



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

 Test Name/Code/No. : **691033**

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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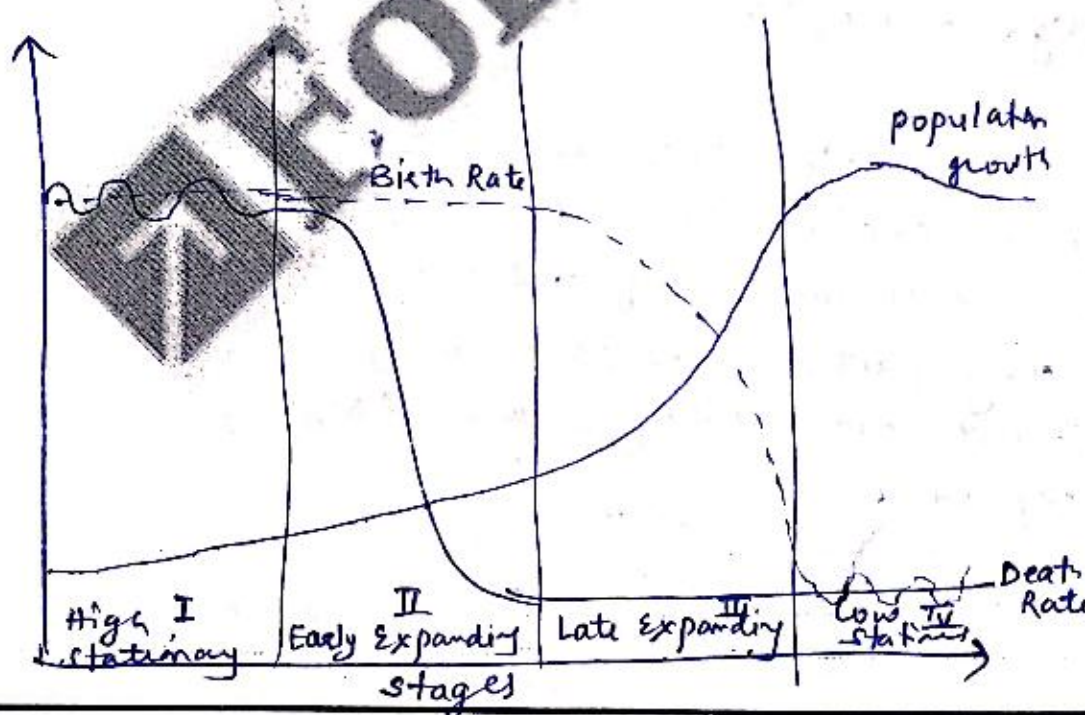
Start Writing Here

Q.1) Demographic transition theory was given by Thompson & Notestein. It is a description of population growth and its trajectory as per the factors of death & birth rate.

As per this theory

→ agrarian economy transforms into industrialised economy over the 4 stages

Decline in death rate or mortality is followed by birth rate eventually stabilising population



Stage I (High Birth, High Death)
poor sanitation, Health facilities,
Low Education & Literacy
India witnessed it & peaked in 1921

Stage II
(High Birth, low Death Rate)
• Technological advancement
Health facilities
• Since individual choice determines Birth & fertility remains high

Stage III
(Medium fertility, low Death Rate)
Decline in fertility
→ Secularisation
→ Women empowerment
→ Education, awareness
→ Urbanisation, industrialisation
→ High consumption

Stage IV
(Low Birth & Death Rate)
Industrialised society
High literacy & education
progression of society
Individual choices reduces fertility

Demographic transition theory provides logical explanation to migration, women condition, society & Economy transition in any part. The pace may be different but 4 stages are largely accepted as trajectory

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

sex composition implies the number of females and males in the population.

sex Ratio

females $\times 100$

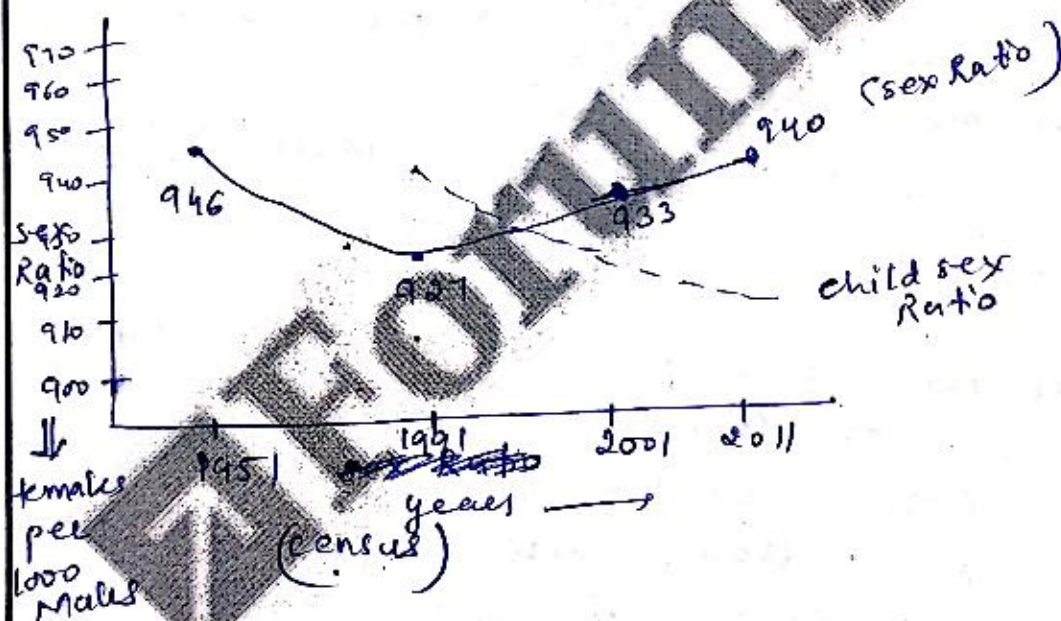
males

females per 1000 males

child sex Ratio

females per 1000 males in 0-6 age category

Sex composition in India (trend)



General trend $\Rightarrow$ Declining of sex Ratio
A child sex ratio but sex Ratio seems
to be recovering post 1991

Reasons for variations in sex Ratio

- Patriarchal mindset $\Rightarrow$ having son-meta preference to carry on family lineage in patrilineal society
- poor social status along with economic disempowerment
- female foeticide & infanticide $\Rightarrow$ due to poor preference for females, technological advancement
- Health facilities: poor & malnutrition $\Rightarrow$ High Maternal Mortality (97 per 100,000 live births in India)
- Industrialisation; Migration of males to urban areas

Despite the efforts of Government, such as ban on prenatal sex selection, focus on health (Janani Suraksha Yojana), Beti bachao, Beti padhao; there is general social subservient status of women that needs ~~take~~ behavioural changes

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3)

Migration implies movement of people from one place to another with the intention of setting up temporarily or permanently at new location

As per NSO — Migration in India
Report 2020-21

Females
↓

• out of people migrating for marriage purpose / Reason

87% females

main → Rural to Rural migration

Males
↓

Rural to urban migration

Reasons for the above trend

→ Patriarchal mindset → wherein males are considered to be breadwinners & burden of economic upliftment is only on men. women are considered as primary care givers

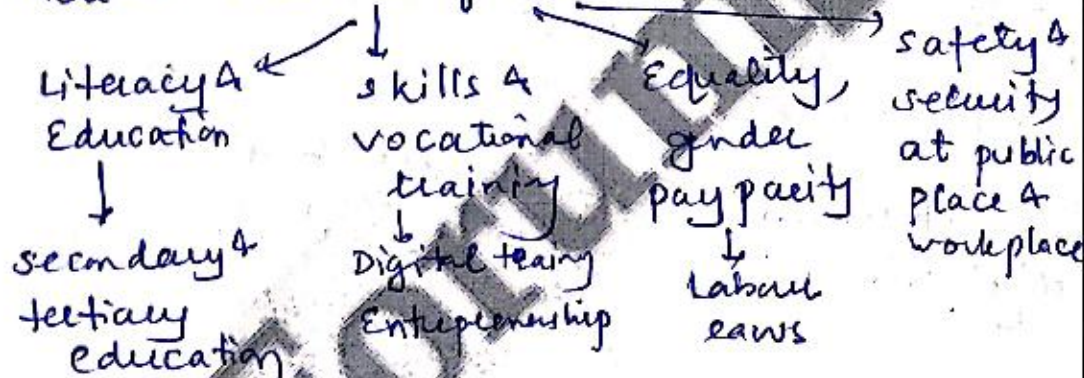
→ safety & security of women ⇒ Migration for marriage is considered safe as

compared to for economic purposes.
Also urban areas are considered unsafe

→ poor skills & employability of women
compared to men reducing avenues for
job opportunities

→ Early marriages → Between 18-24 years
of age ⇒ 29% of women were married
before the 18 years.

There is need to focus on 2 →



women social mobility needs equal
opportunities for them in order
to induce better mobility in urban
areas

Overall Grading (✓)

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

This Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Q.4)

Literacy denotes the proportion of population having ability to read, write & understand of simple arithmetic (Above 7 years age)

Variations in Literacy Rates in India

Female & Male

Males $\Rightarrow$ 82%

Females $\Rightarrow$ 66%

Urban, Rural

Urban $\Rightarrow$ 87.7%

Rural $\Rightarrow$ 73.5%

Also across states

Reasons for variations in Literacy Rates

Geographical factors $\rightarrow$ Remote areas, forests, mountainous regions, inhospitable areas have poor literacy

Social factors $\rightarrow$ patriarchy leading to poor female literacy

$\rightarrow$ urbanisation (33% pop of India) have high literacy in urban areas

Economic factors $\rightarrow$ disposable income

high income leads to better literacy

Southern states $\Rightarrow$ more income $\Rightarrow$ better literacy

political factors $\Rightarrow$ Land Reforms in Kerala led to Highest literacy in India
 $\rightarrow$ lack of disputes $\rightarrow$ border regions have high literacy compared to other parts

Socio-Economically backward regions such as BIMARU states (Bihar, MP, Assam, Rajasthan) require blueprint $\Rightarrow$

- Employment opportunities for adults $\Rightarrow$ leading to higher incomes $\Rightarrow$ Better education for children
 $\rightarrow$ focus on allied sectors
- Women Empowerment & financial security
 (Ex) SHGs witnessed better pos of women on social factors including literacy & education
- Health factors $\rightarrow$ Malnutrition, Disease deter education. There is need for allocation of Budget to more health factors
- focus on behaviour, inclusivity & awareness in society is needed along with these factors so as to achieve literacy.

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Q.5) Population growth is largely the function of Birth & death rate along with migration (in & out) of the country,

Distribution of population across the globe



Factors Responsible for distribution of population :->

Geographical factors

- climate ⇒ mediterranean region is seen as quite habitable thereby sees more density
- terrain ⇒ plain areas have high population (Indo-Gangetic) while desert, hills ⇒ sparse
- Rainfall, water availability → Deserts have poor population
- soil ⇒ alluvial, Black soil areas (high popn)

Economic factors

- Industrialisation & urbanisation ⇒ ex Mumbai, Delhi NCR are highly populated
- minerals ⇒ Ruhr Region, Germany, South African region, Chotanagpur India
- employability

Social & political factors

- social & political unrest → Yemen, Syria, Iraq are seeing outmigration due to unrest
- Religious / social significance ⇒ (ex) Vatican City has huge population.

Impact of climate change

- coastal Areas : → Region of high population & high vulnerability, sea, sea temperature. Rise $\Rightarrow 0.8^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow$ thrusting people inwards
- High Migration from disaster prone countries climate Refugees (Europe saw them, US from Caribbean countries)
- low lying areas to, upper terrains & mountainous regions
- Rising heat waves → shift to temperate zones

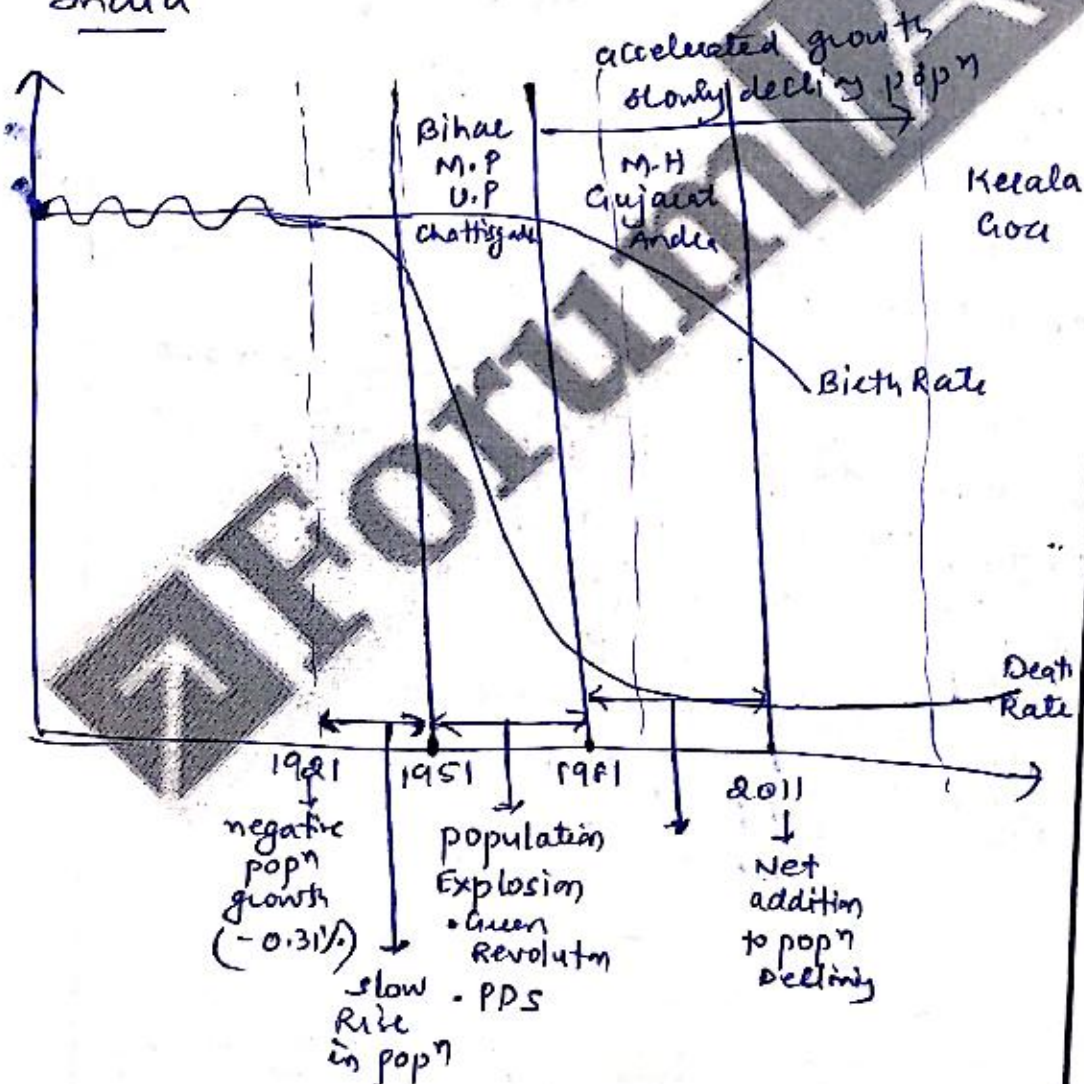
climate change is making the ^{one of} top most seas crisis as per ~~Germanwatch~~ Germanwatch report. There is need for international cooperation to mitigate, adapt, ~~is~~ increase finances for vulnerable low lying countries to manage & control refugee crisis in future

Overall Grading (✓)

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- Q.6) There is call for National population policy & coercive top down measures in the wake of rising population. India is to emerge as world's largest populated country by 2027 as per UN.

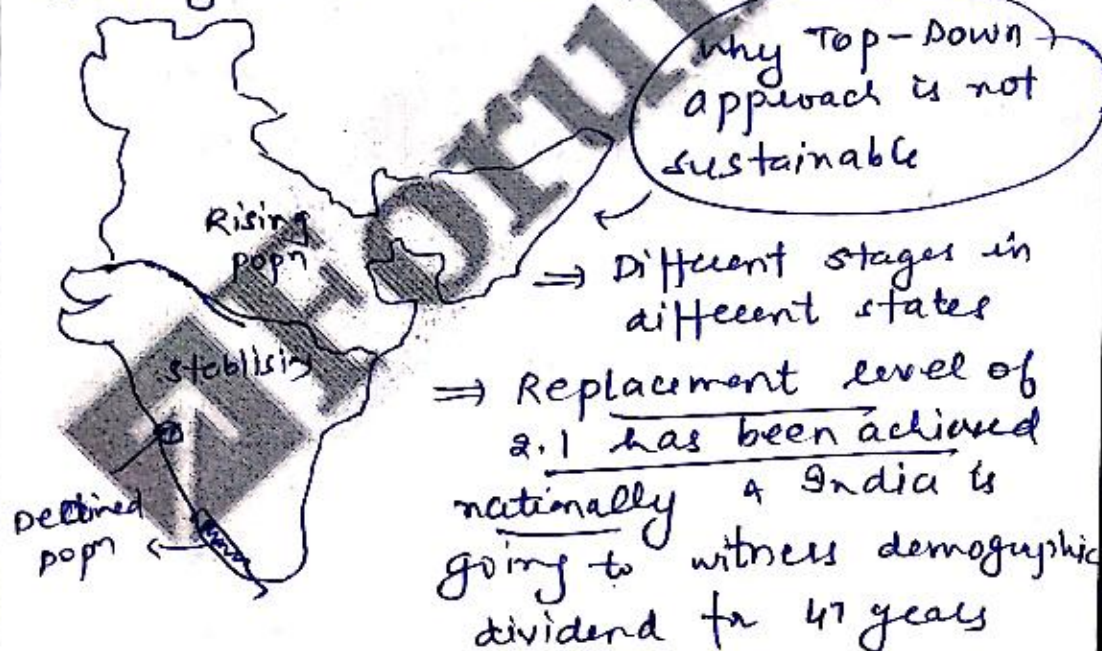
Demographic Transition Model of India



As per the above figure, the current phase is of declining fertility Rate (post 2011)
But various sub-units or states are in different stages of demography

1981-81 $\Rightarrow$ population explosion or rising population is being witnessed in Northern countries having high fertility Rates

Many states are in stabilising stage & Kerala & Goa are at the 4th stage of declining ~~pop~~ population



$\Rightarrow$ Highly diverse population $\Rightarrow$ no size fits all approach

$\Rightarrow$ Health is a state subject which is a major factor in fertility rates

Bottom-up approach

→ more local level efforts can impact the individual choices $\Rightarrow$ fertility is a function of individual factors unlike mortality

Need

- Since India has achieved Replacement level there is need to manage the demographic dividend by focusing on health, education, skill development, migration control in order to subside the conflicts between different states

Overall Grading (✓)

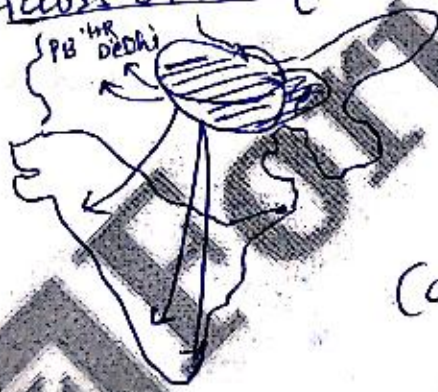
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Q.7) Migration patterns implies the general trend of movement of people from one location to another. These patterns impact both regions.

PATTERN OF MIGRATION IN INDIA (as per NSO Migration in India Report)

↳ within same state $\Rightarrow$ 87% of migration $\Rightarrow$ more females migrate intra-state than female

↳ Across states (inter states)



There is migration from Northern states of Bihar, UP, Chhattisgarh to Southern states (GJ, MH, TN) & Delhi, PB, HR

primary Reason $\Rightarrow$ Marriage (~70%)
(more females due to this)

Rural to Rural migration is dominant (females migrants)

CAUSES of Migration patterns in India

PUSH factors

- social Discrimination
- poor employment opportunities
- conflicts, epidemics
- Disasters
- poor education & health amenities

↓

Bihar, UP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand

PULL FACTORS

- Better employment opportunities (Delhi, NCR)
- cosmopolitan culture, lesser conflicts (Mumbai)
- Education & Health facilities
- ~~env~~ stability, climate

↓

States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Karnataka

Consequences of Migration patterns in India

Demographic

Fertility Rates, sex Ratio
(poor sex Ratio in urban areas as Males migrate more)

age structure (Ruralisation of old age people)

Social consequences

⇒ cosmopolitan culture, better tolerance for diversity

Anti-migration attitudes

(Ex) sons of the soil theory, local Reservation (AP, HR)

Conflicts, Xenophobic

Economic

Industrialisation due to labour migration

Backward Remittances

Environmental

Resource over-exploitation

Slums, ghettoization, unhygienic pockets.

Migration patterns need adequate database so as to manage the immigration areas. A proper planning can be done. These patterns impact all spheres & as urbanisation is rising, the migration patterns are significant.

Overall Grading (✓)

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