

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **69/033**

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| 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 -

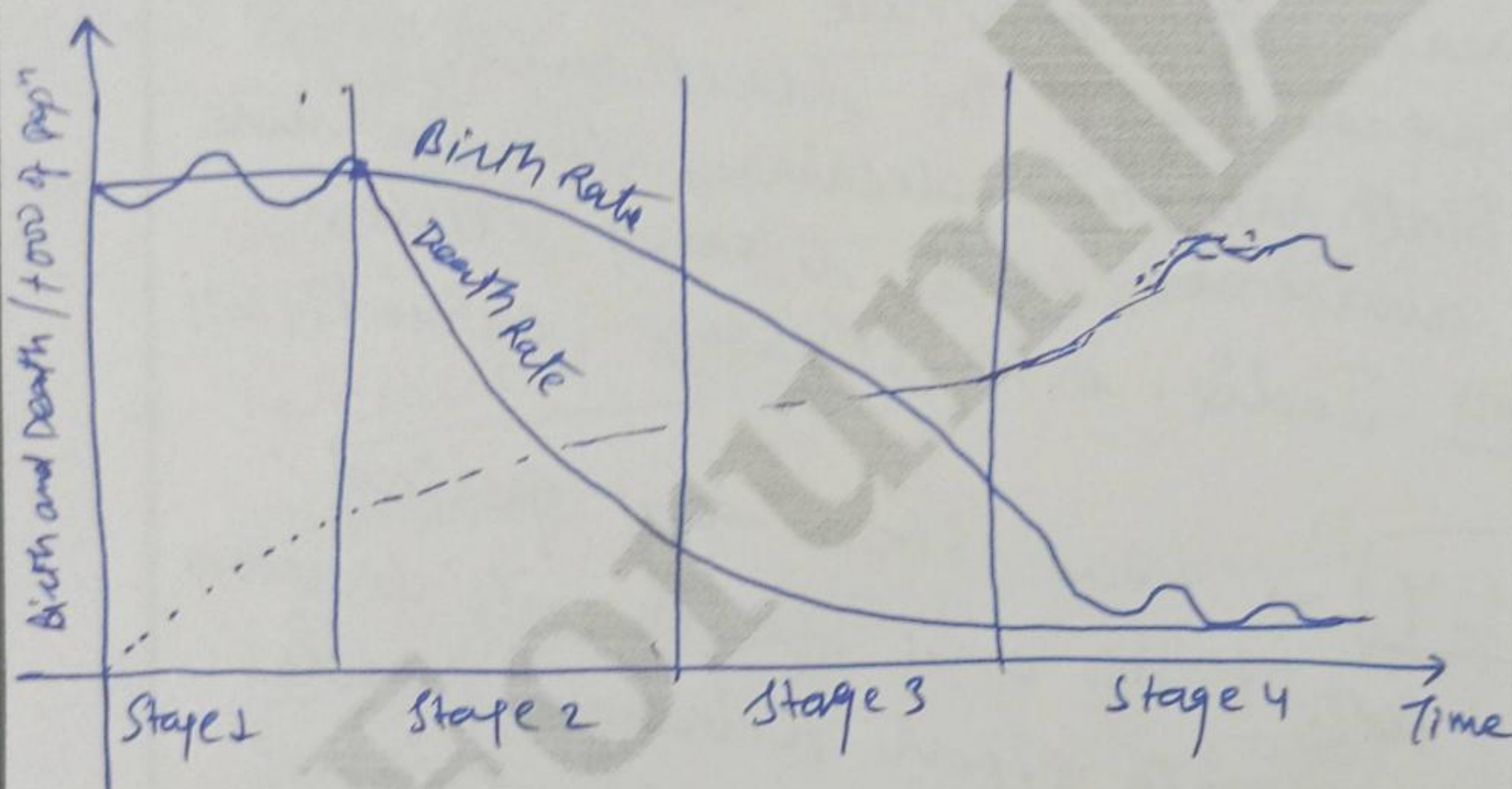
- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

| Q. No. | Grade/Score |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
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| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| Overall Grade/Score | |

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Demographic Transition theory was given by Thompson and Notestein which demonstration different stages of ~~popu~~ population growth.



Stage - 1 → High Stationary Period

- High Birth and death rate
- Lower availability of health infrastructure
- Family was considered as assets

Stage 2 - Early Expanding period

- ↳ Death rate decreases but fertility remains high. → because of social reasons. ↳ lower reproductive rights to women
- ↳ High illiteracy.
- ↳ Improvement in healthcare. [eg!] Africa

Stage 3 - Late Expanding Period

- ↳ Death rate continue to decrease with improvement in healthcare.
- ↳ Birth rate also decreases due to more awareness and literacy levels.
- [eg!] India. is in 3rd stage - entered in 2011

Stage 4 - Low Stationary period

- ↳ Both Birth and death rate decreases
- ↳ Deliberate efforts towards family planning [eg!] USA, China etc.

The world population has reached 8 billion in 2022 and due to greater awareness it's rate will be slowly decreasing and would reach 10.4 billion in 2100.

Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor | | | Average | | | Good | | |
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Q.2)

Sex composition broadly denotes number of females and males present in the population of a particular country.

Sex composition reflects - socio-economic and cultural patterns in India

① Socio - Economic

- ↳ Patriarchal mindset → Son Preference.
- ↳ Low literacy levels → results in high fertility [eg:] Bihar - TFR-3.5
But in Kerala - below 2 (TFR)
- ↳ Low financial independence of females → lesser role in decision making, less rights over reproductive choices.
[eg:] Haryana has low sex ratio around 850.

② Cultural

- ↳ Greater inclination towards religious texts → Markkanda Upanishad → girl child is a sin. → creates rigid son meta preference ideology.
 - ↳ Girl child is treated as 'paraya dhan' → low investment in education.
 - ↳ Doctrine of coverture → husbands ~~are~~ treat women as their asset → lower say in decision making.
 - ↳ Tribal / poor household & beliefs → more hands (men) more income.
- Therefore, government has come up with Beti Bachao ~~Beti~~ Beti padhao scheme, Right to Education etc are the steps in right direction.

Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor | | | Average | | | Good | | |
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This Generic OCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Q.3)

According to Migration in India Report 2020-21 more than 70% migrate due to marriage and according to Census 2011 → 46 crores were the numbers of migrants in the country.

Causes of migration in males

According to Census 2011 - around 31 crores of men migrate due to :-

① Unemployment and agricultural distress in rural areas. (as 49% of population → contribute 17% to GDP).

② Poor educational and health facilities due to high rural-urban divide
[eg:] Migrate to Delhi, Mumbai

③ Social conflicts and political turmoil
[eg:] Nationalism in Red corridors, J&K militancy, Nagaland issues.

- ④ Natural calamities such as drought, floods (e.g.) Vidharbha, Marathwada
↳ Odisha, Assam etc.

Causes of migration → marriage in females

According to NISO - 87% female migrate due to marriage due to :-

- ① Patriarchal mindset → not allowed to work outside → Role of care giver.
- ② Patri~~archal~~^{local} society - Beliefs → women go to husband's house not vice versa
- ③ Safety and security - increasing cases of sexual harassment at workplace (NCRB - more 400 cases registered under POCSO)

Moreover, Covid-19 pandemic had made work from home a new norm which has also contributed in decreasing migration in the country.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.4)

According to Census 2011, literacy rate of India was around 74% (82% male and 66% female).

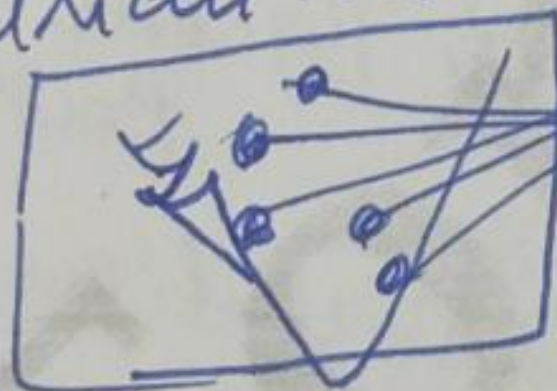
Causes of variation in literacy levels

① Socio-economic cause

↳ Patriarchal mindset

[ex:] Kerala - Female literacy - 92%
Haryana - Female literacy - 65%

↳ Industrialization and Urbanisation



urban centres → greater resource availability → high literacy rates

↳ High Income disposal → poor people → low money in hands to invest.

[ex:] Maharashtra have better literacy rate than Bihar (Only 62%).

② Political Reasons

↳ Budget Allocation of their budget goes to Education → Kerala's 37%

→ Border dispute - (q1) Arunachal Pradesh (65%)
 → J & K → low literacy level.

Blueprint for improving literacy rates

- ① More budget allocation from currently 3% to 6% (TSR committee).
- ② Resolution of disputes and programmes
 [pg] Gadchiroli - district; Eklavya scheme
- ③ Greater awareness creation to reduce Patriarchal norms [q1] Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- ④ Decentralization of industrial areas and create villages as engines of growth.

Government has come up with NEP 2020 ~~and~~, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid day meal schemes etc which are steps in right direction.

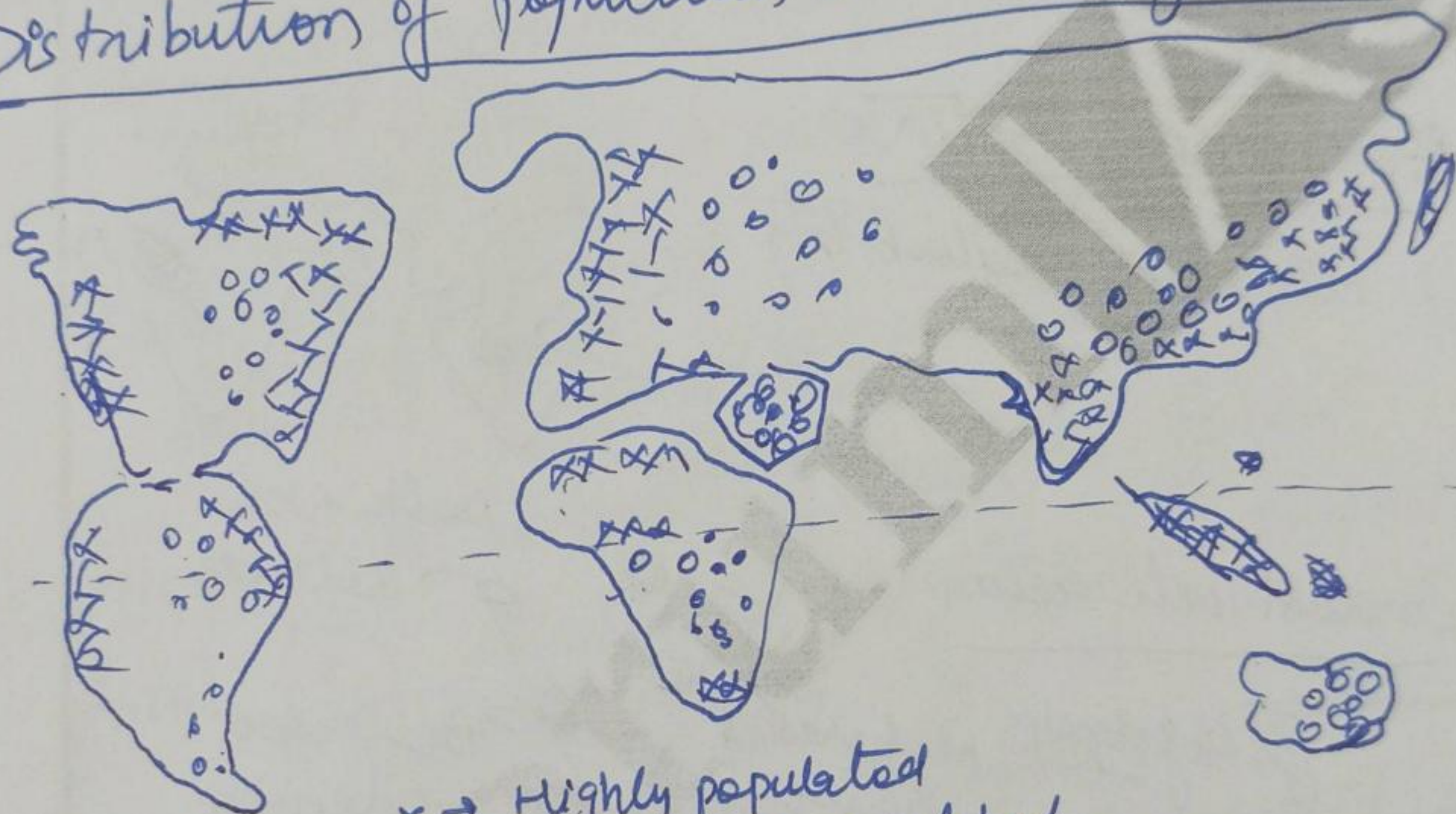
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Q.5)

According to UN world prospects Report 2022, world population has crossed 8 billion marked and is expected to reach 10.4 billion in 2100.

Distribution of population across the globe



x → Highly populated
o → Moderately populated

World map

④ Factors responsible for the distribution of population

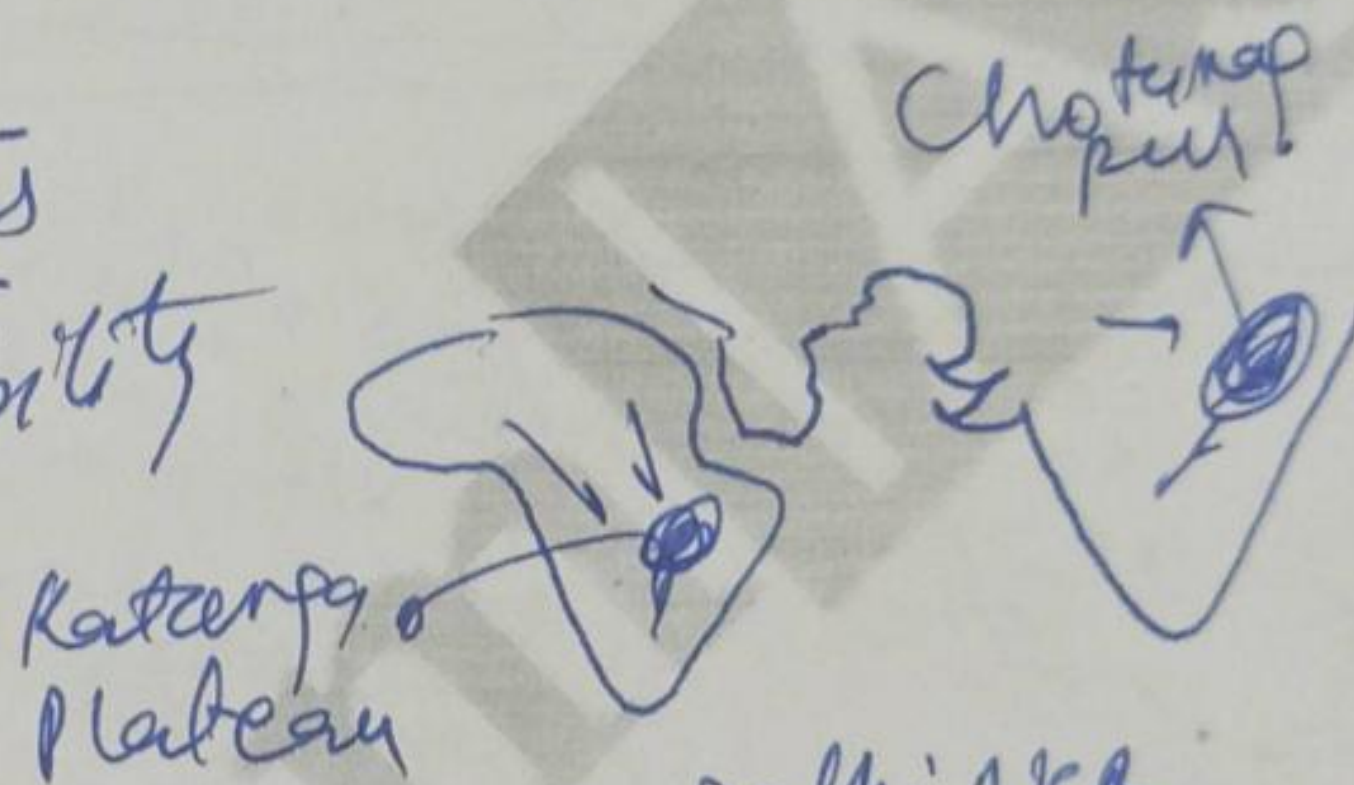
① Geographical factors

② Terrain → plains - high population
Hilly areas - low population
[ex:] Andes mountain

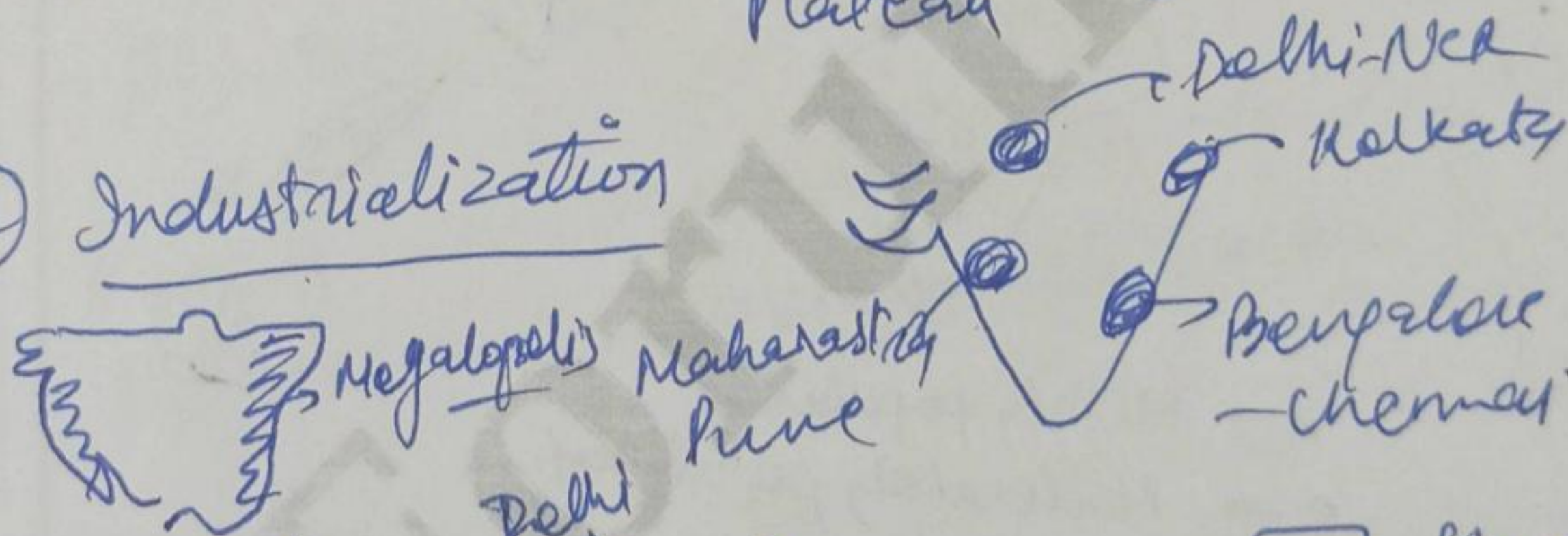
- (b) Climate → Rainfall and temperature play vital role [ex: Mediterranean region → amicable environment.
- (c) Availability of water → high population across Amazon, Ganga, Tigris river,

(2) Economic factors

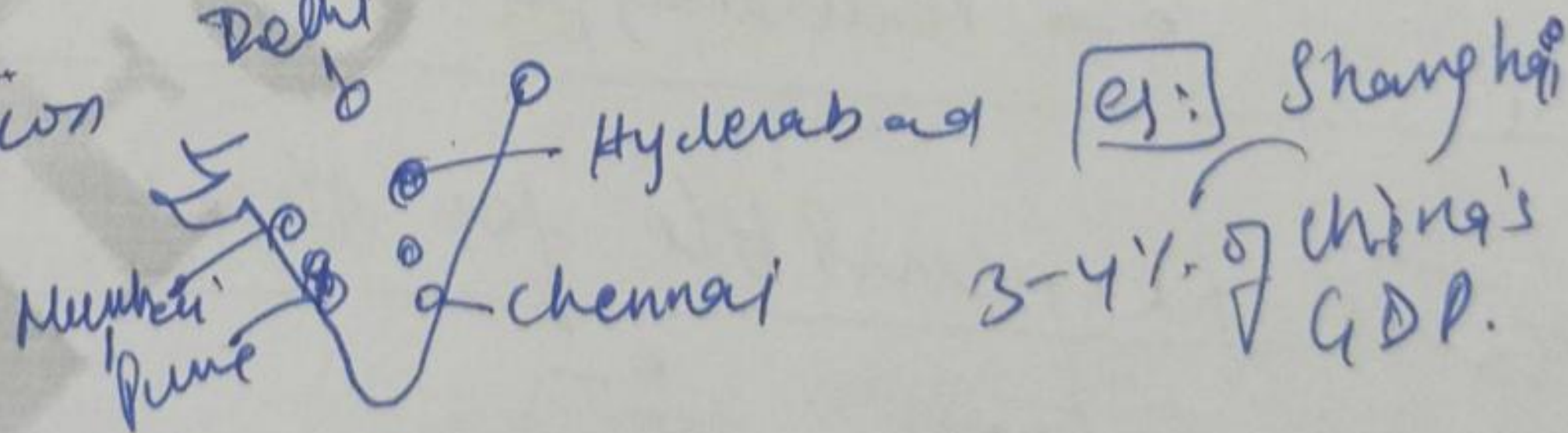
- (a) Mineral availability



(b) Industrialization



(c) Urbanization



(3) Social

- ↳ Religious → migration/population high towards these regions
- [ex: Jerusalem, Rameshwaram.]

Impact of Climate Change on population distribution :-

- ① High temperature rise → threat to corals → destroy livelihood → impact population
[ex] Great Barrier Reef.
- ② Melting of ice from poles → rise in sea levels → sinking of land. [ex] Indonesians shifted capital from Jakarta.
- ③ Increase in disasters such as forest fires [ex] Australia forest fires → impact population.
- ④ Increase in heat wave incidents as seen in Canada (Heat dome effect) → shifted to adjoining places.

Therefore, climate change is adding up the existing reasons for population distribution and migration. Coordinated efforts towards it is the need of the hour.

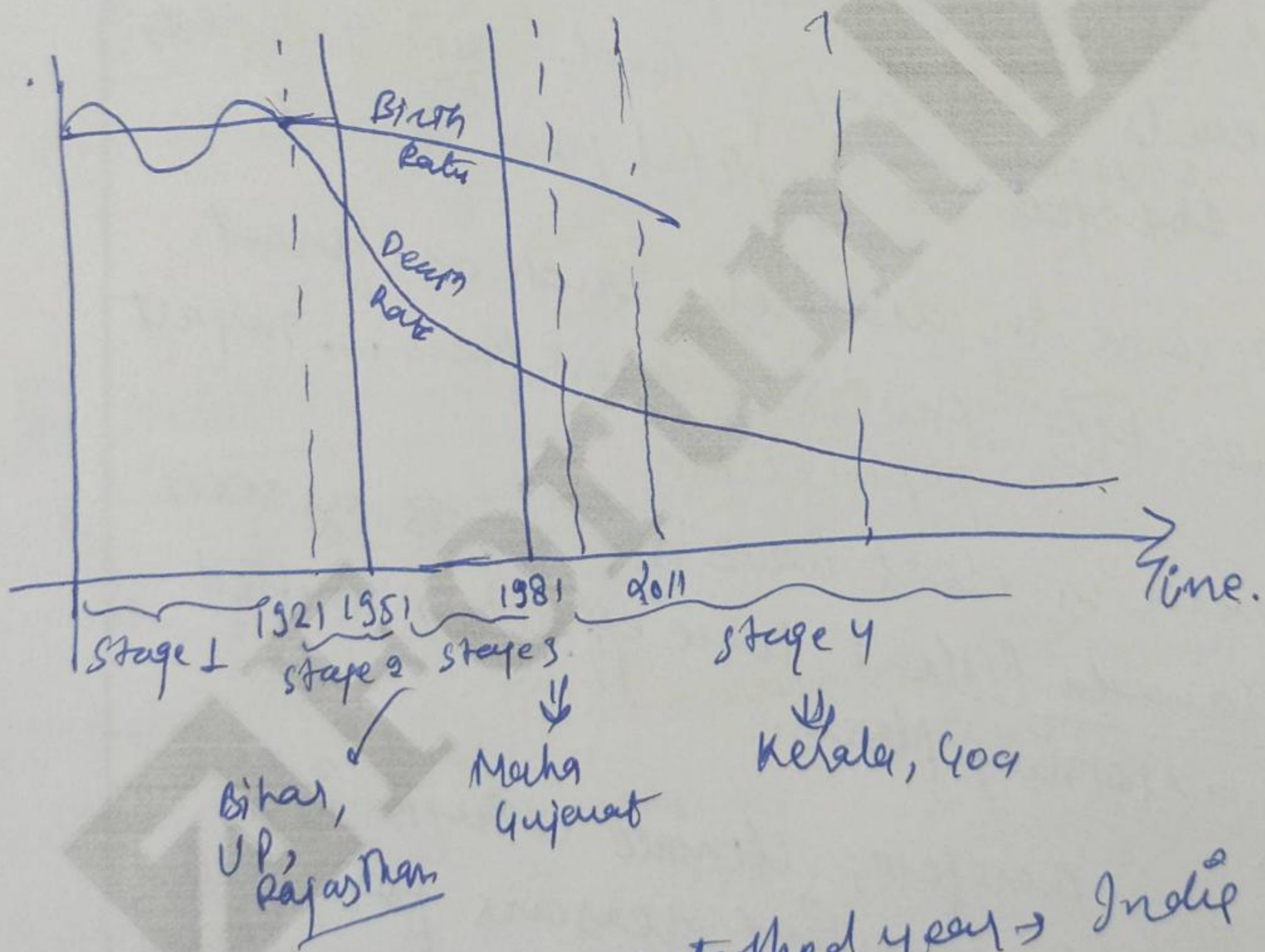
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Q.6)

According to census 2011, India's population is around 1.21 billion and expected to reach 1.6 billion in 2048 (UN report). Recently, India surpassed China in population trajectory.

Demographic Transition Model - India



④ 2011 → marked a watershed year → India entered on stage 3 of demographic transition.

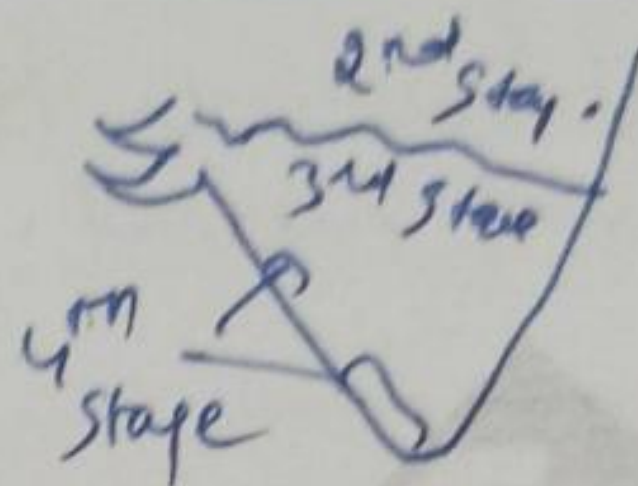
Bottom-top approach - population management

① States at different stage

↳ Kerala → stage - 4

↳ Bihar → stage - 2

↳ States are better known to implement policies for family planning → decentralised approach.



② Low awareness about contraceptives and its gender equity

↳ NFHS-4 - only 5-6% use contraceptives

↳ NFHS-4 → 97% of women are sterilised

Therefore, states can play dominant role

[ex:] Odisha government → Nai Pakal Scheme

③ Different literacy rates across states → impact TFR

[ex:] Kerala - literacy rate - 96% → TFR below 2.

And Bihar → literacy rate - 62%

TFR → greater than 3.5

④ Industrialization and Urbanisation

More towards Maharashtra and Gujarat.

114 Bihar-114.
48% Tamil Nadu 48%.

Centralised approach - not sustainable

① Coercive measures - impact disproportionately

Temp. during emergency - mass sterilization

② Utilization of resources - may use for different purposes

③ social issue - fertility in individuals choice, patriarchal mindset.

But coordinated efforts between Centre and state can create mass awareness and it would help in reducing social issues. Recently Finance Commission's inclusion of demographic criteria is step in right direction.

Overall Grading (✓)

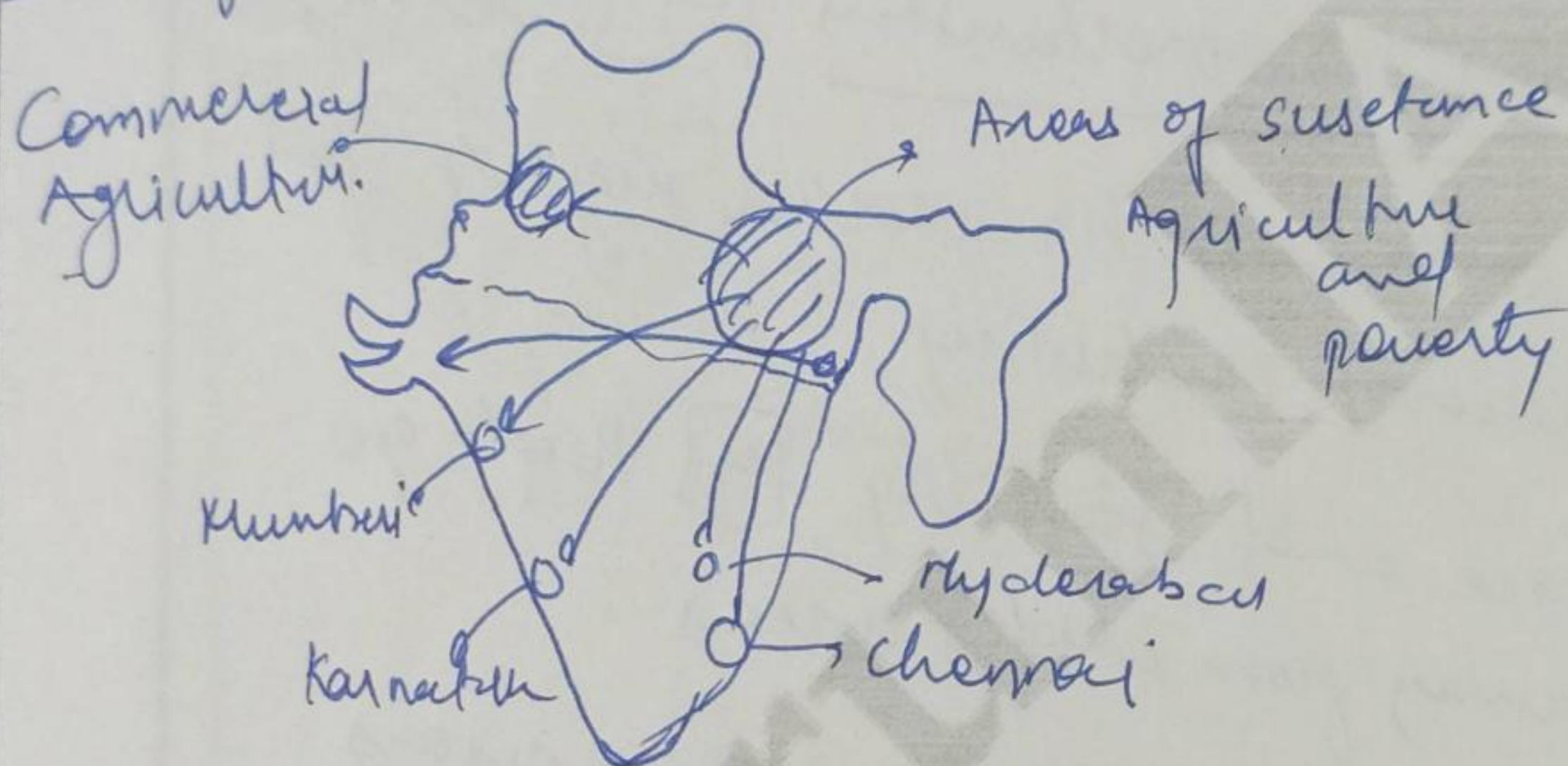
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Q.7)

According to Census 2011, total 46 crore of people migrated in the country.

Migration Pattern



Causes of Migration

① Push factors - Origin less attractive

- ↳ Unemployment and agricultural distress.
- ↳ Poor education and health infrastructure
(High rural and urban divide).
- ↳ Social conflicts and political turmoil
[ex:] Naxalism, J&K Militancy

↳ Disasters like draught (Vidharbha, Bundelkhand) and floods (Assam)

② Push factors - Destination more attractive

↳ Better job opportunities [ex:] Delhi,

Gujarat → Odisha worker migrate for Diamond industry.

↳ Peace and stability [ex:] People go away from border areas.

↳ Security of life [ex:] Urban areas

like Bangalore provide better policies and health infrastructure

↳ Greater standard of living.

Consequences of migration

① Social factor → Intermingling of different

cultures at destination

| ② | Source | Destination |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① Demography (i) Sex Ratio (ii) Fertility (iii) Population of old | Increases Decreases Increase | Decreases Increases — |
| ③ Economic (i) Labour (ii) Remittance | Decreases Increase | Increase — |

④ Environmental
 ↳ Resource underutilization (Origin)
 ↳ Resource overutilization (Destination)
 ↳ Increase in air pollution and water pollution
 [Ex] Bangalore-Belundur fire incidents

However, Migration balances resource population ratio and government should make efforts to reduce hurdles faced by migrants

Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor | | | Average | | | Good | | |
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