

Test Code: 31085

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper I

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	DWIJ GOEL		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910077998
Mobile No.		Date:	24/12/2020

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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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 3:30 PM
			End Time 6:30 PM
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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

mural paintings are depicted in India from historical times to modern era.

Notable themes and features:

1. Religious - depicted in temples and places such as Ajanta's grove at Mamallapuram.
- Vaicha painting at Ellora of Rashtrakuta period → depicting Vishnu saving earth.
2. Social life - painting depict cropping, harvest festival.
3. Women - notable among is 'Bani-Trani', and women seeing participating in social life.
4. Nature - depicting flora and fauna.
Exponent being among notable such as Jahangir, himself an artist

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5. Continual paintings such as found at
 Bhimbetka Cave III F-23 and others
 depicting hunting scenes, female figures
 - colours used were ochre red,
 black, white → obtained from
 vegetable oil.

Contemporary / modern paintings

Such as mural painted art on clothes,
 and crafts → wall painting, bastar
art

There is need to preserve this artistic
 cultural heritage, which is a gateway
 to the mind of ancient people.

Feedback [For OFFICE use only]

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

V.D Savarkar says the uprising of 1857 to be "The First War of Independence"

The failure of uprising :

Ideological issue

- > No unified goal and objective
- > Localised grievances such as
Rani Laxmibai → Doctrine of lapse
Mutiny → spy discontentment
- > backward looking and traditional in nature
- > No ideological vision for future after revolt and unity of nation
- > Ideological differences with educated class who think movement to be backward.
- > Leadership lacked the vision

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for nationalist outrage.

Logistical issues

- > lack of modern equipments → weapons were outdated and unmatched to those of Britishers
- > Information sharing and networks for support was weak
- > due to unaffected regions of country, Britishers able to mobilize force for fighting.

Though 1857 revolt was not able to achieve goal, but it sown the seeds of nationalism and highlighted inherent weakness of British empire.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Swadeshi movement started as response to government decision of partition, followed by Lord Curzon's discriminatory acts (such as Arms Act, University Act).

Self-reliance } promotion of Khadi

- > Opening of schools and imparting of education to students.
- > The National Education programme was made.
- > Traditional panchayats were organised to deliver justice.
- > Awakening through traditional historical study.
- > Arubindo Ghosh opened by schools
- > Skill imparting for generating

employment -

Self-rule

- demand of self-rule by Lokhale (1906)
- boycott of government legislature council, courts and school
- denial of government services.
- Washerman, bairer denied working for british officials.

Swadeshi movement generated awareness among people, making them self-reliant and gave them vision of self-rule.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



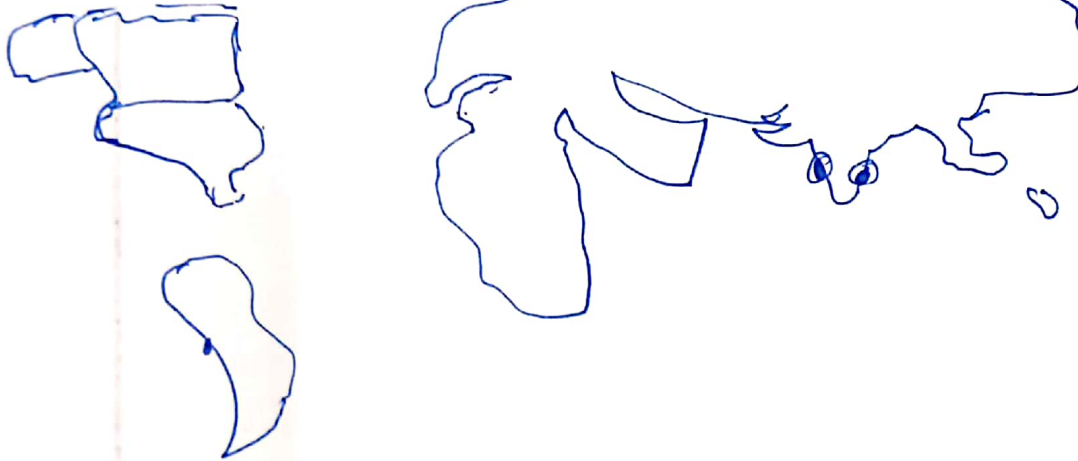
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Q.4) What are gas hydrates and how are they extracted? Identify the potential reserves of gas hydrates present in the world and in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Gas hydrates are the compounds found in the oceanic basin and coastal areas.

These are the crude hydrates source of energy and highly useful in non-metallic industries.

Reserve of gas hydrates



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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)

State reorganisation act was passed after the linguistic demand of separate states, and for organising the earlier categorised states.

Resolution of all problems

- ① Established the linguistic state thus fulfilling regional demand
- ② Helped maintain cooperative federalism
- ③ Decentralisation of governance and participation of people.

Not resolved

- ① North-East insurgency still the issue till date → based on separate national identity Eg: Naga movement
- ② Ill-puted development - which led to emergence to maximalism, maximism -

- ① In 1980s demand for separate state of 'Khalistan' for Sikhs.
- ① The division of states and organisation in 2002 of Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand based on regional improvement.
- ① The North-South divide and three-language issues of recent times are still contentious.
- ① The Patalgadi rebellion bordering in state of Chhattisgarh highlights unfulfilled demands.

The state reorganisation act was significant step towards cooperative and participative process. However, ~~still~~ it did not satisfied all demands.

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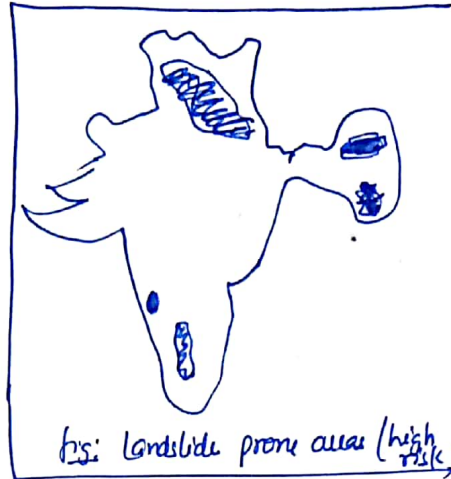
Structure		Content	
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Q.6) The occurrence of a landslide is driven by a combination of both natural and anthropogenic causes. Why is India more prone to landslides? Suggest suitable measures to prevent the phenomenon and mitigate its effects. (10 Marks,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

India has 12% land prone to landslide.

Natural Causes

- ① Heavy rainfall
- ① Young mountains (Himalayas) and rugged topography
- ① Steep western ghats peaks.
- ① Earthquake, flood Ex. Uttarakhand floods (2013)



Anthropogenic causes

- ① Deforestation led to loosening soil thus prone to landslide
- ① Water drainage — indiscriminate and ill-developed drainage led to gully making thus led to landslide.
- ① Infrastructure build such as houses, roads by mountain cutting
- ① Exploitation of resources and forest encroachment.

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India more prone

- young mountains
- earthquake zone at north
- stepped topography of western ghats
- loose soil on account of fertility and deforestation

Measures

Prevention

- Afforestation
- Terrace farming
- Wall building and fencing
- checking shiften, cultivation

Mitigate

- community participation in mitigation efforts
- landslide zone mapping
- vulnerability assessment
- National Landslide Risk Mitigation projects highlights
 - judicious
 - Early warning
 - capacity building
 - training of locals
 - governance enhancement

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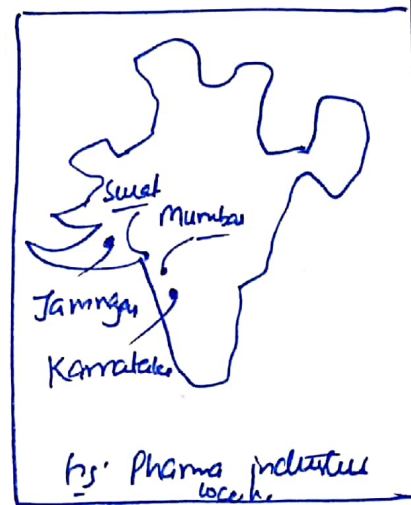
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Q.7) What are the factors responsible for the location of the Pharmaceutical industries in India? Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Pharmaceutical industry in India accounts for production of 50% of global vaccines and 20% of generic drug manufacturing of world.

Factors

- ① Raw material such as Active Pharmaceutical ingredients and chemical compounds from local labs and industries
- ② Labour - skilled labour is required
- ③ Government policy such as incubation and tax benefits
- ④ Agglomeration of industries and clusters
- ⑤ Transport - availability and nearby ports such as Kandla, Mumbai for import and export.



- ⑥ Climate - for storage and experimentation of drugs
- ⑦ Technology - and testing facilities such as Clinical Trials
- ⑧ Laws - for example trials require testing which sometimes raise issue of human rights.

India as global pharmacy

- Because of :
- : availability of cheap skilled labours
 - : government policy vision of boosting pharma.
 - : traditional medicinal legacy
 - : less stringent human right laws → conducive environment for research

To make India a \$5 trillion economy role of pharma sector is vital.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q28) 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 emerge due to ill-discriminate and unequal developmental aspects such as Kotla in Delhi.

Issues

- : overcrowding and excessive population
- : sanitation and hygiene is poor
- : healthcare is poor and outbreak of certain diseases
- : denied benefit of urban areas and not allowed development schemes incentives
- : on account of lack of documentation denial of PDS, and thus economic insecurity.
- : Rampant genesis of crime.

: low education literacy

Measures

- ① Integrating them with city areas through widening local urban government.
- ② One nation, one ration card can help secure food scheme benefits such as NFSA.
- ③ Giving them right to vote in urban elections

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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)

Indian population stands at 1.25 crore and expected to increase to be highest in world by 2026.

Dynamics

- ① Regional difference such as high in states such as Bihar, UP and low in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh.
- ① Replacement rate divide with 2.1 in Bihar, 1.7 in Kerala.
- ① Rise of elderly population in southern states
- ① Fertilization of elderly for ex Vrindavan widows
- ① Gender divide
- ① High economic growth not related with high human development for ex → Malaysia

Response

→ Scheme of social protection for elderly in southern states

→ Scheme for skill development in northern states for employment and capacity building

→ avoiding one size fit approach
focus for result oriented and convergent approach

→ Achieving gender parity as gender literacy, healthcare, closing gender divide

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Structure		Content	
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Q.10) Discuss the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Idea of Secularism in current times.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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7249 Q11) Neither the 1935 Act 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 a major legislative measure from British parliament following Third Round of Conference (1932).

Mode of inception

- > Congress boycotted the third round of conference → against their will.
- > British government wanted to force measure for absolute control and action for future prospects.
- > Whitley commission appointed for looking into the recommendation involve no Indian participation
- > white paper issued following the reservation for women, backward

class, ~~the~~ mahatmas, deposed class,
muslims etc.

Provisions

- ① The reservation to deposed class was against Gandhi's vision for equal caste opportunities.
- ② Introduced system of direct election but suffrage was very low.
- ③ Governor General retained the power to veto.
- ④ Provinces were granted power but financial power was weak and control of governor.
- ⑤ Muslim League wanted separated electorate which was given, but opposed by Right wing nationalists.
- ⑥ Congress highlighted it as not as per demand for swaraj and authority.

- ① Leaders highlighted it as strategy to create factions in society.
 - ② Leaders like S.C Bose want total self-rule nothing less than that.
 - ③ It expanded the council, but retained official majority in governor general's executive council.
- The Government of India Act (1935) which introduced the principle of federal division of power and authority to state, further became the most important structural element of Indian constitution; however it failed to satisfy the demand of nationalists and popular Indian opinion.

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Q2296Q110851910077998 (2020-12-24 22:01:19) Quit India Movement unfolded across the country in various trends and formats. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Quit India movement started in 1942, with Gandhi's slogan of 'Do or Die'.

Different Trends

- ① Unification of different sections such as students, women-lawyer, labour.
- ① Women role - women such as Savitri Pande, Aruna Asaf Ali who presided Congress committee played active role.
- ① Protest lead by Manilal Gandhi at Dharamrastra salt works.
- ① Parallel government were established at several places - such as Tatya Saheb, Prati Saheb → delivering justice, running the government.
- ① Boycott of law courts, government

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offices and schools.

- ① mass burning of foreign clothes.
- ① Promotion of khadi and focus on domestic articles.
- ① No chowkidars campaign in Gujarat, Anti-Chowkidars campaign in Bihar.

Different formats

- ① Peaceful and non-violent led by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari.
- ① ~~non~~ violent following the repression by colonial people started violence in some places and brutally suppressed.
- ① Arrest of leaders and officials in masses → filling jails.
- ① defiance of civil authority and making governance unable.

to function

① S.C Bose traversed to Singapore via Germany and tried to unite the army of soldiers. (was captured).

② Revolt by peasants started in region of Telangana following local demands against moneylenders.

> Quit India movement did not see participation of all. for ex.
 → Right wing nationalists
 > Muslim League

However, it was an all India movement, with absence of religious conflicts which formed the magnificent show of India's peoples resentment.

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

Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Russian revolution of 1917 also known as 'October revolution' brought the world idea of socialist state and equal order society.

Causes of revolution

① Political cause :- Rule by hereditary following 'Divine Right Theory'

- Ruled by Ts Nicholas
- Rise of Bolshevik Party under Lenin
- Circumstances → Defeat of Russia on Japanese hand in 1905 resulted in political weakness.
- loss of faith by people in political kinship.
- failure of state to provide equal opportunities, and rise of feudal order.
- February revolution by people

(2) Economic causes

① Extreme hardship and rampant poverty -

② Impoverishment of peasantry

circumstances : loss of state exchequer and revenue on account of World war I and Japanese war.

: Traditional technology unmatched to the European powers thus faced competition

: decline of state revenues for participation in world war I.

(3) Ideological causes

Revolution in other parts of world such as highlights and nationalist upsurge out of french revolution and American revolution.

(4) Social causes :- Entry of modern intellectual thoughts and ideas

led to awakening of people for demand of fair treatment.

Impact of Russian revolution

- ① Ended feudal order
- ② Established socialist state USSR
- ③ Principles of socialism, justice, and just order emerged.

Impact on India

Socialist ideas entered into Indian freedom movement such as Hindustan Republican Army, CPI, Subhas Chandra Bose and Nehru's vision.

Thus, it can be said Russian revolution was not just political but created wide renaissance.

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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 being majorely falls on catchment of Brahmaputra river which brings flooding to the region nearly every year.

factors responsible for excessive rainfall

- ① Early onset of monsoon from Bay of Bengal branch.
- ② Rainfall during receding monsoon this year sound high level of rainfall.
- ③ Orographic rainfall due to mountainous area.

Flooding

Natural factors: Silting - huge amount of silt brought by Brahmaputra blocks the river passage and it floods the surrounding area.

Topography - Assam is topographical

as bowl-shaped thus creating natural problem of water logging

Human

- > Encroachment by people → making house, building at river basin area
- > Ill managed drainage and water conservation system.
- > Industries have penetrated and loss of forests further depleting the capacity of water holding in the region.

Impact on state

Economic - loss of wheel infrastructure
 - loss of employment of people and livelihood
 - crumbling state finances in rehabilitation.

Social - disintegration of social life

Physiological - flood time trauma

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and how it led to stress among people.

Political - state government questioned and burdened for crisis management and compensation.

Environment = further damage to forests, nearby diversity, etc.

for ex - Submergence of Kaziranga National Park (around 90%) and poaching by poachers.

The steps including, river silt management, check dams, sustainable development are need of the hour to save Assam's rich heritage and people.

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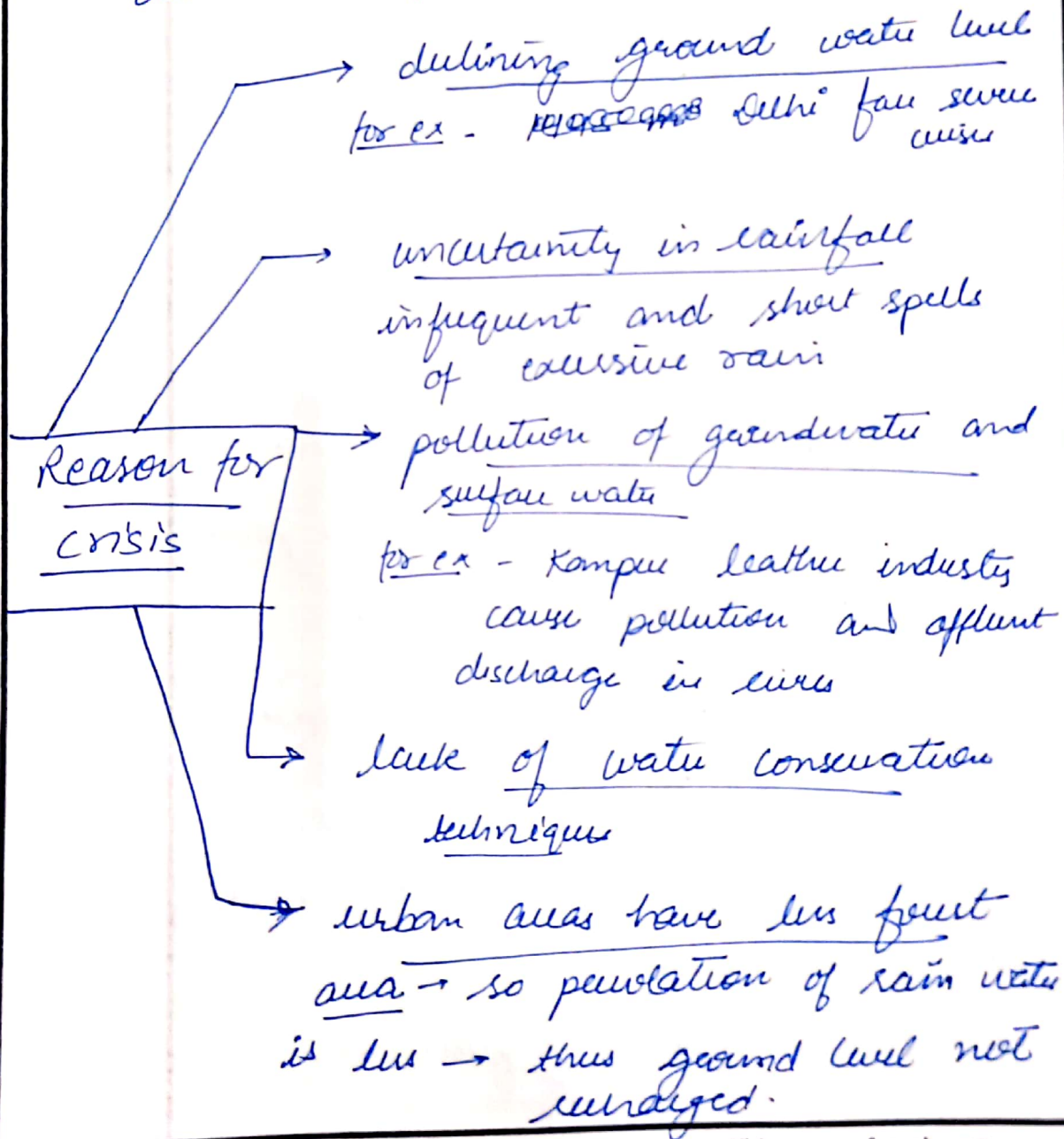
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Q.15) The Urban water crisis in India calls for an integrated Urban Water Management strategy. Substantiate by giving suitable examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Niti Aayog's 'Composite Water Management Index'

highlights 21 cities will go out of water by end of 2020 and nearly 600 million people face water crisis.



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Need for Integrated water management strategy:

- 1) Industrial monitoring and effluent treatment.
- 2) Traditional water conservation techniques revival such as Kund, Johad, rooftop system.
- 3) Community participation mobilizing local resources and area planning.
- 4) Urban governance - bringing more accountability and responsiveness
 - 2nd ARC says to give them power to control 'water' of area.
 - treatment of solid and liquid waste and its management
 - drainage and sewer management to prevent situation of urban flooding and containment of freshwater

- 5) Central government allocation of funds for ex. 15th Finance Commission specifically allotted fund for water and sanitation.
- 6) Efficacy of infrastructure for example water reuse and availability for toilets built under Swachh Bharat
- 7) Urban forestry programmes such as Green India, and Delhi's government afforestation drive.
- 8) Early warning - for situations such as urban flooding in Mumbai, Chennai using system like 1 FLOWS.

Thus, water management in urban areas is one of the challenge for providing water to all (Har Ghar Jal).

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72496 31085 1910077998 (2020-12-24 02:01:19) 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)

Nearly 31.3% people live in urban areas (unplanned) which is projected to rise 50% by 2040 in India.

Ugly urbanisation : challenges and issue

- ① overcrowding due to excessive migration from rural areas for employment.
- ② sanitation and hygiene due to slum rehabilitation and hostile environment.
- ③ Crime , due to relative deprivation, and environmental outcomes there is significant rise of criminal activities.
- ④ Infrastructure - poor sustains infrastructure need for mass transport,



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housing and healthcare.

Preventing urbanisation : Develop rural area.

- ① By providing opportunities in rural area such as National Rural Livelihood Mission, PM Skill Development Mission (PMKVY).
- ② following concept of PURA of APJ Abdul Kalam (Providing urban facilities in Rural areas) such as :
 - : Banking
 - : Healthcare
 - : Better education
 - : Connectivity
 - : Internet penetration
- ③ Integrating urban areas with rural areas - following RURBAN mission.

Need to prevent

- ① overcrowding led to excessive burden on urban local government.
- ② Feminization of rural areas due to male migration → issue of women empowerment

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- ① Elderly population forced to live in rural areas
- ② development of peripheral areas such as Semapuri in Odisha thus extending governance reach and control → demanding more cost.

Symbiotic

Thus there is need to simultaneously develop rural areas on verge of SMART cities, AMRUT cities so that sustainable cities, with equal development and opportunities for all.

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7240673 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)

Horticulture sector awaits for large scale secondary source of income and cause of livelihood for people in farming sector.

Need for such declaration

- ① Excessive focus on cereal crops thus resulting in nutritional deficiency among people.
- ① Monocropping culture, and focus on season intensive crops → wheat, Rice
- ① To shift focus of governments and non-state actors towards horticulture sector and vast areas it support.

Potential

- ① India is the one of highest producer of fruits and vegetables in world
- ① Variety of fruits ranging from climate of North - Apple, to coconut banana in South, coastal areas.

- ① National horticulture development Board established to look after development of sector
- ① Insurance given by Pradhan mantri fasal Bima Yojana with protection of crops.

Challenges

- ① Poor storage and cold chain infrastructure.
- ① Perishable nature led to large waste
- ① Transport unavailability and limited reach to market
- ① Farmers get unreasonable prices for ex. Recently after COVID, farmers destroyed by killing their veg crops due to unreasonable price
- ① Lack of market support schemes
- ① Variance of climate and rainfall
- ① Poor food processing infrastructure
- ① Lacking innovation and research.

① Export - challenges on sanitary and phytosanitary measures by European countries

- fair competition in world market

Measures

- National Horticulture Mission launched by government to boost sector

- need for robust wild man infra, and private investment in food processing sector

- labelling, and packaging development to increase export.

Horticulture sector can boost the traditional tied farming to modern lines and help achieve goal of doubling farmer income by 2022.

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72 Q18) India is going through phase 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)

India is going through phase of demographic transition where average age is 29 years and 65% of population is below 35 years.

Situation

① According to UN Population prospects report India to be most populous in world by 2026.

② Working age population (15-56): India accounts for vast young population and demographic dividend.

③ Apprehension - to reap out benefit

- skill development challenges
- vast unemployment → unemployment rate → 6.1% (PLFS → NSSO) (2017)
- industry - academia mismatch
- income distribution is

discriminative. (Top 1% → 73% wealth)

— female participation in labour force
→ 23.3% (2017)

Regional variation

> Regions such as Kerala going through elderly crisis → with high age of people relative to North-Indian younger population.

> Replacement rate in southern state 1.7 (in Kerala) → in Bihar (3.3%)

Possible policy implication

- ① no 'one size fit all' approach in policy making
- ② focus on healthcare and elderly social security for southern states and skill development, employment policies for northern states
- ③ Population stabilization to replace rate of 2.1 in states such as U.P., Bihar.

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② long term planning for social security of aged population after two decades

Way forward

② Preventing ~~domestic~~ demographic dividend to become demographic burden by

- ! Capacity building
- : Infrastructure enhancement
- : Population stabilization through awareness, incentivization

Thus, following Amartya Sen's capacity building approach to enhance skill, education, health to reap out benefit of demographic dividend.

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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 GDP of \$2.8 trillion with 3rd largest economy (PPP) of world still it fails to address chronic poverty.

Reasons

- Unequality → oxfam reports highlights in India top 1% people controls 73% of country's wealth
- rampant urban poverty with side by side slums and bungalows.
 - unequal distribution of developmental benefits
 - unsuccessful land reforms created unequal classes
 - limited benefits → for example Green revolution benefited only rich farmers.

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Vulnerable with deep pockets

→ According to Tendulkar

Committee report → 21% people are below poverty line.

→ UN report highlights 800 million people are poor in India.

→ Regional variance → insurgent areas

→ North-east interiors

70% poor live in rural areas

border areas face extreme poverty.

→ Social variance → Poverty in certain states such as Bihar

↳ poverty among deprived class

↳ Tribals unable to access modern healthcare.

Social protection

Employment based through schemes

like MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri

Employment Generation Programme,

National Rural/Urban Livelihood Mission

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wage based through right to work, labour protection laws, industrial relations

Social security through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana

Financial Inclusion through Jan Dhan Accounts, SHGs.

Human development through right to education, health through Sawa Shiksha Abhiyan, universal healthcare → is need of hour, PMBJPY, Ayushman Yojana

As Amartya Sen says poverty is not mere absence of money but relative deprivation, this need of hour is to invest in human development to achieve inclusive growth and achieve SDG 1 (NO POVERTY)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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 free flow of ideas, trade, commerce, people, resources across the globe.

Pessimistic light

① Economic : indian industries faced free competition from developed economies

: entry of MNC's harmed local market.

: issue of patenting - for ex ^{Tulsi} ^{Haldi} by MNC's

② Cultural : degradation of traditional culture of dance, music, etc.

: Incoming of pop culture and fast food like Pizza, Burger

: dressing upland - for ex Jeans

③ Social : with modernization losing nuclear families

: increased anxiety, stress, social

transmission- Individualism

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Glowing light

- ① Economic : Integration of economies allowed MSME's to export (account for 29% of GDP)
 - : free flow of FDI
 - : technology areas such as 5G, industrial upgradation.
- ② Cultural : Homogenisation of culture
 - : Internationalization of Yoga
 - : Ayurveda
 - : Kashida Kushka mela + global recognition
- ③ Social : Women empowerment with equal rights and opportunities
 - : Importance to individual's choice
 - : interconnectedness of people across the globe
- ④ Heritage : Kalbelia dance recognised by UNESCO
 - : Architecture, paintings such as Wali Aut → worldwide dissemination

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→ Though globalization during COVID-time has got setback on account of fragility of global supply chain and excessive interdependence. Need is to revive it through cooperation and capacity enhancement.

Indian ethos are built on 'Vasudev Kutumbhakan' (world is one village) which allows for structural adaptation of culture through globalization, thus Indian society has positively responded to globalization.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	