

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **691033 (#21)**

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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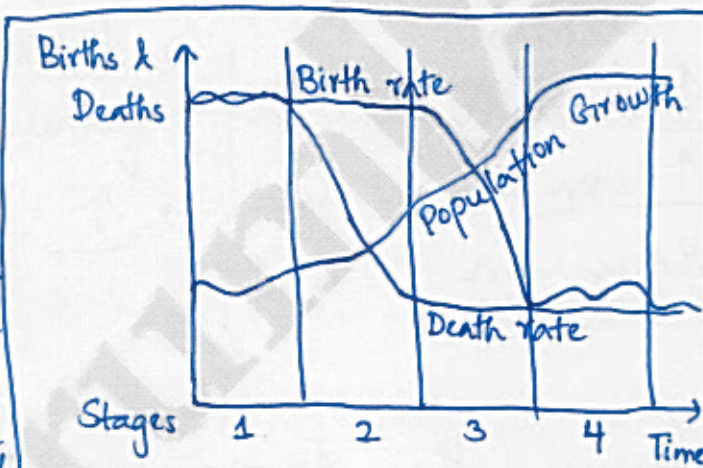
Q.1)

Discuss in brief the different stages of Demographic Transition Theory.

The Demographic Transition theory was given by Thomson and Notestein to describe and predict the future population of any area.

As per this theory, 3 processes are involved

- ① Decline in mortality comes before decline in fertility
- ② Eventually fertility falls to match mortality
- ③ Socio-economic transformation occurs along with demographic changes



Stage 1

- Stationary stage
- Birth rate ↑, Death rate ↑
- Life expectancy ↓
- Large size families = Asset

Stage 2

- Early expanding stage
- Death rate ↓
- ↓ Improvements
- ↓ Health ↓ Sanitation
- Birth rate ↑

→ Agrarian economy +
↓ technology

Stage 3

→ Late expanding stage

→ Medium fertility levels ↓

because

- ↑ Industrialisation
- ↑ women's status
- Education

→ Industrialisation +
Urbanisation

Stage 4

→ Low stationary stage

→ Birth rate ↓ ;
Death rate ↓

→ Deliberate control on
family size

→ ↑ Literacy

Through the Demographic Transition Model, we can evidently see the society moving from illiterate to agrarian to industrialised and literate. India is currently at Stage 3

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of society in different ways. Examine the statement in light of the changing sex composition of India.

Sex composition refers to the ratio between the number of men and women in a population. In India, the sex ratio is 940 (Census 2011)

Changing sex composition

→ Improvement in sex-ratio compared to previous years because of Increased life expectancy and Longevity of older women

→ Yet biases against girl child continues → seen through falling Child sex ratio (2001 - 927, 2011 - 918)

↓
Result of certain patterns in the society.

Socio-economic

- (i) Poverty
- (ii) Lower socio-economic status of women
- (iii) Poor penetration of services to tribal areas
- (iv) Urbanisation
- (v) Migration

Cultural

- (i) Preferential treatment for males (Son-meta preference)
- (ii) Patriarchy
- (iii) Female infanticide and foeticide
- (iv) Prejudices against girl child
- (v) Lack of women rights

Due to these factors, there are variations in sex-ratio. The government, through schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Sukanya Samidhi Yojana, are working towards the correction of this skewed sex ratio.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3) Disparities in economic development seem to be the main cause of migration in the case of males and marriage in case of females.

According to Census 2011, around 45 crore people migrated in India, with number of females being 30 crore and number of male migrants include around 15 crore.

Male migration

→ Especially found along Rural to Urban stream of Migration

→ Reasons :

- * Search of employment
- * Availability of lucrative opportunities in Urban areas
- * Work related migration
- * Education
- * Better living standards

→ Only 6% males migrated for marriage

Female migration

- Especially found along the rural to rural stream of migration, which dominates all other streams.
- Marriage is the primary reason for both migration (71%) and female migration.
- Around 87% females migrated for marriage.
- Prepondence of female migrants due to prevalance of patriarchal residence after marriage.

Thus it can be seen that while males migrate due to economic factors for long distances, females migrate to short distanced areas due to social factors like Marriage.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4) Discuss the causes for variations in literacy in India. Also suggest a blueprint for improving literacy rates in socio-economically backward regions of India.

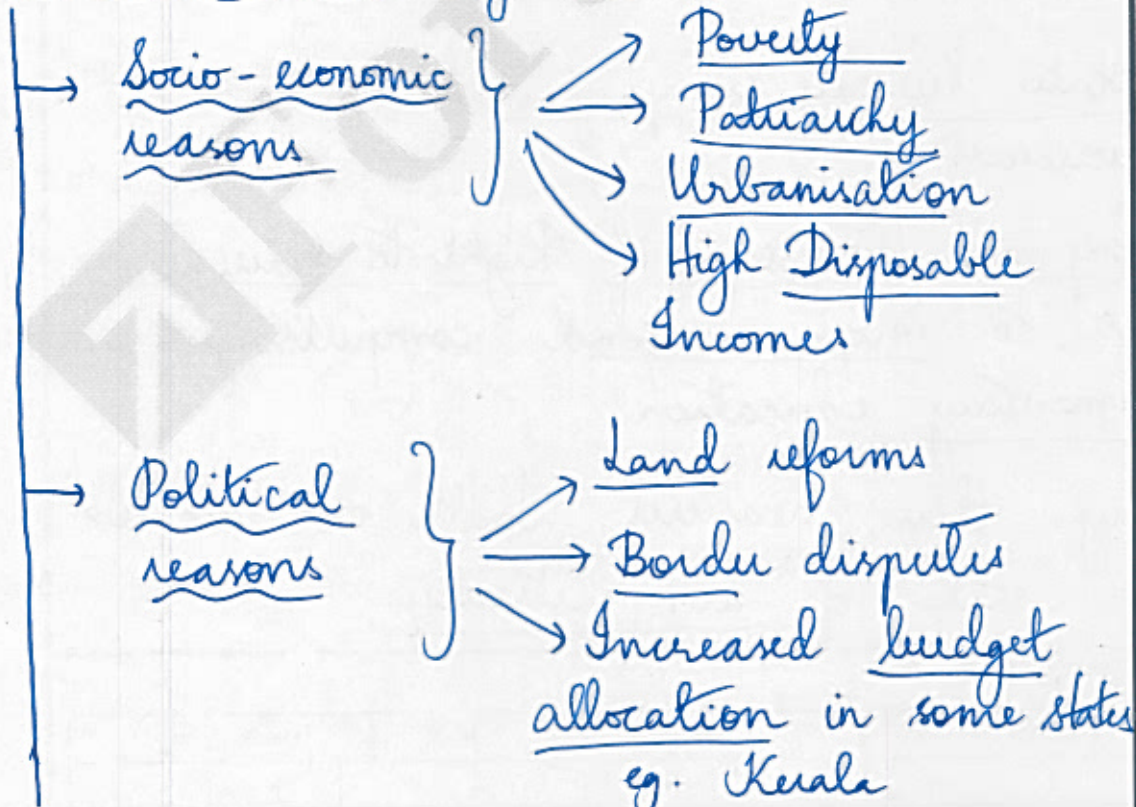
Literacy rate in India refers to the percentage of population above the age of 7 who can read, write and do basic arithmetic calculations.

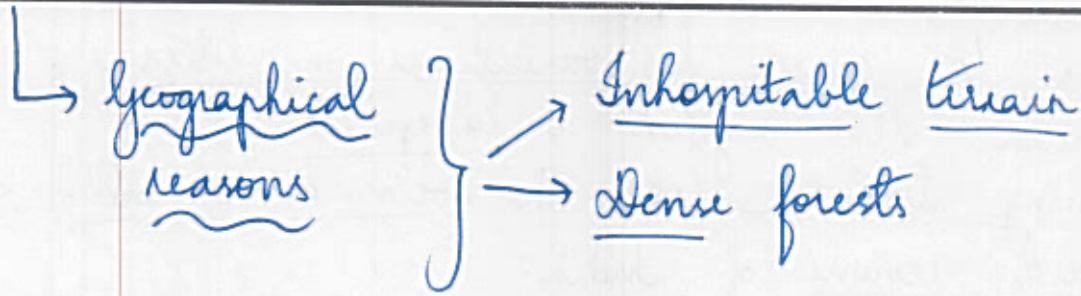
Literacy rate (Census 2011)

Males - 82%.

Females - 66%.

Variations in literacy rates





Steps to improve literacy rate

- (i) Schemes by govt
 → Mid day meal scheme - to encourage attendance
 → Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - to achieve the goal of universalise elementary education

- (ii) Setting up of new schools in interior areas

- (iii) State literacy campaigns to raise awareness

- (iv) Expand the scope of Right to Education Act to move beyond compulsory elementary education

Through these measures, India can achieve the state of 100% literacy

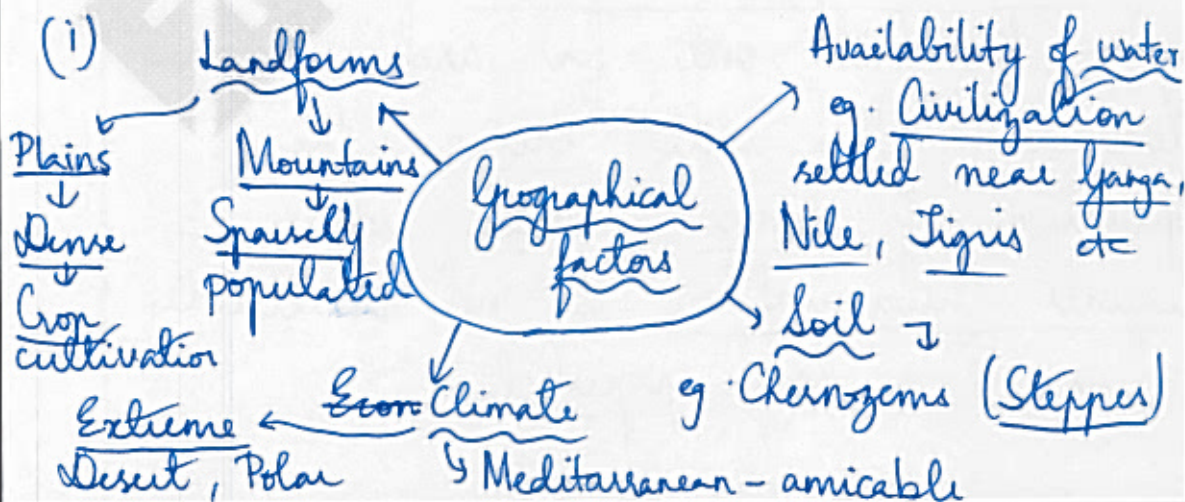
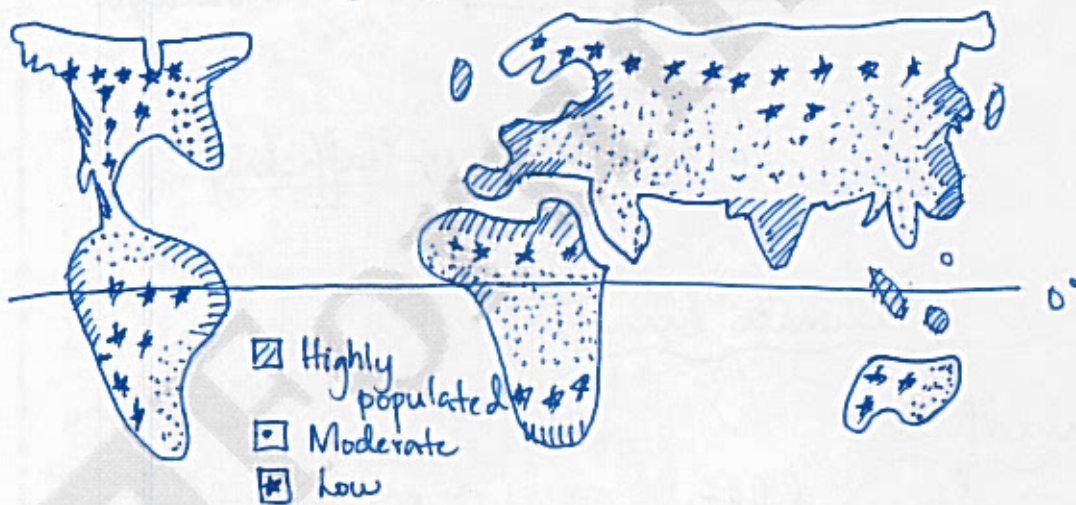
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Q.5) Explain the factors responsible for the distribution of population across the globe. Also examine how climate change will have an impact on it.

As per the World Population Prospects Report, the world's population reached 8 billion in late 2022. It is projected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050.

Factors determining population distribution



(ii) Urbanisation

g. Delhi → 1.9 crore people



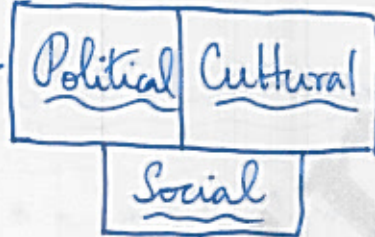
Minerals
eg. Katanga Plateau, Chotanagpur Plateau

Industrialisation

eg. Northern Megalopolis (USA), Coast of China

(iii) Political turmoil

Yemen, South Sudan



Religious importance
Jerusalem, Varanasi

Venezuela - Drug trafficking

Impact of Climate Change

(i) Wildfires

The 2021 wildfires in USA forced people to look out for areas beyond California → This will increase the population to move inwards where adequate urbanisation is not available to support a large population

(ii) Sea level rise

- With rise in temperature, the rise in sea level may force citizens to leave cities along coastal areas
- Cities like New York, Chennai, Mumbai host crores of population → they will lose homes.

(iii) Floods

Increasing cases of floods especially in urban cities like Bengaluru will force people to move out and add pressure to nearby city population

There is a need for a multi-pronged approach to tackle the problems of climate change along with increasing empowerment of women to ensure the population density of the globe does not lead to ruin of the earth

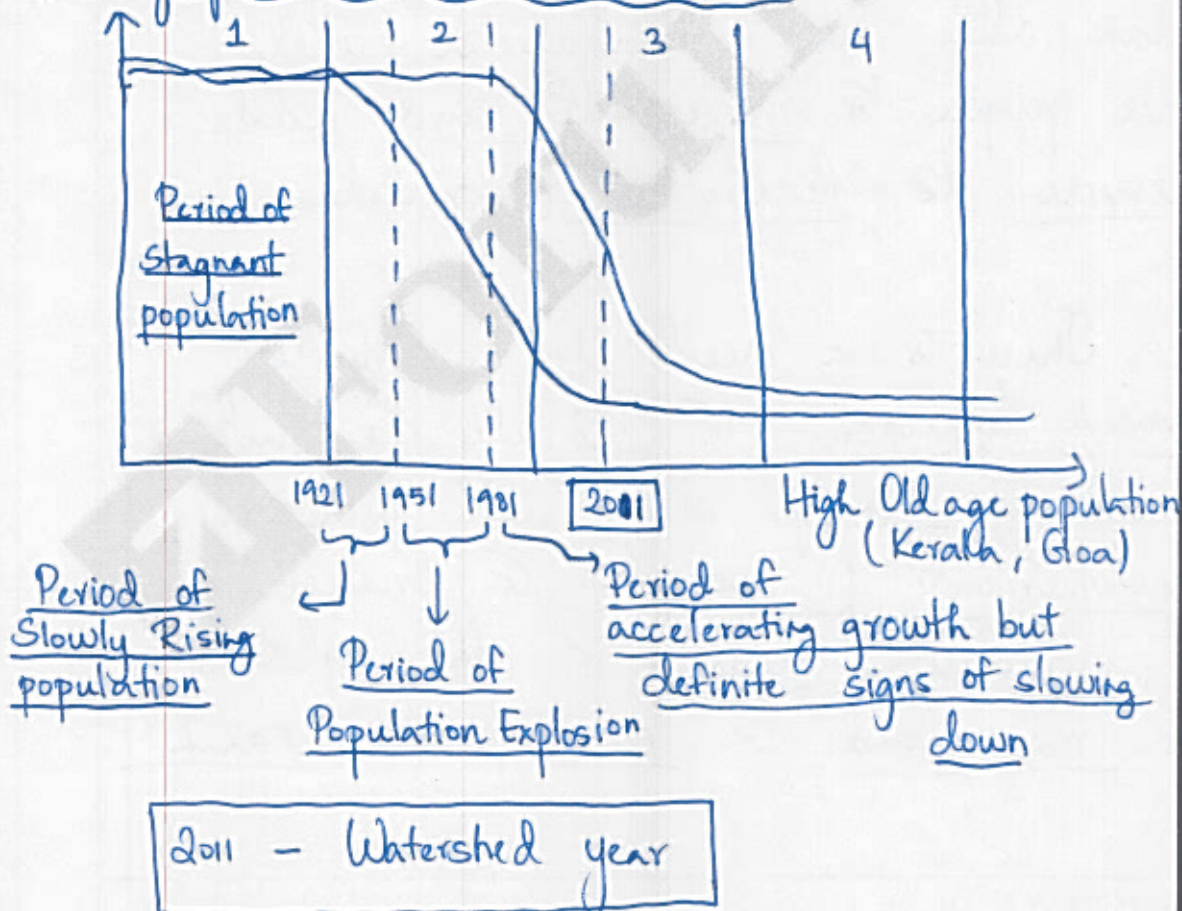
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Q.6) Based on Demographic transition model, discuss why population management through a bottom-top approach is more sustainable for India than a centralised approach

The Demographic transition model predicts the future population of an area which occurs simultaneously with socio-economic changes in society.

Demographic transition in India



Stage 1 → Stagnant population } → Famines
→ Epidemics

Stage 2
↓
Death rate ↑ → Nationalist movements
British — ↓ welfare measures
(eg. 1919 reforms)

Stage 3
↓
↑ Fertility → Green Revolution
→ PDS
Still seen in Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Chattisgarh

Stage 4
↓
↓ fertility → LPG reforms
→ Private education — ↑ cost to nurture children
→ Hum Do Humare Do campaigns
Seen in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka

2011 → India is in the 3rd stage of the model

Bottom-top > Centralised

(i) Certain states are in different stages of the model eg. Kerala in Stage 4
Bihar in Stage 2 of the model

- (ii) Criticism of National Population Policy 2000 which adopted Centralised approach
- Local Dai Mass neglected
 - Contraception - limited
 - Poor penetration of ICT

(iii) To prevent feminisation of population Control

(iv) To increase the involvement of community based organisations like NGOs, SHGs etc

(v) To convert "Young India" as an asset, states must focus on grassroot provision of

- Health & Education
- Skill development
- Robust manufacturing sector
- Employment generation

To improve the qualitative and quantitative aspects of Population, state policies must be implemented properly to reap the demographic dividend of India

Overall Grading (✓)

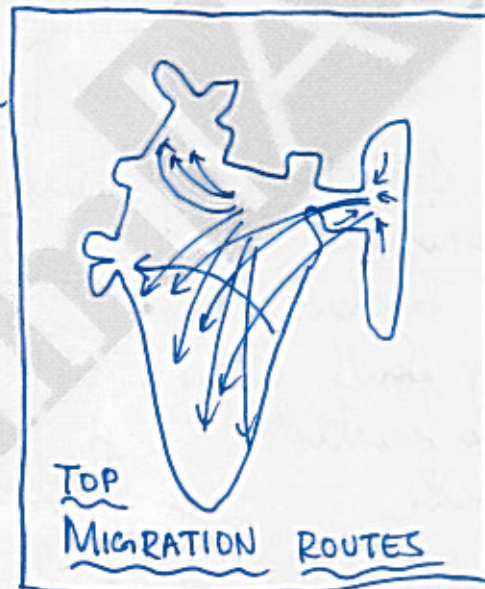
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Q.7)

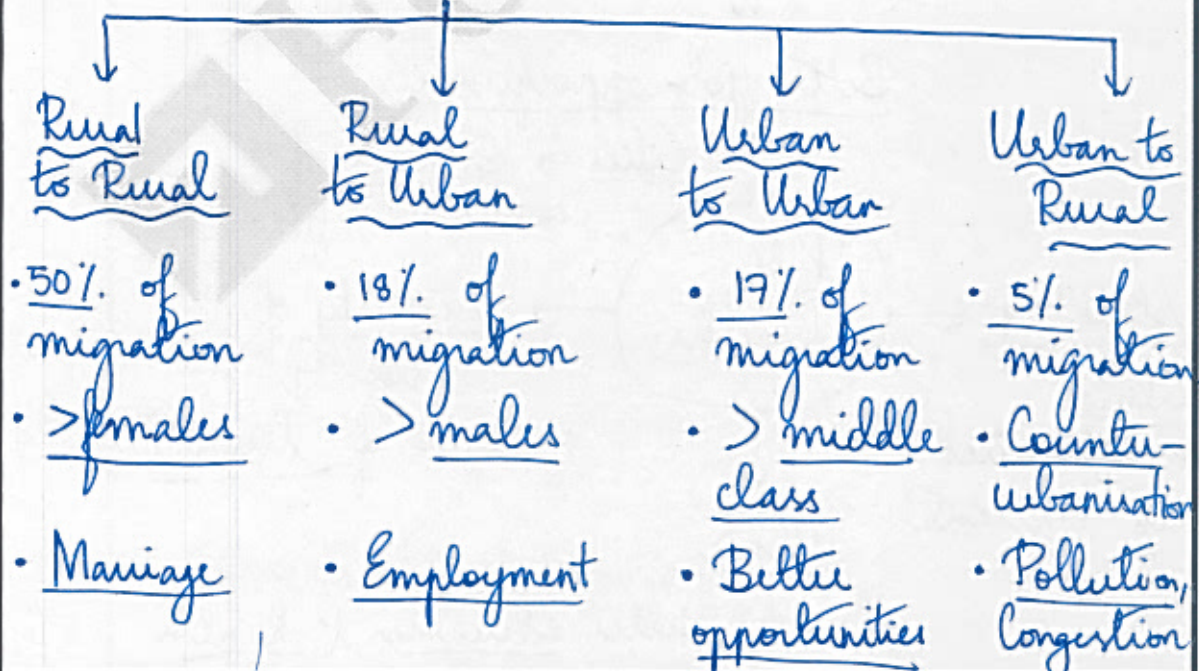
Analyse the various causes and consequences of migration patterns in India.

According to the PLFS report, migrants are "those who last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration."

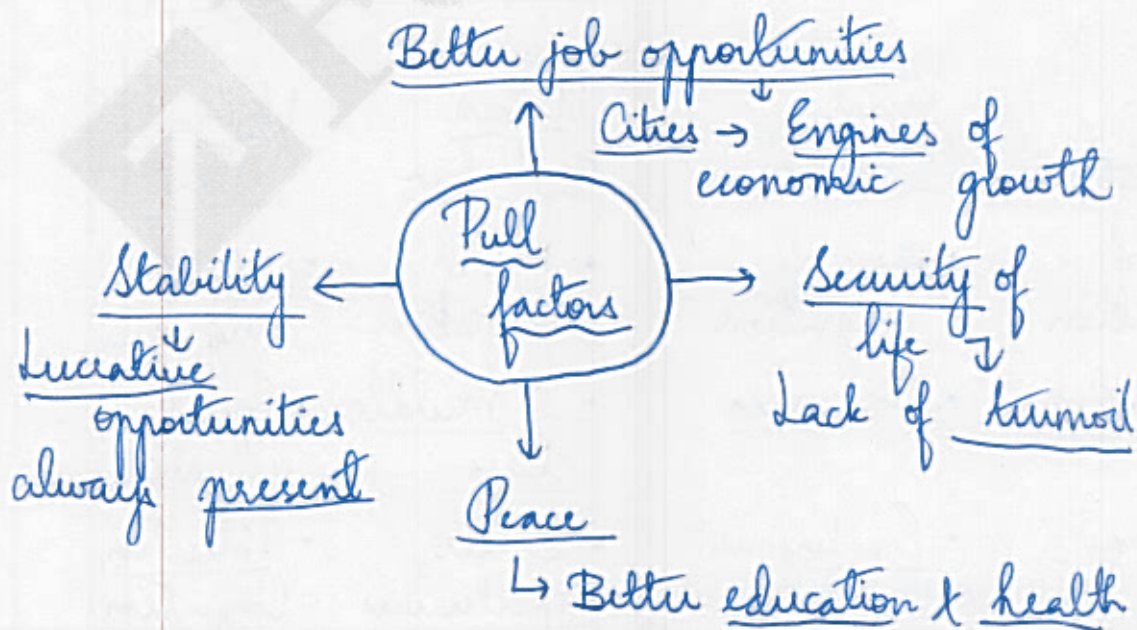
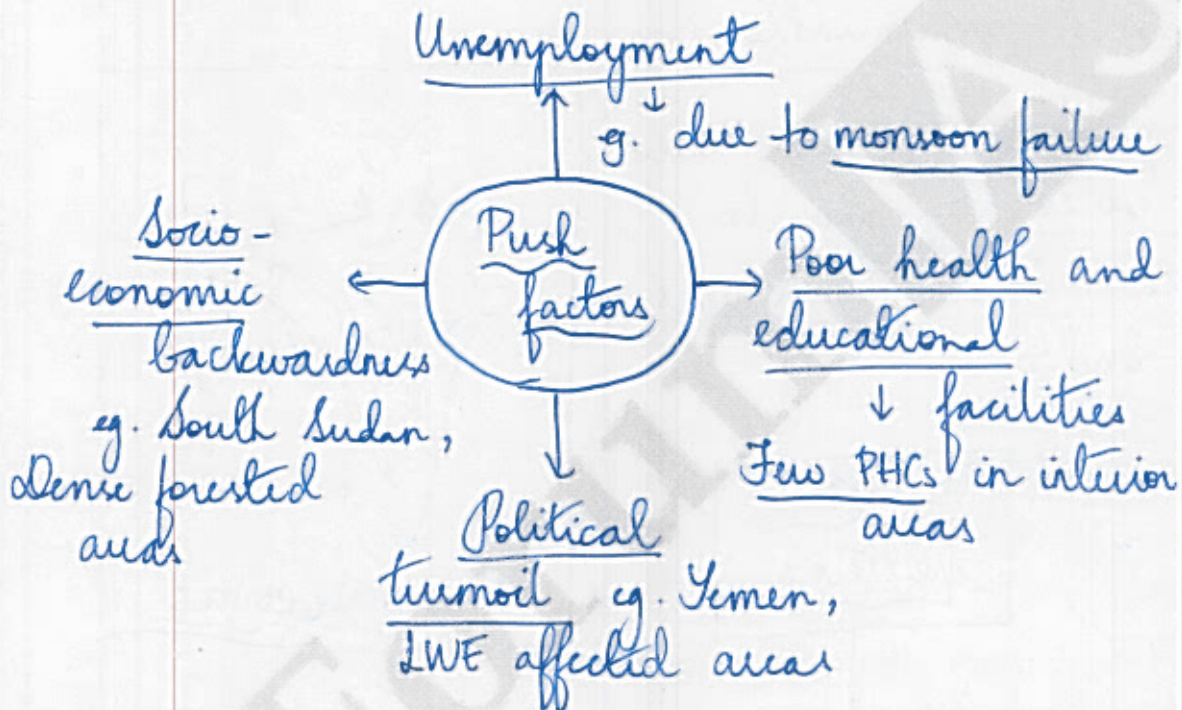
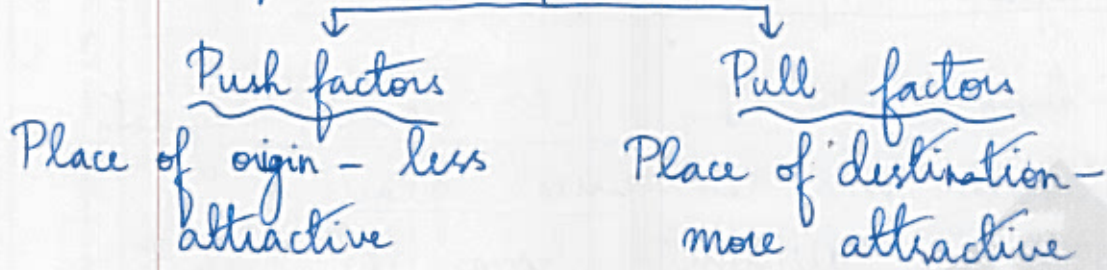
As per Census 2011, around 45 cores of people were migrant persons in India.



Migration patterns

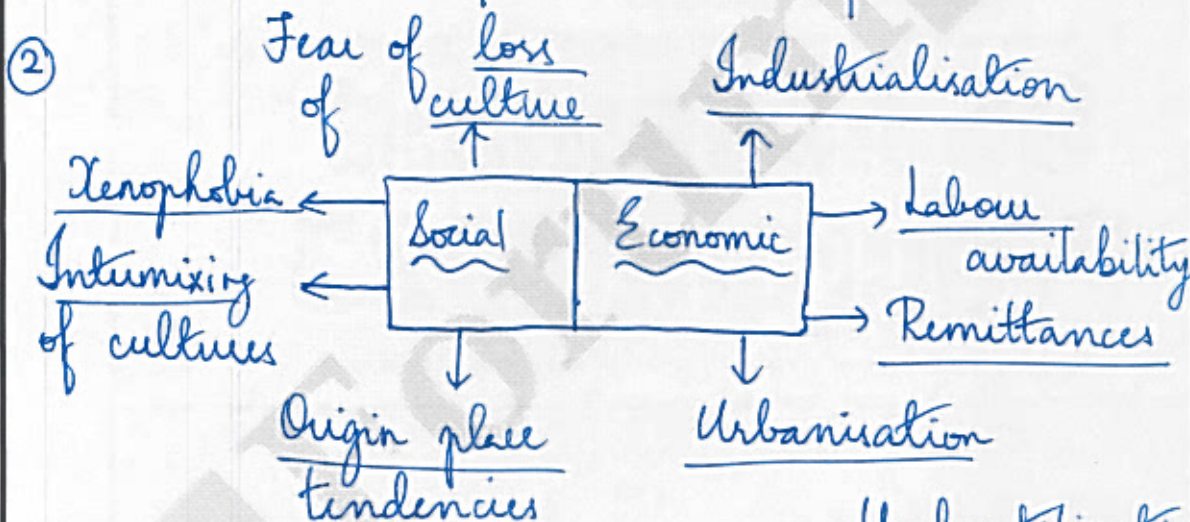


Causes for migration



Consequences of migration

① <u>Demographic changes</u>	<u>On Source</u>	<u>On Destination</u>
• <u>Fertility rates</u>	↓	↑
• <u>Sex ratio</u>	↑	↓
• <u>Proportion of old, children, females</u>	↑	—
• <u>Population growth rate</u>	↓	↑



③ Environmental - Resource

- Undeutilization
- Depletion
- Exploitation

Migration continues to play an important role in improving economic growth of India

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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