

Test Code: 31085

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper I

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VIDHU SHEKHAR		
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Mobile No.		Date:	25/11/2020

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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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
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Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) "India's traditional wealth of mural paintings depict a variety of themes and features". Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Mural paintings are dry paintings directly applied to walls of caves, temples etc

INDIAN MURAL PAINTINGS TRADITION

→ Bhimbetka : These caves are some of the oldest mural works in the continent, dating to upper paleolithic period (upto 30,000 years). Scenes often depict animals (bison, tiger, deer etc) while later ones show hunting etc

→ Ajanta : The caves contain Buddhist murals, mainly of Mahayana period. Notable ones are of Bodhisattva Padmapani, Mara Vijay (cave 26) etc

→ Sittanavasal : These caves of

Tamil Nadu have Jain murals constructed during Pallava reign

→ Chola murals : These date to 9th - 11th century AD and found in Tanjore temples (Vargaikonda Chalapuram etc) contain Shaivite motifs.

→ Vijaynagara murals : These were constructed in temples such as Vittalaaswamy temple, Lotus mahal etc. They contain religious motifs as well as secular themes eg kings procession

These murals form an integral part of our cultural heritage. To protect and promote ~~and~~ them initiatives have been taken.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) The Great Uprising of 1857 owes its failure as much to ideological issues as to logistical issues. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The great uprising of 1857 was a major revolt against the British touted as 'First War of Independence' by Veer Savarkar. However it failed to dislodge the Raj.

FAILURE DUE TO IDEOLOGICAL REASONS

- ① Lack of planning: Most of the revolts were of spontaneous nature with little coordination and no long term planning
- ② Reliance on mughal chief: Bahadur Shah Zafar was in his old age and lacked the enthusiasm to guide and energise the rebels
- ③ Ideological inclination to British of several princely states such as

Scindia, Rajputs etc

Logistical Issues

- ① British controlled major routes thus many rebels had to resort to siege and guerilla tactics
- ② lack of ammunition to hold major cities such as Lucknow, Delhi
- ③ Failed to cutoff major British supply routes of men/arms
- ④ lack of heavy cavalry of the rebels
- ⑤ Failure to coordinate in different parts

Thus both the aspects contributed to failure of uprising. However it inspired generations of Indians to come who immortalized the rebels in poems, novels etc

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) The Swadeshi movement (1903-08) was as much about 'swavalamban' (self-reliance) as about 'swaraj' (self-rule). Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The swadeshi movement was a movement that arose in reaction to the partition of Bengal done in 1905 under Lord Curzon.

Swavalamban in Swadeshi Movement

- ① Spirit of Atma shakti was imbibed in various spheres
- ② Home grown products were preferred while foreign clothes were burnt/boycott and shops picketed
- ③ Several factories came up eg Bengal chemical factories
- ④ Education was sought to be reformed with Bengal National College set up and National Council of Education constituted



⑤ In Art, Abanindranath Tagore sought to break the monopoly enjoyed by western artist ✓

Swaraj in Swadeshi Movement

- ① A resolution proclaiming swaraj was passed in 1906 Calcutta session.
- ② There was demand for expansion of councils as well as increase in its powers by the moderates
- ③ Tilak demanded swaraj on the lines of British colonies while Aurobindo wanted complete independence.

Swadeshi movement marked a paradigm shift by incorporating the elements of swaraj and swadeshi and laid ground for future bigger struggles.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) What are gas hydrates and how are they extracted? Identify the potential reserves of gas hydrates present in the world and in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gas hydrates are molecules of methane trapped in icy crystals and found in the continental shelves of the ocean. They are being looked at as alternative sources of energy over fossil fuels.

How they are extracted

Gas hydrates are sensitive to pressure changes as they are held by weak bonds between water and methane.

Thus specialized equipments are required to carefully depressurize the cage molecules and extract the gas.

Hydrate Gas reserves in India

In India it is found in :

- Krishna Godavari basin
- Mahanadi basin
- A & N islands

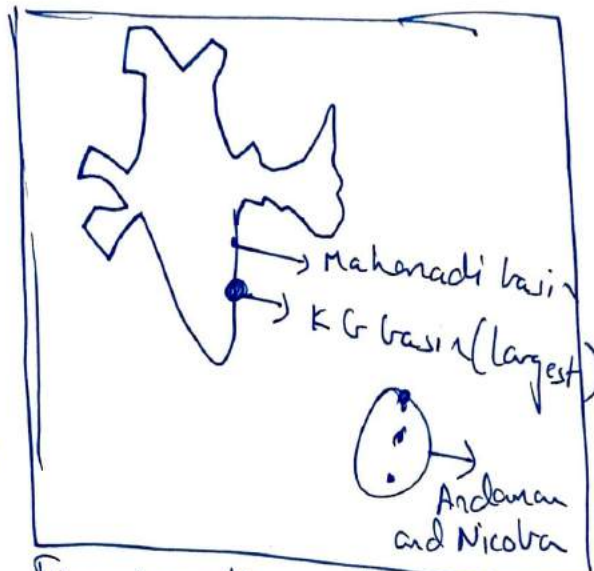


Fig: locations of Gas hydrates

World Reserves

- North sea basin
- Eastern siberia
- South China sea

Thus gas hydrates are emerging non conventional energy source that can help achieve energy security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) "The States Reorganisation Act (1956) did not lead to resolution of all regional problems for all times". Critically examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

The state reorganization act was passed as a consequence of vigorous demands for recreation of states on linguistic lines (especially post Andhra Pradesh creation)

Result of State Organization Act

- Helped pacify some demands especially of Malabar region
- Better organization of states, especially in south where language was burning issue

Did not resolve problems for ALL times

- Punjab: The issue of Punjabi Suba persisted as its demand was

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anything in this Area)

rejected SRC as it had communal overtones

- North East: Was left untouched as it led to Naga and Mizo insurgency leading to creation of Nagaland in 1962 and Mizoram in 1986

- Issue of Goa merger: The issue simmered till 19

- Kashmir: The issue of Jammu and Kashmir was not addressed by the SRC

- Tamil Nadu: had a vigorous anti Hindi agitation in the 1960s

Thus while SRA (1956) had resulted in pacification of several groups, lasting solutions to all problems spanned much larger time and is a continuity process

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) The occurrence of a landslide is driven by a combination of both natural and anthropogenic causes. Why is India more prone to landslides? Suggest suitable measures to prevent the phenomenon and mitigate its effects. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Landslide is the sudden downshifting of ~~the~~ large section of land under the influence of gravity though aided by other factors,

COMBINATION OF NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC CAUSES

Natural

- Heavy rainfall
- Seismic activities
- Glacial lake flood outburst
- Cloudburst

Anthropogenic

- Deforestation
- Heavy construction
- Mining, quarrying
- Encroachment of sensitive areas
- Unsustainable urbanization

Why India more prone to Landslides?

• Tectonic activities: As the Indo Australian plate is pushing under the Eurasian plate

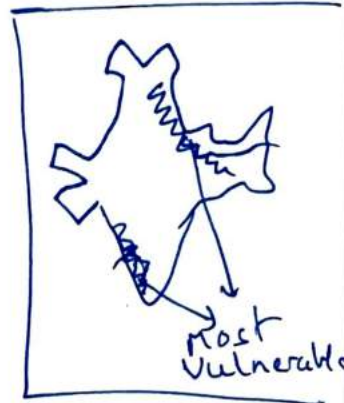


Fig: Vulnerable areas

• Steep slopes: of the western Ghats and Himalayas provide region of landslides

• Heavy rainfall in 4 monsoon months

Prevention and Mitigation

- Proper EIA
- Community based preparedness
- Early warning system
- Risk zoning
- Avoid construction in vulnerable areas

Thus tackling landslide damages can help reduce disaster burden and achieve Sendai target

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.7) What are the factors responsible for the location of the Pharmaceutical industries in India? Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is one of the top 5 pharma producers of the world and is the largest supplier of generic medicine in the world (accounting for ~20% of total supply)

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATION

- Export Market: facilitated pharma industries in coastal areas of west coast for API import
- Near refineries: As

they provide raw material for generic drugs

- Skilled labour: facilitated setting up in west coast

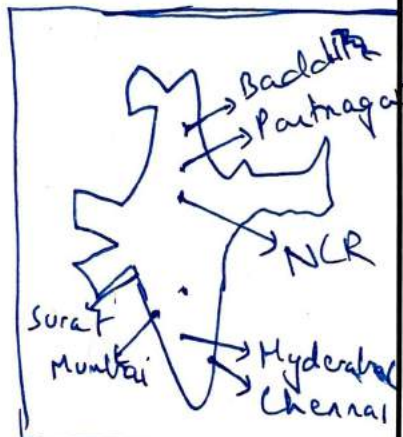


Fig: Important Pharma hubs

- Tax incentives : Helped Patnagar and Baddi (Himachal) to emerge as pharma hubs
- Access to capital : crucial for investment, thus most industries near large urban hubs.

Why India emerged as Pharma Hub

- ① Geostrategic location : Can supply generics to Southeast Asia + Africa
- ② Large population : domestic demand
- ③ Favourable laws : Providing compulsory licensing, preventing patent flexibility, evergreening,
- ④ Cheap labour

To further boost pharma industry government launched PLI scheme and Bulk mega drug parks

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.8) Explain the understanding of peri-urban (or peripheral urban) areas. What are the issues and problems in peri-urban areas? Also suggest suitable measures for more effective governance of peri-urban regions. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Peri urban areas are the region in the periphery of a growing urban center. It has people often transiting towards the city for work and is characterized by its unplanned and often unregulated growth.

Issues and Problems

- ① Beyond city regulation areas: often Peri urban areas are not under ambit of ~~main~~ city administrative machinery
- ② Unplanned growth encroaching on farm lands, forested areas, wetlands etc
- ③ Poor access to basic services such as electricity, transport, water etc.



- ④ These areas are often undetaxied by municipal authorities thus loss of revenue
- ⑤ Congestion and lack of hygiene in many areas (eg slums)

Measures for Effective Governance

- ① Restructuring administrative units, DPC/MPC, ULBs etc to include peri urban areas
 - ② Last mile service delivery
 - ③ Transit oriented development to connect periurban areas
 - ④ Value capture financing of region if infrastructure construction
- ~~These~~ peri urban areas are expected to bear the brunt of increasing rural-urban migration thus adequate steps needed to ensure its sustainability.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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Q.9) It is important to understand the dynamics of population growth for designing an appropriate response. Elaborate.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is expected to become the most populous country by 2027 (Population Prospects Report). The intricacies involved in this growing population warrants deeper analysis for adequate response.

Dynamics of Population Growth and adequate response

<u>Dynamics</u>	<u>Response</u>
① Demographic dividend to last till 2041 (15-59 age : 59%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → skill development → Robust manufacturing sector to absorb → Reorient job policy for industry 4.0
② Divergence between ageing south and youthful north	→ Policy regime for hassle free interstate migration

→ adequate protection
of the local populace
interest

→ Geriatric care
in south more develop

→ Increase in
retirement age in
southern state

→ Development of
industries in north
to reduce out migrate

③ Feminization of
old age

→ Promoting women
organizational (eg SHGs)
for old age

→ ↑ women labour-
force participation
for financial security

Thus a calibrated and
decentralized response according
to changing dynamics is needed

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.10) Discuss the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Idea of Secularism in current times.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Mahatma Gandhi not only was the key architect of Freedom struggle in later phases but also made sure it was inclusive and devoid of communalism.

Relevance of Gandhian Secularism in current times

• 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' spirit

In times of fake news and politics of parochial outlook, it is wise to remind ourselves that throughout history India has stood out for harmonious coexistence of all communities

• Going out of the way for minority
Gandhi's secularism not only

tolerated diversity but celebrated it. In present times it is essential for majority to accommodate the cultural practices of minority instead of denouncing it (eg objections on ~~Muslim~~ Azan)

- Compassion instead of hate

As riots have been amplified by fact distortion and rapid spread, it is essential to remain compassionate and not be stroked by communal passion

- Gandhi's Talisman

To help the most deprived and poorest irrespective of his religion should be our guiding light especially in post corona world of upheaval.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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Q.11) "Neither the mode of its inception, nor the provisions of the Government of India Act (1935) was agreeable to the Indian opinion". Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Government of India Act 1935 was the most comprehensive legislation wrought by British govt and it directly impacted the Independent India's constitution.

MODE OF INCEPTION

• Simon Commission

The commission formed to review 1919 GOA act was thoroughly criticized by Indians and was boycotted. Its recommendation formed basis of 1935 act

• Round Table Conferences

These conferences were meant to involve Indian leadership in new act formulation. However they failed

to provide a fruitful platform and were deadlocked on issues of minority rights, princely states etc.

- Nehru Committee and Lahore Session

Nehru committee had already set bar high for expectations from new act by incorporating progressive set of rights and liberal government. Similarly Lahore session affirmed the quest for complete independence.

Provisions of the Act

- The act failed to incorporate demands of Nehru committee
- It did not provide for dominion status
- It attempted to introduce dyarchy at the center

- The proposed federation had princely states nominating their representatives
- The Viceroy had extensive powers to pass ordinances, restore budget cuts. He also had residuary powers
- Franchise limited to 12% of populace
- Separate electorate were further strengthened

CONCLUSION

The GOA 1935 act was thoroughly criticized by the leadership of freedom struggle and its failure to fulfill people's aspiration further stroked fire of freedom struggle.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) Quit India Movement unfolded across the country in various trends and formats. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Quit India movement was launched on August 8 1942 with Gandhiji declaring from Bowditch Park maidan that it is time for "Do or die".

Backdrop of Quit India Movement

- Failure of Cripps mission
- British reversals in WW 2
- Rising discontent in masses
- To assert that Indians are not cowed down

UNFOLDED ACROSS COUNTRY IN VARIOUS TRENDS

• Geographical spread

→ Most prominent protests were seen in Maharashtra, United Provinces, Bengal

→ Other states like Madras and

Punjab also saw disobedience

- Violent Nature

→ This movement was in marked contrast to earlier ones as there were cases of spontaneous violence

→ Police stations were attacked, bridges / telegraph / railway lines were blown up

- headerless movement

→ As on August 9 itself most of leadership was arrested

- Underground movements

→ led by J.P., Lohia, Sucheta Kriplani etc who directed things from the backdrop

→ Usha Mehta started the underground radio

• Parallel Governments

Were formed in Ballia (Chittu Pardey), Tanjore and Satara

• Complete Independence

The demand was of uprooting of entire imperial structure and total independence.

CONCLUSION

The Quit India movement shook the foundations of the Raj and confirmed that now any compromise for maintaining rule was difficult.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) "The Russian Revolution of 1917 was not just political, but economic as well."

Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Russian revolution was one of the most pivotal moments of 20th century that shaped the world order for next 70 years.

Political revolution

- ① Czarist autocracy was overthrown and Russia became the first communist state
- ② A single party system was adopted with communist party as the sole party
- ③ Soviets were established in various cities to provide decentralized governance
- ④ Politburo was to act as the central committee
- ⑤ Inequality based regime was

dismantled

ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

① Immediately seizing control, Lenin adopted war communism from 1917-1922

- All means of production were nationalized
- Surplus of agriculture appropriated by state
- Private property banned
- Compulsory drafting of labour

② Post civil war, New Economic Policy was formulated

- Coexistence of public and private ownership
- Profit making was encouraged
- 5 year plans formulated
- ~~state~~ retained control on strategic sectors

- ③ With coming of Stalin, the economic policy became rigid by
- Abolition of private production
 - Forced collectivization of farms
 - Impetus on heavy industries
 - Forced labour (Gulags)
 - Prohibiting profit accumulation

④ With the later premiers like Khrushchev, Brezhnev etc slight relaxation was adopted however broad structure remained the same with focus on centralized planning

CONCLUSION

Russian revolution brought far reaching changes and its influence was seen across continents. However due to inherent weakness of the model led to its collapse in 1991.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) What are the factors responsible for excessive rainfall and flooding in Assam every year? Discuss its overall impact on the state. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Assam is one of the country's most flood prone region with flooding and consequent displacement / destruction occurring annually.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

Natural Causes

- Heavy rainfall in 4 monsoon months (June - September) 2200cm annually
 - ↳ intensity increased due to funneling effect of meghalaya plateau
 - ↳ Bay of Bengal branch obstructed by northern Himalayas
- Tectonically active region causing shifting of Brahmaputra
- Large number of tributaries of Brahmaputra

- Heavy sediment load of the river
- Narrow flood plain
- Meandering nature of river

Anthropogenic Causes

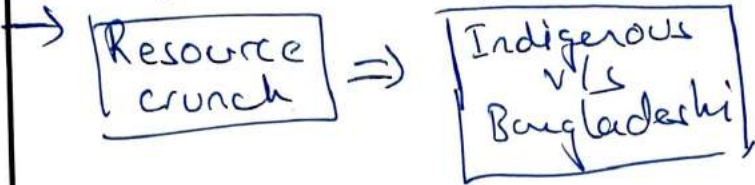
- Encroachment on the flood plain
- Poor quality of embankments
- Lack of early warning system
- Unsustainable urbanization on vulnerable floodplain
- Depletion of wetlands (natural shock absorbers)
- Multiple dams

Overall Impact on State

Social

- According to Xaxa report, the flooding has caused disappearance of over

700 villages in last 5 decades
→ Displacement of vulnerable



Economic

- No viable industrial development
- low ranking on human development indicators
- state debt increasing due to annual reconstruction activities

WAY AHEAD

- ↳ Flood zone zoning
- ↳ Early warning system
- ↳ channel diversion of flood water
- ↳ wetland reclamation
- ↳ Resilient embankments

A lasting solution to flooding problem in Assam would help in overall development of the region. This should be priority.

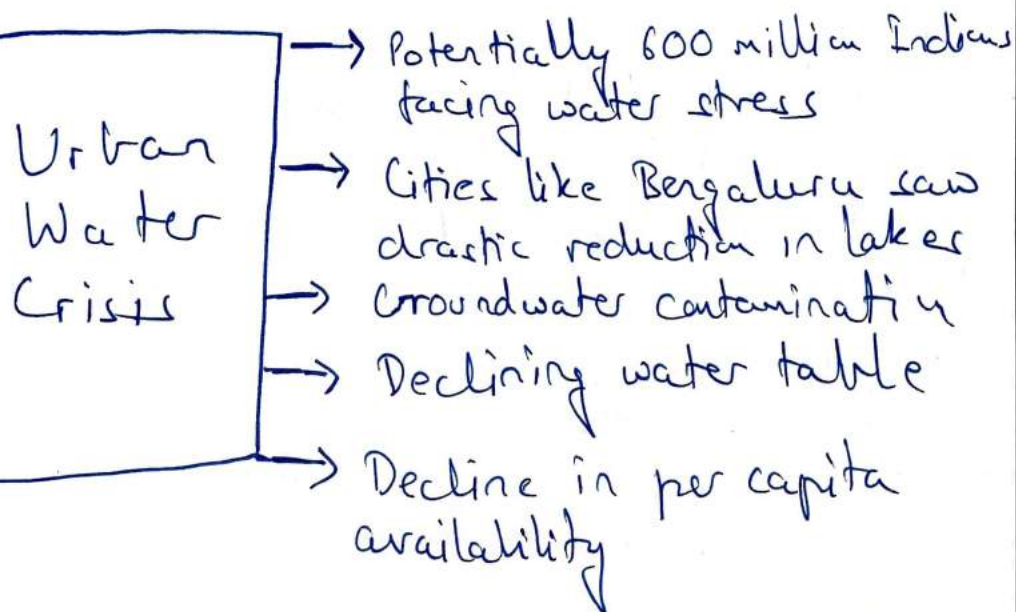
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.15) The Urban water crisis in India calls for an integrated Urban Water Management strategy. Substantiate by giving suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to NITI Aayog's Composite Water Index, 21 cities could be soon facing "Day Zero". In the recent years, water crisis in Shimla, Chennai etc have already shown what potentially awaits us.



Consequences of Urban Water Crisis

- Distress migration
- Water induced conflict
- Decline in health profile

NEED FOR INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

① Legal level

- Reform / replacement of acts like Easement Act 1882 (owner of land owns groundwater)
- Mandatory rainwater harvesting in public building as recommended by NITI Aayog
- Ground water pricing model to be implemented which was recently brought out by CGWA
- Recycling of water increased (Israel recycles 90% while India ~ 30% (CPCB))
- Adoption of integrated water management strategy
 - ↳ Water as common good
 - ↳ Interdepartmental coordination

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- ↳ Water information system
- Use of GIS to map water resources
- ② Societal reforms
 - Promoting attitudinal change with focus on reuse
 - Engaging civil society to revive traditional rainwater harvesting systems (eg Tohads, Eri, Ahar Pynes etc)
 - Promoting voluntary disclosure of amount of groundwater extraction via smart metering

Thus a multi pronged approach is required integrating all the stakeholders to help tackle urban water crisis.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) "Urbanisation can be prevented from turning ugly not by keeping people away from the cities but by taking cities to where people already live." Discuss in context of need for developing urban and rural India in a mutually symbiotic manner.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

India is witnessing rapid urbanization with 31% population already living in urban areas (census 2011) which is expected to grow to 50% by 2050.

Urbanization turning ugly

① Haphazard urbanization : With growth in unplanned manner (characterized as 'messy urbanization' by world Bank).

② Resource crunch : With burgeoning population pressure on water, land etc.

③ Service delivery : could be challenging for people in suburbs (water, sanitation etc.)

④ Transport : Periurban areas are often not connected to metros, buses etc.

- ⑤ Encroachment : over agricultural land, wetlands etc on peripheral of cities
- ⑥ Demography change of rural areas with older people left behind
- ⑦ Social strife/crime : Possibility if ghettoization/slums develop

Need for Developing rural-urban in symbiotic manner

Urban areas

- ↳ Developing affordable housing areas for migrants
- ↳ Planned urbanization by multi stakeholder planning utilizing DPC/MPC
- ↳ skilling of population coming
- ↳ Backward linkages of industry with rural areas (eg food processing, MSME, textile etc)
- ↳ Transit oriented development along the corridors connecting rural-urban

Rural areas

- ↳ Promoting small scale industry (eg MSME) as envisaged in Atma Nirbhar Bharat
- ↳ Enabling farming at scale and connecting with downstream food processing industries
- ↳ Infrastructure building via PM Gram Sadak Yojana, PM Awas Yojana etc
- ↳ Promoting industrial development in the region via tax sops, credit access etc

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| STEPS
TAKEN | → Affordable rental housing complex |
| | → Swamitva scheme for land mapping |
| | → RURBAN MISSION |
| | → PERECLGS for MSME |
| | → Scheme for promotion of FPOs |

Thus symbiotic development of rural-urban areas can help achieve the goal of inclusive growth as well as achieve SDG#11

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.17) The year 2021 has been declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables. Comment on the need for such a declaration. Also, discuss the potential and challenges of the horticulture sector in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

With the changing dietary preferences shifting from cereals to horticulture and its rapid growth in recent times led to UN declaring 2021 as International Year of Vegetables.

Need for such declaration

- Draw global attention towards horticulture promotion
- Promoting best practices across the globe
- Incentivizing government to take measures to further boost the sector

Potential of Horticulture Sector in India

- Production : It has surpassed cereal production for last 6 years (330mt v/s 290mt)

- Contribution to agricultural GDP:
~ 30% with less than 15% area
- Remunerative: According to a study
1 hectare of cereal/year yields Rs 30,000
while horticultural prodⁿ/year yield Rs 3 lakh
- Existing niches: Eg Kashmiri Apples,
Karnataka mangoes, northeastern
bamboo industry etc
- Suitable for small/marginal farmers
- Non polluting as compared to cereals
such as rice/wheat (require fertilizers,
pesticides etc)
- More resilient to weather shocks as
compared to cereals

CHALLENGES

- Longer gestation periods as compared
to cereals
- Lesser governmental support in farms

- of procurement
- Higher % of wastage and lesser shelf life
 - Scarcity of land as most diverted to cereals/pulses
 - Lack of scientific expertise in promoting high quality products
 - Lesser export markets due to non tariff barriers (eg Sanitar-Phyto sanitary)
 - Low ~~is~~ cold storage facility

WAY AHEAD

Government has been promoting horticulture via numerous schemes such as Mission for Integrated development of Horticulture (MIDH), TOP to TOTAL, etc.

Need of the hour is to hardhold farmers via credit and procurement assurance to further incentivize horticulture produce.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.18) India has entered the next stage of demographic transition with population growth set to slow markedly in the next two decades along with a significant increase in the share of working age population. Bring out the regional variation and possible policy implications of this and suggest the way forward. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to global population prospects report India is set to be the largest country by 2027 and its demographic dividend is going to last till 2041 only.

NEXT STAGE OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

- Share of population > 60 will increase from 8% (census 2011) to 19% by 2041
- The working age population (15-59) will peak by 2041 (59%) and then decline.

REGIONAL VARIATION

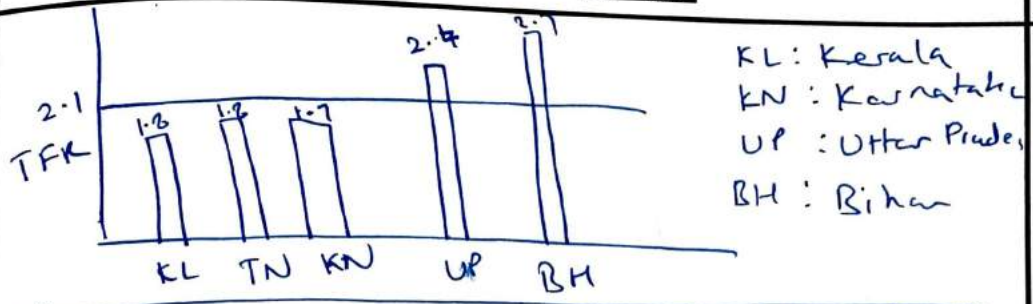


Fig: Regional variation in Total Fertility Rate

Policy Implications of this variation

On ageing states

- Rise in geriatric care demand
- Influx of people with poorer but younger people (UP, Bihar)
- Possible social tension between natives and migrants
- Demand for jobs for older populace

On young states

- Demand for employment in the native states
- Migration to ageing but prosperous states
- Rural depopulation due to outward migration
- Need for skilling the population keeping light Industry 4.0.

Way Forward

- ① Promoting population control in high fertility areas (Mission Parivar Vikas)
- ② Skilling roadmap for the burgeoning population as current skilling regime underwhelming (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana only ~20% placement)
- ③ Investment in geriatric care
- ④ Promoting industrialization in tier 2/3 towns
- ⑤ Aspirational Districts growth to promote reverse migration

Thus there needs to be adequate preparation to ensure that we reap the demographic dividend and once again Make India a "Vishwa Guru"

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.19) "India is no longer largely chronically poor; it is now more unequal and vulnerable with pockets of deep poverty. Its future shared prosperity will depend to a large extent on how its social protection system evolves and catches up with its diversity and demography". Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has made rapid strides in eradicating poverty. This was exemplified in recent UN report which highlighted India brought 271 million people out of poverty between 2005-15 ..

More Unequal with deep pockets of Poverty

- ① According to oxfam, top 10% hold more than 70% country's wealth
- ② Thomas Picketty also highlighted that inequality was at its highest level since 1921.

- ③ There have emerged pockets of deep poverty
- The Empowered Action group states lagging behind in per capita income and HDI
 - Communities like SC (73% population deprived, SECC 2011) and ST (79% deprived, SECC 2011) are lagging behind
 - Within rich states like Maharashtra there are regions like Marathwada struggling in poverty

Social Protection System needs to catch up with Demography and Diversity

- ① Current level of insurance penetration is $< 20\%$ (NSSO 68th round)
- ② Sectors like Agriculture suffer

from lack of social protection as well as climatic vagaries

③ With increasing ageing of population, elderly need social protection cover

④ Feminization of poverty further stresses on insurance for vulnerable women.

STEPS TAKEN	→ National Social Assistance Program
	→ PM Swam Yogi Manthan
	→ Ayushman Bharat NHPs
	→ Vayashri Yojana

Way Ahead

To achieve inclusive growth and achieve SDG #1 it is essential to build a inclusive and equitable social protection system

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.20) The impact of globalization in the cultural sphere has most generally been viewed in a pessimistic light. In this context, critically examine how globalization is transforming the Indian society. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalization is the intensified cross border exchange of culture, goods, capital, labour, technologies and legal processes.

Pessimistic view of globalization
Impacting Cultural-sphere

- ① Abandoning traditional language (several languages of tribals extinct)
- ② Commodification of culture by MNCs
- ③ Detachment from traditional value system eg Joint family, Tajmari system etc
- ④ Declining morality in society

reflected in higher ~~de~~ instances of adultery, alcoholism etc

- ⑤ Traditional music and arts receiving lesser patronage in comparison to western

TRANSFORMING THE INDIAN SOCIETY

• Family structure

Joint → Nuclear (though according to census 2011 joint family seeing resurgence in urban areas)

• Family authority structure

Authority of elders → Parents and children

• Kin group

Regular interactions

→ occasionally on festivals, marriage etc

• Religion

Rigid adherence

→ Decline in dictating lives

Movies / Music

Traditional (Theatre / Drama) →

Blend of India + Western with new modes of viewing (eg OTT)

Cuisine

Local food with same dietary preference for centuries →

Global cuisine (eg Chinese fast food + American burgers) + mainstream of certain Indian dishes

Caste System

Rigid hierarchy with endogamy and occupationality →

Hierarchy changing, delinking from occupational though endogamy persisting

Thus globalization has been rapidly changing the Indian society due to exogenous factors of westernization, modernization, secularization etc

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	