

Test Code: 31033

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper 1

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

19/10038950

### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Rajesh Kumar Mohan		
Email Id.		Roll No.	351714
Mobile No.		Date:	26 October 2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
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**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

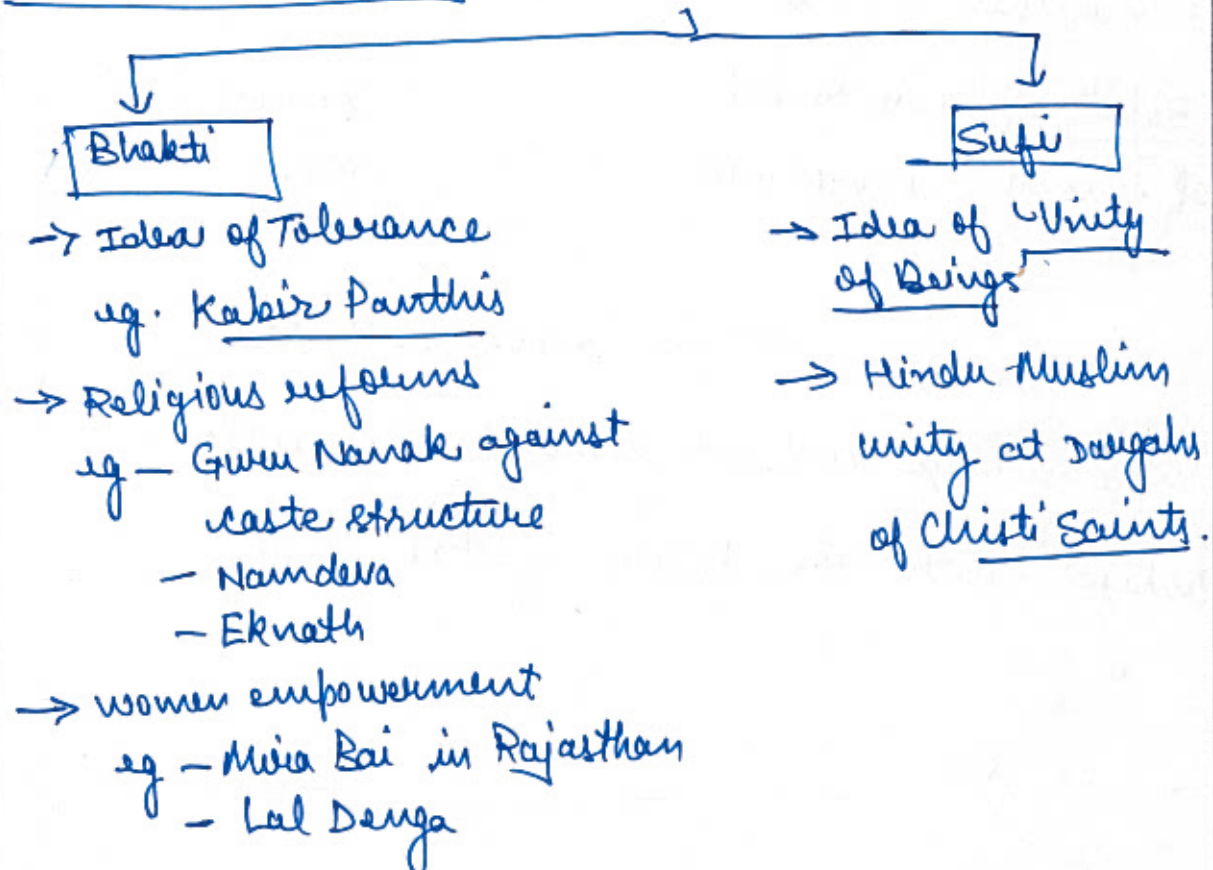


Q.1) "Bhakti and Sufi ideas influenced the moral structure more than the social structure of Indian society." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

During the medieval phase Bhakti movement originated in South India and spread across country. Similarly Sufi movement came across the border with Delhi Sultanate

Bhakti and Sufi influenced

Social Structure of the society by



However social impact was limited because )

- Naqbandhi sikila was conservative
- Ulama held more power
- No attack on purdah system.

It was in the arena of Moral

structure  
widespread

that the impact was more



## Bhakti Morals

- i) Tamil Vedas
- ii) Adishankara's Advaita Vedanta
- iii) Ramanujam's ideas
- iv) Bijak of Kabir talked of personal connect with God.

## Sufi Morals

- i) Emphasized on helping poor
- ii) 'Rama' and personal connect with God.

These movements had complementary and at times antagonistic linkages with the polity of that time



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.2) "The art of temple architecture in South India began with the Pallavas and reached its zenith during the rule of the Cholas". Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Mahendravaraman I has been described as the 'Vichitra Chitra' (curious mind) and he initiated Temple architecture of Dravidian style

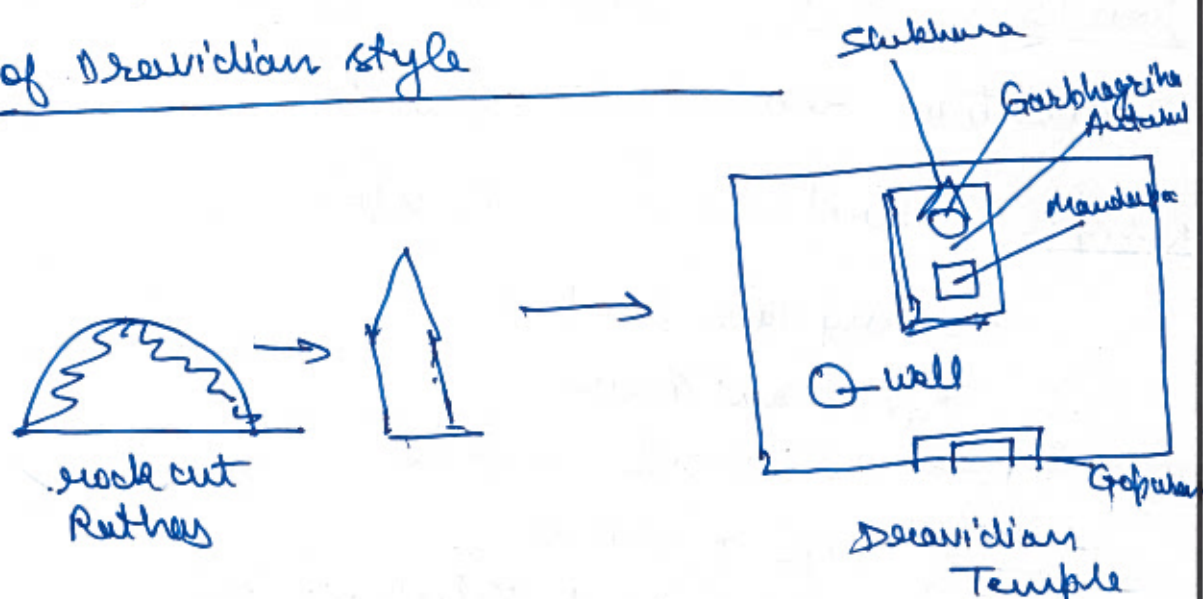


Fig 2.1 Evolution of Dravidian architecture

From here the temple architecture evolved as follows

## I) PALLAVAS

### 1) Mahendravaraman Style

eg Panchalathas at Mahabalipuram

### 2) Narsimhavaraman Style

- Here platform and Shikhara was added.

3) Rajsimhavamam style

- Boundary walls and Gopurams were added

II) CHOLAS

During the times of Rajendra and Raja Raja Chola, Dravidian temple architecture reached its zenith

Example : Brihadeshwara Temple

- very tall temple
- wall enclosure
- well inside premise
- large Gopurams
- Shikhara and Kalash on top of Garbhagriha

Dravidian temples also performed the functions of education

— X ————— X —

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.3) "British education policies did not meet the needs and aspirations of 19th century India." Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Macaulay's Minutes settled the orientalist Anglist debate in favour of the latter.

British educational policies did not meet the needs and aspirations of India as:-

1. English as medium of education made access to education very limited

eg) Low literary rate

-only wealthy zamindars and moneylenders had access to education.

2. Content of education was foreign resulting in inability of it to serve as a guide to resolve the social issues

3. The aim of Britishers was to create a group of people ~~as~~ Indians in blood

but British in taste. Thereby  
increasing demand for British goods

4. Downward filtration Theory failed to  
even start

5. Mass education was neglected resulting  
in low skillset of population

However it also simulated  
nationalism in India due to western  
ideas, leadership by educated, pride in  
past etc.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.4) "Tidal energy can be exploited to meet the energy resource crisis facing the world". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Tides are changes in level of sea level due to gravitational pull of moon and Sun.

Tidal energy harnesses this potential energy. ~~In India~~ It can help to meet the ~~sea~~ energy crisis of world because:—

- 1) Huge potential of energy generation
- 2) Perennial form of energy
- 3) Renewable source of energy
- 4) Presence of Technology

eg) Durgachhumi in West Bengal

5) It is predictable energy and the problem of grid instability is not there.

However, the energy needs of world are growing. At the same

- time
- i) Technology is costly
  - ii) Technology restricted to developed world
  - iii) Alternate sources of energy should also be explored
  - iv) Impact on Marine life is not properly documented.

So we need to use all forms of energy Solar, Wind etc along with Tidal.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.5) What is the mechanism of tricellular meridional circulation of atmosphere?  
Discuss its significance. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The geoid nature of Earth creates some heat surplus and some heat deficit areas ~~no~~ creating circulations.

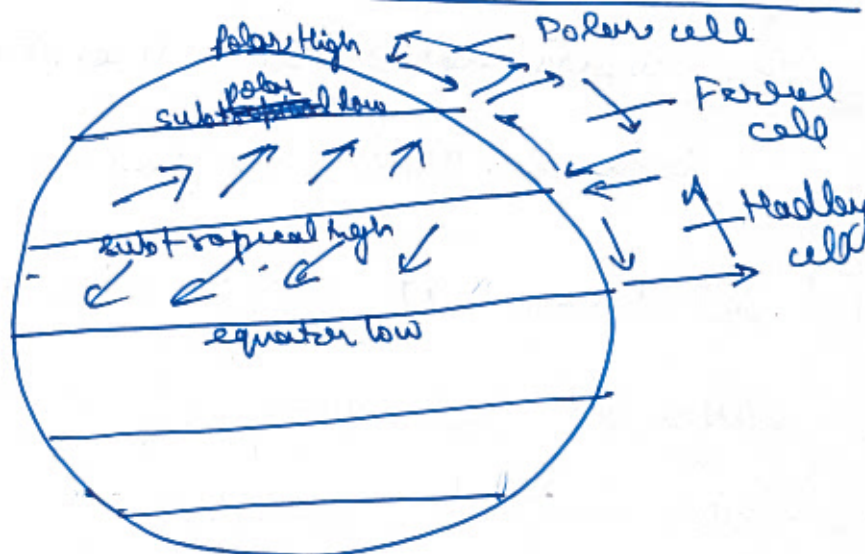


Fig: Tricellular Meridional Circulation

## Mechanism

- 1) Insolation of Sun is uneven  
results in heat surplus at equators  
This starts air circulation
- 2) Earth's rotation around its axis  
produces Coriolis force which

creates three cells - Hadley  
- Ferrell  
- Polar

## SIGNIFICANCE

### i) Planetary winds

→ Tropical easterlies, Westerlies and polar easterlies are created

### ii) Jetstreams at upper atmosphere

level at boundary of the cells.  
which impact weather

eg) Monsoon impacted by Tropical  
Easterly Jetstream

### iii) Creation of climatic regions

eg) Mediterranean due to N-S movement  
of sun's position.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.6) "The foundation of British rule was laid on the ruins of the Mughal Empire during the 18th century." Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

1707 saw the process of decline of Mughal Empire.

It is said that British rule foundation was laid on Mughal ruins because :-

1) Absence of Central authority enabled EIC (East India Company) to indulge in local issues.

2) Mughals had the military might to counter EIC eg Aurangzeb's sacking of Hooghly

3) Decline of Mughal empire created multiple  
↳ Successor states : Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh  
↳ New states : Sikh, Marathas, Mysore.

Even though Marathas showed initial potential to replace ~~to~~ Mughals but they failed in Third Panipat Battle (1761)  
So, there was political vacuum.

4) Fragmented polity allowed Britishers to harvest insecurities of Princely States eg Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance policy.

However the other viewpoint is that lack of nationalism, lack of military technologies, neglect of Naval power made EIC rule inevitable.



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.7) "National Bamboo Mission is a useful instrument to accelerate the economic development of North-east India". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

North East region has 4% of country's geographical area but only 2% of GDP.

National Bamboo Mission can accelerate NE India's economic development because:-

1) All four varieties of Bamboo are present in North East.

2) National Bamboo Mission (NBM) encourages cluster based approach which will increase production of Bamboo

3) Amendments in ~~Forest~~ Indian Forest Act 1927 has ensured that Bamboo be treated as a grass when grown outside forest.

- 4) Bamboo can serve as raw material for Agro based industries thereby creating forward linkages.
- 5) NBM will help create demand for Bamboo based industries.

Economic development  
of North East will have positive social and security implication (eg reduced secessionism)

— X ——— X —

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.8) "Caste, in contemporary India, shows varying degrees of visibility. It is 'invisible' for the privileged sections whereas it has become 'greatly visible' for the underprivileged ones." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Caste is a system of social stratification based on purity and pollution concept, where groups are arranged hierarchially.

In India Caste shows varying visibility

Invisible for privileged societies

1. Upper Caste groups especially Brahmins got access to education due to caste system. This enabled them to take up private sector and public sector jobs in industrialization phase.

Now they see caste based reservation  
antithetical to modernity despite their  
present status due to their upper caste

Visible for Underprivileged

i) Underprivileged lost jobs to the  
upper castes due to lack of access to  
education, health etc.

ii) In area of marriage Caste rules  
are still followed.

iii) In order to access the benefits  
of affirmative action, caste  
status is needed.

iv) Political mobilisation would  
require caste visibility.

Clearly irony of caste visibility  
can't be neglected.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.9) 'Various programmes and policies by the government for socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have tasted limited success.' Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Government has taken multiple ways to achieve social justice & welfare of SCs & STs

Constitutional Provisions	Statutes	Schemes
1. Article 46 2. reasonable restriction on Art 19 3. Art 15(4), 16(4)	<del>Pro</del> Prohibition of Manual scavenging	1. Reservation policy 2. Van Shastri Scheme 3. TRIFED 4. Scholarships

However they have tasted limited success

- low literacy rates of SC, STs
- Increased share of poverty among SCs & STs.

The reasons behind limited success are:-

1. Absence of reliable data

eg Data on manual scavenging missing

2. Lack of funds making schemes only on paper  
eg) Limited reach of scholarship schemes
3. Creation of class within ~~caste~~ caste and class within a tribe as very few people take benefit of reservation.
4. Lack of social support

### Way Forward

- Awareness generation
- Dalit Capitalism
- Empowerment approach where focus on creating enabling environment
- Evidence based policy making
- Subcategorisation of ~~caste~~ Caste
- Creamy layer in SC & ST as laid by Supreme Court.

#### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.10) "Diversity begets differences. Differences beget disunity. Hence, 'Unity in Diversity' in India is a myth." Do you agree? Argue by giving examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian society is a highly diverse society in terms of religion, language, culture and food habits.

Some have argued that it will result in disunity as exemplified by

- 1) Communal riots eg - Anti Sikh riots 1984  
- Godhra Riots
- 2) Secessionism eg - Greater Nagalim in North East  
- Demand of Khalistan

However this is far from truth because:-

i) Experience has shown diverse societies are more resilient  
eg) Indian society along ancient & medieval times.

ii) With Globalization diversity would be reality for all

countries

eg) England is no more a homogenous society with many ethnic background people

→ France is becoming diverse

iii) India's 'Unity in Diversity' has

roots in

↳ Geography (Himalayas)

↳ Common Culture (Temple culture, pilgrimage)

↳ Common Heritage

↳ common political culture

In fact Unity in

diversity is a value of Indian society

which must be safeguarded by

schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.11) "World wars were fought not just by armies, but also by societies, economies and technologies." Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

World War I (1914-18) and World War II (1939-42) are often termed as Total Wars

This is because not only armies but societies also fought them

## I) ARMY

### WWI

→ allies of Germany, Austria Hungary and Ottoman Empire fought against France, England, Italy at various theaters:-

↳ Europe

↳ North Africa

→ Even India contributed 1 million troops

### WW II

→ Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) fought with Allies power (England, France, Russia, USA) at various theaters)

↳ Asia

↳ Pacific

↳ Europe

→ India contributed 2.5 million Troops

These wars were also fought by

## II) SOCIETIES

- 1) When men went out to fight in the war, women took up the jobs at home to run the domestic economy
- 2) There was ideological warfare with one side terming the other as aggressor. The feeling of nationalism was very dominant.

## III) ECONOMIES

- 3) Capital industries were used to produce weapons for the war
- 4) Even Indian economy received a boost during the war.
- 5) Domestic industries were instrumental in producing warehops etc.



IV) TECHNOLOGIES

- 6) There was competition to produce more deadly weapons.
- 7) WWI saw use of Chemical weapons
- 8) Navy played a key role.
- 9) WWII airforce was used at ~~was~~ more ~~frequent~~ bigger scale.
- 10) Atomic Bomb by USA helped in early surrender of Japan.

These wars had economic and humanitarian costs of huge scale.



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.12) "Guiding principles of French revolution and Indian freedom struggle were the same: Liberty, Equality and Republicanism." Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Pandit Nehru while proposing Objectives Resolution named French revolution.

This is because there were similarities between Indian Freedom Struggle and French revolution (FRS) (IFS)

**LIBERTY**

FR

IFS

↳ Against the feudal society of 3 estates

↳ British rule denied basic freedoms

↳ Bourbon dynasty restricted freedom of people

↳ like freedom of press ( Vernacular Press Act)

↳ Church control over society

↳ India was directly under control of Britain

## EQUALITY

### FR

- ) Third estate used to pay taxes while clergy and Nobles never paid
- ) Huge inequality of wealth
- ) culminated in declaration of Rights of Men

### I FS

- ) Drain of wealth by British rule making Indian poor
- ) Racial discrimination of white Britishers

## REPUBLICANISM

### FR

→ King Louis XIV believed in divine rights theory

### I FS

→ British believed in white man's Burden.

(clearly the calling of National Assembly and storming of Bastille was done to enshrine ideas of Enlightenment thinkers in political system of France in 1786. On similar lines Moderate phase

, Extremist phase and Gandhian movements ensued these principles are embedded in Indian Constitution.

However, there were distinct differences between the two also:-

1) FR was a violent one while Indian struggle was peaceful (due to Gandhi's Ahimsa and Satyagraha)

2) FR benefitted mostly middle class while Indian struggle gave voices to women, untouchable and down trodden.

3) FR was against Monarchy while IFS was against foreign rule.

Indian Constitution through Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy upholds these principles.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.13) For transforming our India into 'New India', it is essential to achieve 'No Poverty' and 'Zero Hunger' in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Explain approaches made by the government in this direction. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India aims to transform itself into New India by 2022 when it completes 75 years of Independence.

New India would be aspirational and progressive one. In this respect poverty (21% Below poverty line as per Tendulkar) and hunger (31% stunting) are biggest challenges. Their elimination by 2030 in line with SDG 1 and SDG 2 is key to India's rise.

Government has taken following

Approaches to the issue :-

I) ~~POVERTY~~ NO POVERTY

A) Wage Employment

↳ Through MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act). To provide guaranteed wages to unskilled work force.

## B) Self employment schemes

↳ Start Up and Stand Up India focuses on ~~on~~ creating new jobs.

## C) Broader Determinants of poverty

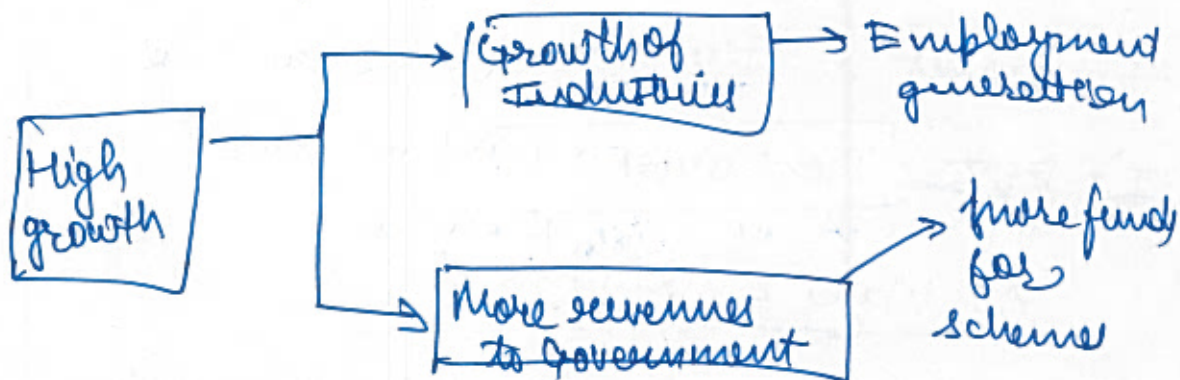
↳ GoI sees poverty beyond economic dimension - In this regard following areas are focused

i) Housing — Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (U)  
— PMAY (rural)

ii) Social security — Atal Pension Yojana

## D) Sustainable high growth

As per NITI Aayog high growth is must for poverty alleviation



## II) ZERO HUNGER

A) Availability of food

- i) Green revolution resulted in cereal production
- ii) MSP regime

B) Accessibility of food

- i) Mid Day Meal Scheme
- ii) National Food Security Act, 2013

C) Absorption of food

- i) Ayushman Bharat
- ii) National Health Mission

D) Awareness about good eating habits

- i) Atlas of food diversity.
- ii) Nutraceuticals for hidden hunger
- iii) National Nutrition Mission.

slowly India is making these approaches more effective by introducing the element of Jan Andolan.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.14) "Changing objectives of peasants' struggle through the middle of the nineteenth century to the 1940s mirrored their evolving understanding of British colonialism".

Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

British rule witnessed unprecedented peasant uprisings. Their struggle evolved as per understanding of colonialism

Objectives of peasant struggle in middle of 19th century

This phase saw:-

i) Use of Constitutional legal means such as Digambar Baiswas and Vishnu Baiswas using Judiciary during ~~Andhra~~ <sup>Andhra</sup> revolt.

ii) Localised in nature

eg) Deccan agrarian riots in Bombay area where crash of cotton prices due to end of American Civil war

iii) No linkage with nationalism as objectives were limited



eg) Bengal Relief Act passage  
Deccan Relief Act passage

iv) Intelligencia support them as  
they were nonviolent

eg) - Neel Darpan for Tushigo revolt  
- support of MG Ranade to Deccan  
uprising

Here these movements were based on  
the understanding of British rule as

- Rule of law
- Faith in Crown and belief of British  
invincibility
- British rule not  
linked to exploitation
- aim was to end 'Badhaki'

However these objectives changed

### New Objectives of late peasant movements

1) There was linkage with mainstream  
nationalist struggles

eg) All India Kisan Sabha's Shahjahanabad  
Saraswati asked Pandit Nehru  
to visit villages.

2) The peasant movement was directed against the British rule eg Tebhaga movement

This was on account of realisation that British rule was responsible for the ruin of Agriculture (due to efforts of Moderates). It was also realised that problems are interlinked and petitions, prayers have limited impact of British.

— X — X —

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.15) "Women have waged an incessant struggle: during colonial times as well as in independent India until present times". Explain by giving examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Right from early times to present women had to face the evils of patriarchy in Indian society.

## Women Struggle during Colonial Times

### I) Early Phase

i) During this upper caste males took up the cause of women

eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar against widow remarriage etc.

ii) Women were passive recipients of social change

iii) The issues taken up were limited eg Sati, Education, widow remarriage

Case study

Amar Gatha by Binodini Das document struggle faced by women in urban colonial India

### II) Later Phase

i) Women themselves became the agent of change eg.

Shivkumari Devi set up Ladies Calcutta Society

ii) They took up women issues

eg) → Saraladevi Chaudhuri set up  
Bharat Stree Mahamandalam

→ Women India Association took up

age of marriage issue.  
iii) Involvement in freedom struggle

DURING INDEPENDENT INDIA

III) Before 1975

→ Here state took up the role

→ Constitution gave equality and  
special provisions eg Article 15(3)  
and Article 42

→ Various welfare schemes were  
launched.

→ women became passive.

IV) After 1975

→ Towards Equality Report opened  
the eyes of women organisations

- This period saw women specific issues with focus on women empowerment  
eg SEWA (Self Employed Women Association) promoted economic right of women
- women specific issues  
eg ) → Anti rape movement  
          → Anti Aarask movement
- Eco feminism in Chipko, Appiko and Narmada Bachao Andolan as women were first to get impacted by environmental degradation.

Even in contemporary India #MeToo movement tried to use social media to fight against patriarchy



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

Q.16) "Blue economy has the potential of accelerating India's economic growth."  
Discuss. What challenges the Government of India is facing in harnessing this potential?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Blue economy will be instrumental in achieving the target of 5 Trillion \$ economy by 2024

### POTENTIAL

- 1) Indian Ocean holds key resources such as Cobalt crust, Polymetallic nodules.
- 2) India has a long coastline of 7,500 km. This enables India to access the coastal resources especially Marine fishing.
- 3) India is strategically located and major trade lanes come and go through Indian Ocean.
- 4) Indian Navy has capabilities of

a Blue Navy and can influence activities across oceans.

5) It will be key to the food security of the country

## CHALLENGES

### I) TECHNOLOGICAL

i) India lacks requisite deep sea technology to harness ocean bottom

resources

eg) Even after receiving rights over Central Indian Ocean we are unable to exploit them (UNCLOS)

ii) Indian fishery sector uses backward technologies

### II) POLITICAL

iii) Kachchheru island issue with Sri Lanka

### III) SOCIAL

iv) Most of Indian fishermen

lack resources for better utilisation of marine fisheries.

- v) Women role is often neglected but they are key stakeholders.
- vi) Intense competition from Japan and Canada's Newfoundland.

However steps like

implementation of Meerakumari Committee recommendations alongwith focusing on international Tuna market may be key to achieving SDG 13 goal of Blue economy



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) "Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) will provide ecological as well as socio-economic benefits." Examine in the context of India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

### Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)

is the stage at which the ecological productivity of the soil is maintained by reducing degradation and increasing Conservation.

It was proposed at Oslo COP of United Nation convention to combat Desertification (UNCCD). It has three components like soil organic Carbon, ecological productivity etc.

In India's context LDN will provide immense benefits:-

#### I) ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS

##### 1) Present status

According to ISRO major areas of Rajasthan are facing Desertification

2) LDN will result in

i) Prevent spread of Thar Desert

ii) Increase Green cover

iii) Help produce Carbon sink

in form of soil organic carbon

[ Help achieve India's Nationally

Determined Contribution to add 2.5-3.5

billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> Carbon sink)

iv) Rehabilitate the savines

eg. Chambal savines

## II) SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS

3) Present Status

↳ As per Climate Risk Index India is at high risk of Climate change impact on Agriculture.

↳ India's agricultural productivity is low.

4) LDN will help in

i) Improving soil productivity

and dune traps.

eg) May help increase productivity

of Maize, wheat and rice.

- ii) Growth in agricultural sector is directly related to reduction of rural poverty
- iii) Land is seen as a resource. Its protection will ensure future generation economic security
- iv) Tribals and women empowerment as they are directly dependent on soil.

India has decided to step up its Bonn Challenge during UNCCD COP at Gandhinagar to 26 million hectares of restoration by 2030.

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Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.18) Analyze the factors that make Chotanagpur plateau an important heavy industry region. Also, discuss why this region lags behind in the development of Knowledge based industries? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

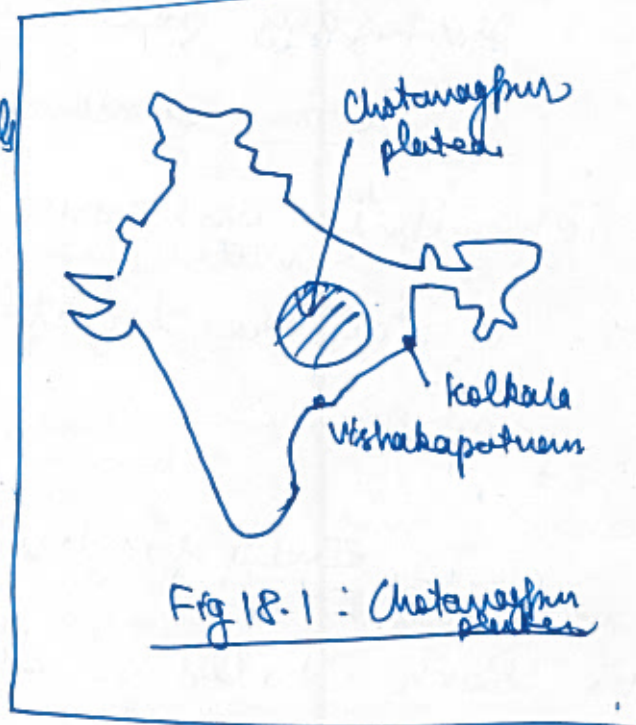
Chotanagpur plateau is often termed as Ruhr of India.

## FACTORS MAKING IT HEAVY INDUSTRY REGION

### 1) Presence of Raw materials

especially minerals like

- a) Gondwana coal
- b) Iron ore
- c) Aluminium ore



### 2) Transport Infrastructure

- a) Dense railway line
- b) linkages to the international ports like Kolkata and Visakhapatnam.

### 3) Availability of cheap hydroelectric

power due to Hikarukund Dam project

#### 4) Deliberate Government Policy

a) Post independence focus on  
the region as growth pole  
by setting IISCO

b) Encouragement to private sector  
eg) TISCO plant at Jamshedpur

c) International collaboration  
eg) Bokaro, Asowkela plant

5) Availability of Market both domestic  
(Kolkata) and international via  
ports.

### LAG OF KNOWLEDGE BASED INDUSTRIES

#### i) Population Composition

↳ Central tribal population is  
concentrated here (Mundo, Ho etc.)

↳ These tribes have lack of access

to education

- ii) Widespread poverty due to failure of government policies.
- iii) Unplanned Development resulting in displacement of people.
- iv) Absence of soft skills needed for knowledge economy.
- v) Lack of infrastructure.

In order to transform India in Knowledge economy Changanassery region can play a role.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



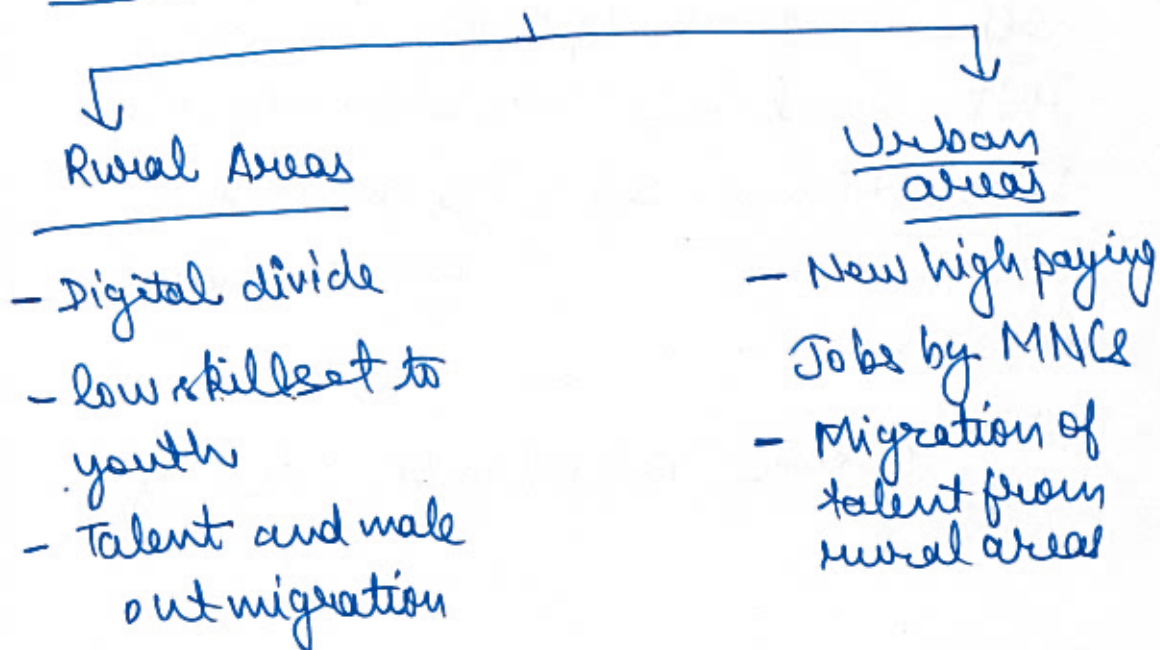
Q.19) "Globalisation has led to exacerbation of rural-urban divide in India." Critically analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation is the process of interconnectedness and interdependence among people across the Globe creating a global village.

It has created its own 'Winners' and 'Losers' as per 'World Is Flat' book

In India it is believed to have exaggerated rural-urban

divide :-



1) Youth

- Rural youth has lagged behind due to absence of skills for new jobs
- Agriculture growth has slumped
- Digital divide making them uncompetitive for job market

2) Social Issues

- Male outmigration from rural areas has created feminisation of agriculture
- Older generation finds it help less in rural areas due to absence of healthcare facilities

3) Political Issue

- Urban capture of media has meant that rural issues are being neglected by politicians eg) No coverage of farmers march

However Globalisation has the



potential to reverse the trend also by

- i) More accessibility to skills due to Mobile Revolution
- ii) The youth can empower herself with knowledge.
- iii) Women employment in several areas is more than urban areas.

Despite these potentials the experience has shown that Globalisation has bias against rural areas. In this regard Government should focus on rural sector empowerment eg Rurban Mission to provide infrastructure



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.20) Discuss the various issues and challenges being faced by elderly population during COVID-19 pandemic. Suggest ways to overcome these problems.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Elderly constitute 8.6% of Indian population as per Census 2011.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created many challenges to them:-

## I) Health Challenges

- i) Elderly are at high risk of severe conditions like pneumonia from SARS CoV2 virus
- ii) Elderly have to face multiple conditions like Diabetes, Heart ailments etc.

iii) Access to hospital for care has reduced eg Pause of OPD services

iv) Increased chances of mental issues due to isolation

## II) TECHNOLOGICAL

iv) Pandemic has seen rise of

digital work culture. Elderly have  
→ issues using digital medium.

vi) Even health services are being  
turned digital eg Telemedicine

### III) SOCIAL

vii) Isolation due to lockdown has  
reduced interaction with society.  
This also means reduced access to  
social support

viii) Cases of desertation by children  
and inability to reach grievance  
redressal mechanism

### IV) ECONOMIC

ix) Lockdown has reduced jobs  
in the economy  
→ Recent data showed GDP  
contraction

x) Social security like Pension, Insurance is very less in India. Reduction in money earning puts huge problems of elderly

xi) Elderly women face issue of patriarchy driven Shadow Pension

## SOLUTIONS

1. Social security schemes eg )  $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow APY \\ \rightarrow \text{Pension} \end{matrix}$

2. Making digital technology simple to use by innovation (eg) local languages

3. Investment in Geriatric Care by Government in line with National Health Policy 2017.

4. Focus on longevity dividend.

5. New normal of masks, social distancing and work culture.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

\*Subject to change without prior notice.

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