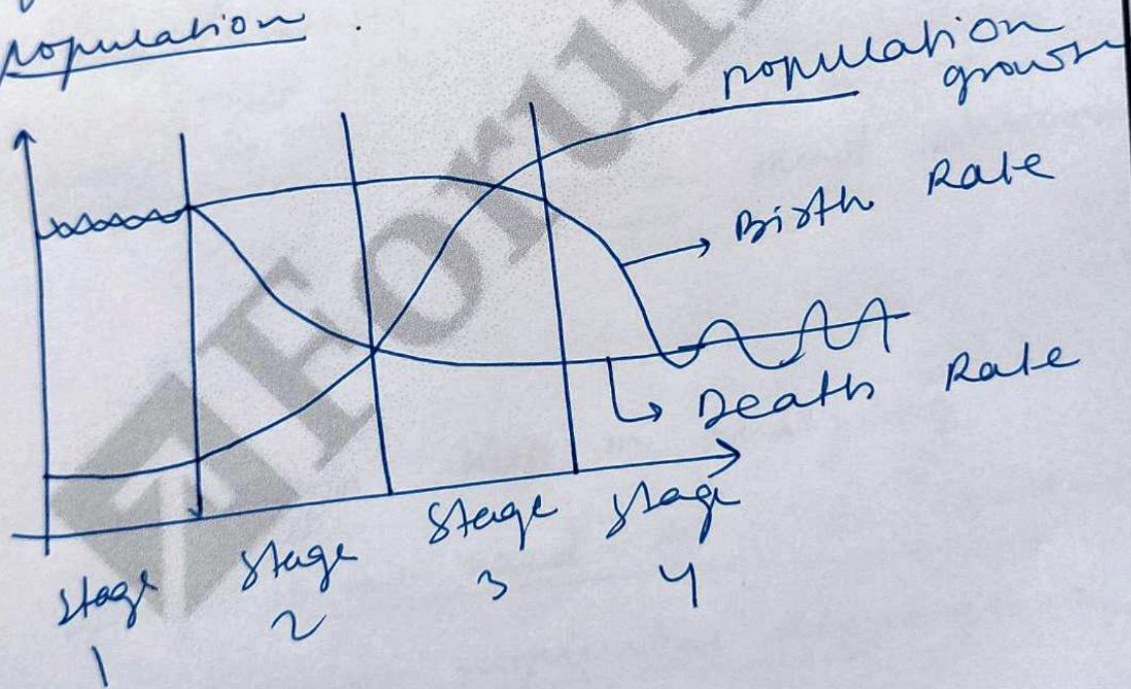
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Q.1)

The Demographic transition theory is a population model that attempts at analysing the population shift in the area.

Focus on birth rate, death rate and population growth and the impact of socio-economic progression on population.



→ stage 1 :-

- ① High Birth & Death Rate
- ② Population stabilised.

- Stage 2

- High Birth Rate (socio-economic factor) but death rate decline due to measure of technology.
- Population explosion.

- Stage 3

- Gradual decline in Birth Rate due to measures to promote contraceptive and women's awareness and literacy.

- Stage 4

- Ageing population and stabilisation of both.

The stages help in analysing what steps need to be taken to manage population demography of state.

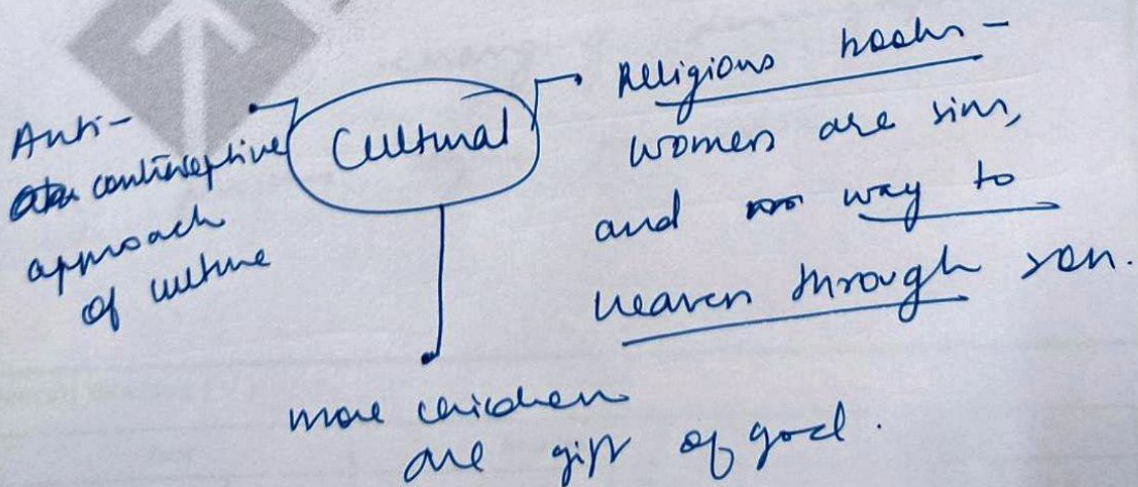
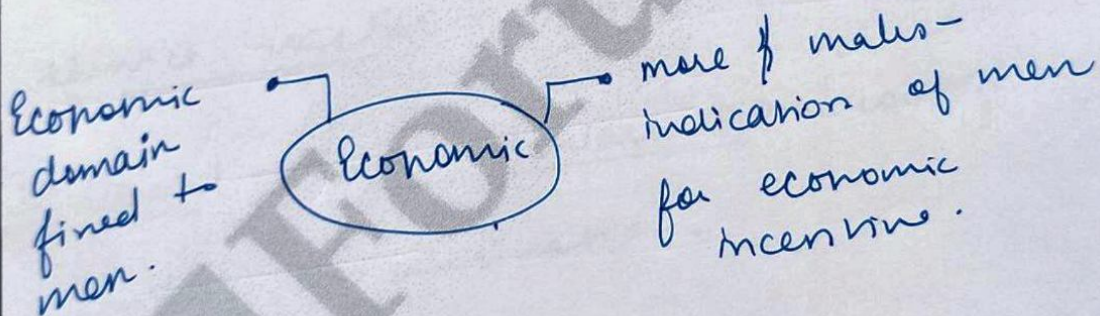
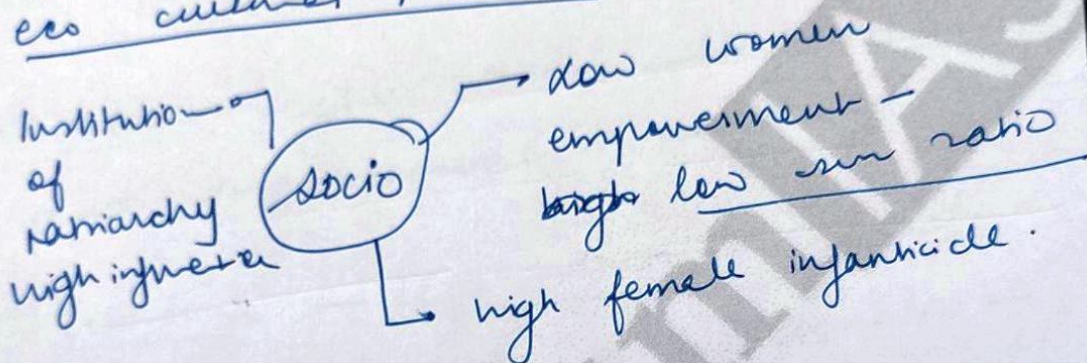
Overall Grading (✓)

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

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(2)

Sex composition of a society is reflected by ~~ratio~~ sex ratio (female/1000 males) and is a reflection of underlying socio-economic cultural pattern.



In changing sex composition
as per Eco survey 2021 -
women went from 920 - 1020
per 1000 males in

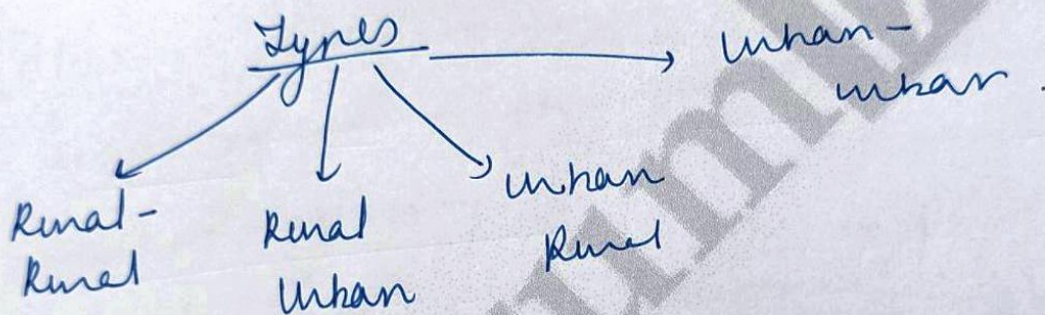
- ① Social - higher women education
and empowerment - pay off.
- ② Economic - high industrialisation and
more advancement of individuals -
service sector → low male preference.
- ③ Social - high secularisation lower
female discrimination -
hence, changing demographic
in positive light for India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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(3)

Migration is the process as defined by UN - where individuals move from one place to another either for permanence or temporary means, for settlement or employment.



→ In all above, economic cause dominates -

① Rural - rural :- move from subsistence agriculture to commercial agro in monsoon economy (Eg: Bihar → Punjab).

② Rural - Urban → Employment in informal sector and daily wage

jobs - mostly seen as informal sectors.

③ Urban - Rural → In monsoon seasons, the informal sector women migrate to village → to agriculture.

④ Urban - Urban :- service sector employment - for growth and an opportunity

→ Females ←
• marriage and the renewal of patrilocal residence, and village exogamy → women migrate non marriage (about 70%) - abroad.
in total.

Hence, female & male migration for different reasons prevalent in India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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(4) Literacy in India varies state wise and vast inter-regional disparity seen.

Eg - Kerala has 96% literacy whereas BIMARU states have literacy rate range from 60% - 70%.

→ CAUSES ←

① Funding :-

- low resource generation capacity of states - low spending on education.

(Eg: BIMARU states - low industrialisation)

- Private players → education not inclusive where poverty high.

② Institution

↳ poor infrastructure and lack of light, water, desks

• Teacher quality training is lacking.

③ social
↳ institution of caste stronghold
lead to exclusion of Dalits & marginalised.
↳ gender bias → lead to women drop out.

→ Suggestions ←

① The NEP of 2020 a good way to integrate holistic education.
Other measures, to integrate drop out girls in schools, prevent caste discrimination, and not education under centre funding directly to enhance quality of education & LR.

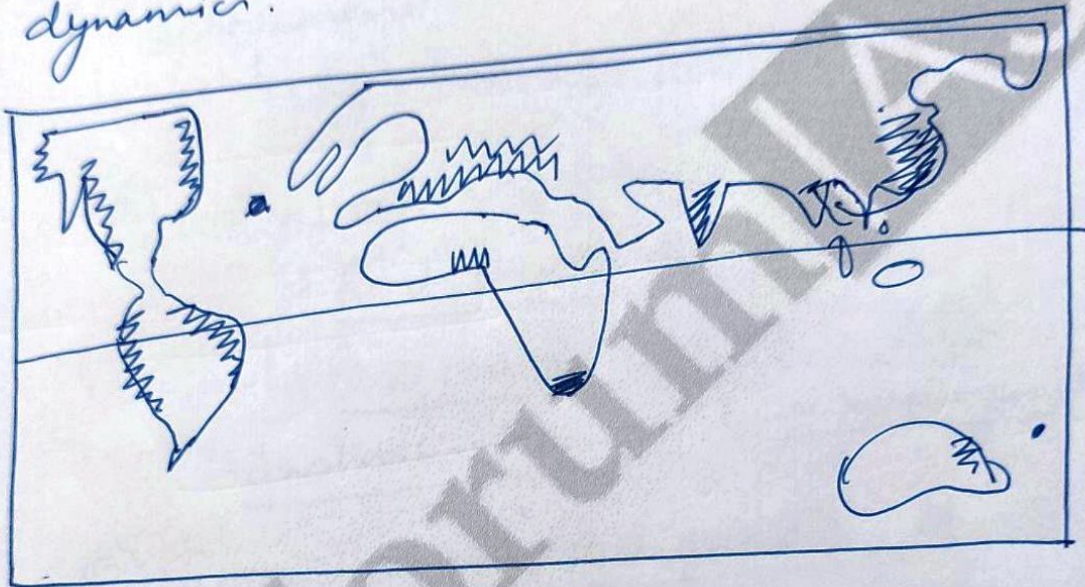
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Q.5)

The distribution of population across regions - means the analysis of human settlements across globe as per the various dynamics.



High Population Density :

① Geographic :-

- > Polar Regions → low population.
- > River Basin → High Population
(Eg: Ganges, Nile)

due to accessible resources for sustainability.

② Economic

① Minerals

↳ Chotanagpur Plateau —
India: high employment → high settlement.

↳ Eg: Katanga Plateau : Africa.

② Industrialisation

↳ East coast of China

↳ East coast of USA : high industrialisation — high employment

③ Urbanisation: Pull factors of better human development robust institutions.

③ Political

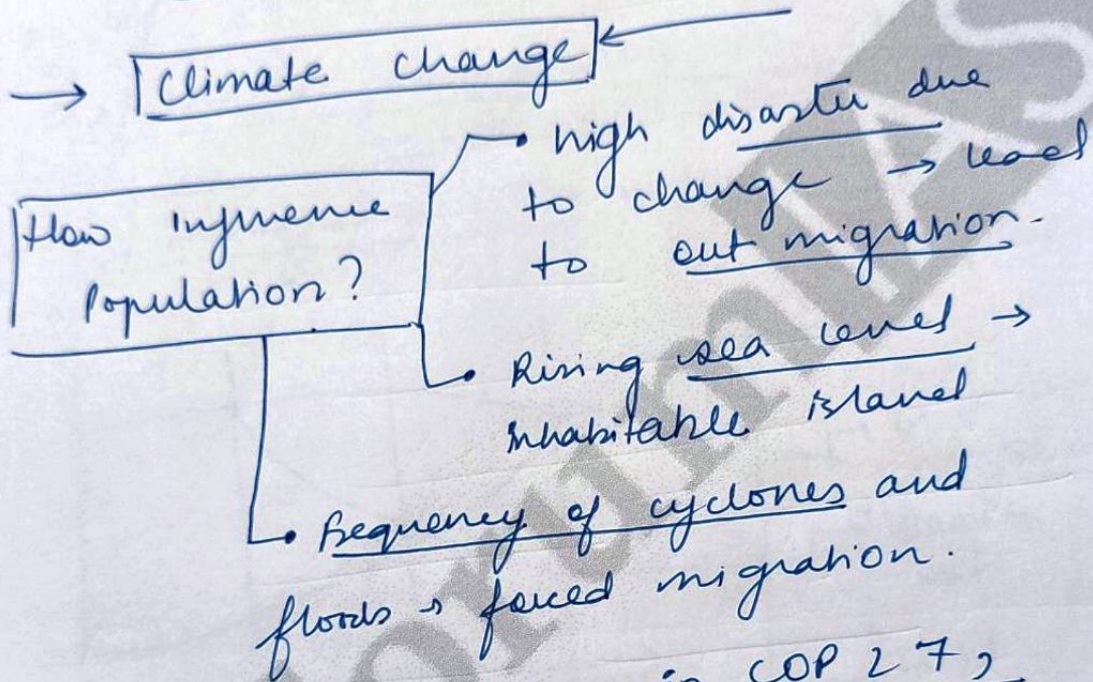
1-① High conflict → slow population and out migration high.

(Eg: Yemen, Syria, Sudan → out migration)

② Better governance → pull factor -

④ Socio

↳ Religious significance - high population : Eg : Jerusalem in Israel, Varanasi in India.



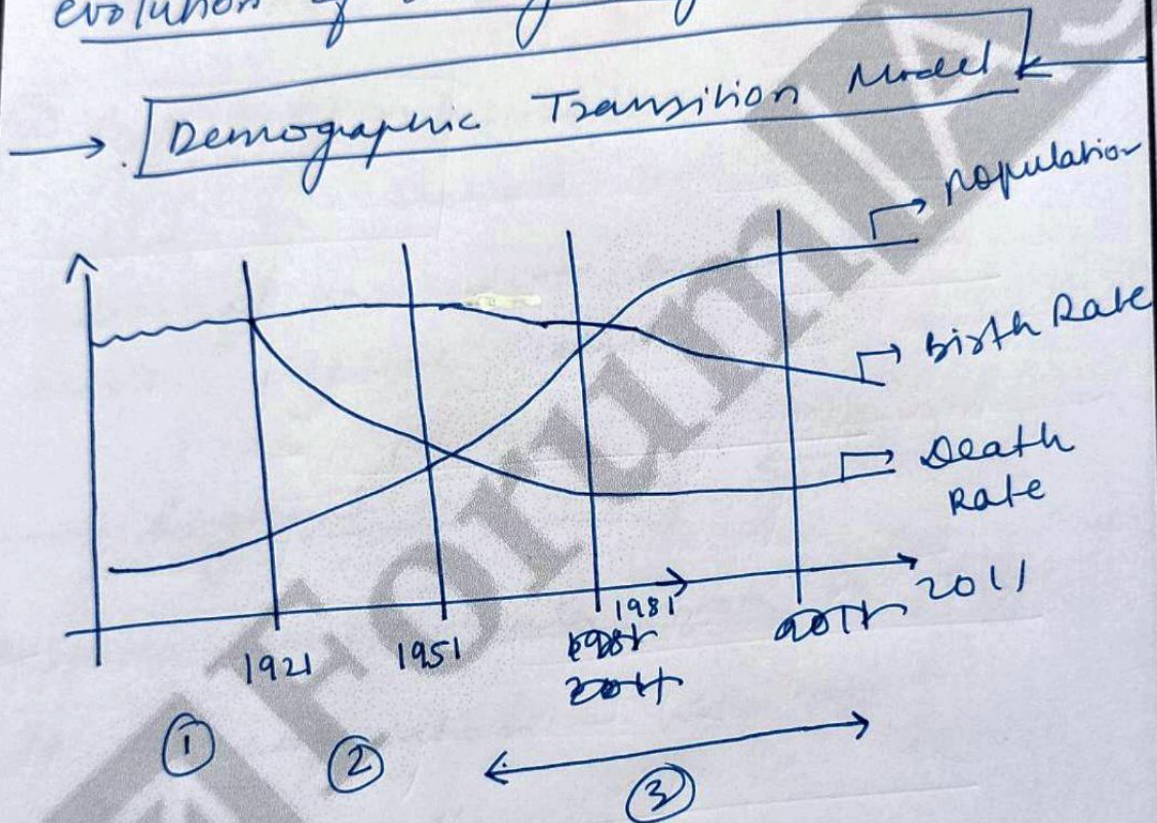
To tackle the above, in COP 27, the developing countries have demanded for compensation fund so the mitigation of effect and adaptation increase.

Overall Grading (✓)

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(6) Demographic transition model given by Thomson and Notestein, aims at providing the cause and effect of population increase and the evolution of demography in stages.



→ India's stages

① Under stage 1 - 1920 - high famines and drought led to stable population.

② After 1921 - intervention in medicine led to decline in mortality.

② 1951 - 1981 → Birth Rate ↑, Death Rate ↓ → fear of Population explosion.

③ Post 1981 → Intervention in education led to increase in women's individual choice — and now slow decline seen.

→ Regional Disparity ←

• states like Kerala, Goa → stage 4 of population — with rising aged population

• states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP, Tamil Nadu → In stage 3 — with high industrialisation to tackle excess population growth.

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③ Status - Bihar, UP - Stages
high population increase.

Hence a bottom up approach needed?

① Kerala, Goa → Invest in Geriatric care and silver economy.

② MH, KN, TN → Invest in urbanisation and industrialisation to employ the demographic dividend and get demographic dividend.

③ Bihar, UP → Invest in education, health to improve and decline the high birth rate of state.

Hence, more women's education and industrialisation is new need of nation seen by bottom up approach.

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Migration is a phenomena defined by UN as the movement of people from one place to another with intention of setting up and settling permanently or temporarily in location. Report by NSO - above 700% of migration is due to marriage, and above 80% migration in same state.

→ Migration : Causes ←

② Push Factors

- Economic - unemployment in rural areas and search of employment
- Human Development :- Poor human development institutions at rural areas and poor infrastructure like road, electricity, water etc.

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• social - The culture of rural areas dominated by caste and gender bias.

• Disaster and climate change - Rising disaster and climate change - floods earthquake etc. lead to mandatory migration.

→ Pull factors ←

• Better Human Development Institutions in urban areas.

• Better economic employment.

(Eg) → Rural-Rural economy: subsistence agriculture
Rural → commercial migration - Eg: Bihar to Punjab

Rural → Urban : High employment in formal sector.

• Culture of anonymity of cities and urban areas.

→ migration mostly to tier 1 cities in India.



→ Consequences ←

- ① Demographic : The source place sees rising sex ratio, and demographic shift with higher female in rural and male in urban
- ② Economic - Labour availability reduces in source and increases in urban, and rural areas see higher remittance.
- ③ Social - Rising conflict in destination, xenophobia and loss of soil movement - challenge to social fabric
- ④ Environmental - Resource underutilisation in rural and resource overutilisation in urban.
Attempt to increase satellite towns, sub-urbs, to help manage challenge of overburden.

Overall Grading (✓)

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