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Test Code: 31085

FIAS – 2020 – GS Paper I

ForumIAS ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	KASTURI PANDA		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910058742
Mobile No.		Date:	26/11

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>	
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Total Marks:				
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
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Content						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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

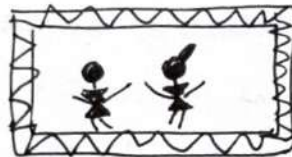
Mural paintings are the art that have adorned walls and solid surfaces as part of rich traditional wealth of India from 10th century BC to 10th cen AD to present day.

Themes

- 1) In upper paleolithic and mesolithic age - general day to day activities like hunting and dancing. E.g. Bhimbetka
- 2) Post Maurya, Gupta, Satavahana age - religious character is seen. E.g. Ajanta cave paintings - Buddhist Sittanvasal in Tamil Nadu - Jain
- 3) South in Cholas, Pandya, Vijayanagara age mostly Hindu themes E.g. Padmanabhapuram Palace in Kerala, Lepakshi in Andhra.
- 4) Contemporary - mostly limited to tribal cultures. E.g. Warli art, Pithora paintings

Features

- 1) Early mesolithic - naturalistic colors from leaves, flowers etc. E.g. Red for hunters
Green for dancers
- 2) ~~2~~ Newer techniques came up later.
E.g. Fresco, wet plaster in Ajanta, Ellora paintings
- 3) later periods of Chalukyas & Pallavas and with Mughal advent - there was also marked use of artificial and golden colors
- 4) Contemporary tribal art is simplicistic
- 5) Religious motifs can be seen in festival related mural art at homes
E.g. Kollam in South
Lakshmi Sheli in East



E.g. Warli mural painting.

Although murals are a dying piece of art, young painting enthusiasts are trying to revive this wealth in forms of textile, decorative sarees etc.

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)

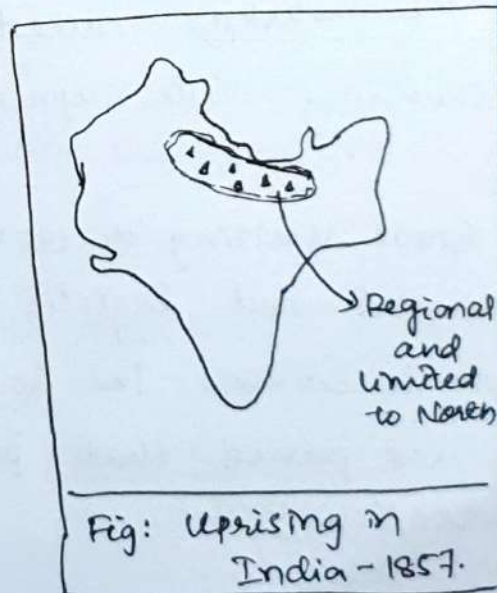
The uprising of 1857 was a result of discontent from oppressive revenue, administrative and legal practices of British East India company but failed due to lack of strategy and resources.

Ideological issues

- 1) Driven by interest ideology and presence of diverse grievances. E.g.
- Peasants - land Revenues
 - Sepoys - animal cartridge, lower salary, crossing sea etc.
 - Rulers - due to subsidiary alliance & Doctrine of lapse annexations.
- low level of unity

2) lack of coherence as seen in Nana Sahab Peshwa as aspirant leader even after Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared emperor

3) Very limited reach - concentrated in north
lack of involvement of common masses



Logistical Issues

- 1) Traditional techniques of army - British had military superiority
- 2) Unification was not possible - lack of communication technology But for Britishers - it was present.
- 3) Mostly used foot soldiers - British used modern ammunition
- 4) Inefficiency in grains - not well fed army

But despite limitations, successes were seen

- 1) Presence of Hindu-Muslim unity
- 2) Boosted confidence towards future struggle
- V D Savarkar called it 1st war of independence
- 3) Shunning white supremacy.

The Great Uprising of 1857 despite of having its ideological and logistic issues served as eye opener to British. The Government of India Act 1858 was passed that promised no further annexations

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 (1903-08) was a reaction to the partition of Bengal in particular and opposition to foreign dependency and foreign rule in general.

About Swavalamban (Self-Reliance)

- 1) Foreign cloth was burned, only indigenous textile like khadi to be used.
- 2) Foreign goods boycotted
- 3) Indian education
 - Bengal Institute National College set up by Aurobindo Ghosh
 - National Council of Education under SC Mukherjee
- 4) Atma Shakti - Rabindranath Tagore
India themes in paintings by Abanindranath Tagore
- 5) Prithi chandra Ray started Bengal Chemicals Industry.

About self-rule

- 1) The swaraj resolution was passed Calcutta Session in 1906.
- 2) Moderates petition of Indianization of civil services
- 3) Extremists exposed that Britishers only exploit India, swaraj is necessary. Extended the struggle to Bombay - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Punjab - Lala Lajpat Rai.

Swatantrtan and swaraj, first introduced during swadeshi movement has continued to shape India's policies till today as in PM Nehru's import substitution and PM Modi's Atma-Nirbharatā agendas.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

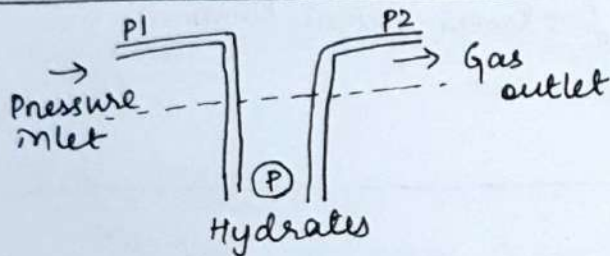
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 the chemical combination of water and natural gas in interior of earth that are ~~non-fossil~~ and non-polluting sources of energy, physically resembling ice.

E.g. CO_2 - dry ice, CH_4 hydrate

Process of extraction : Fig



→ Barin Fracturing Technique

P1: Pressure entered, P: gas hydrate ruptures under pressure and released through P2.

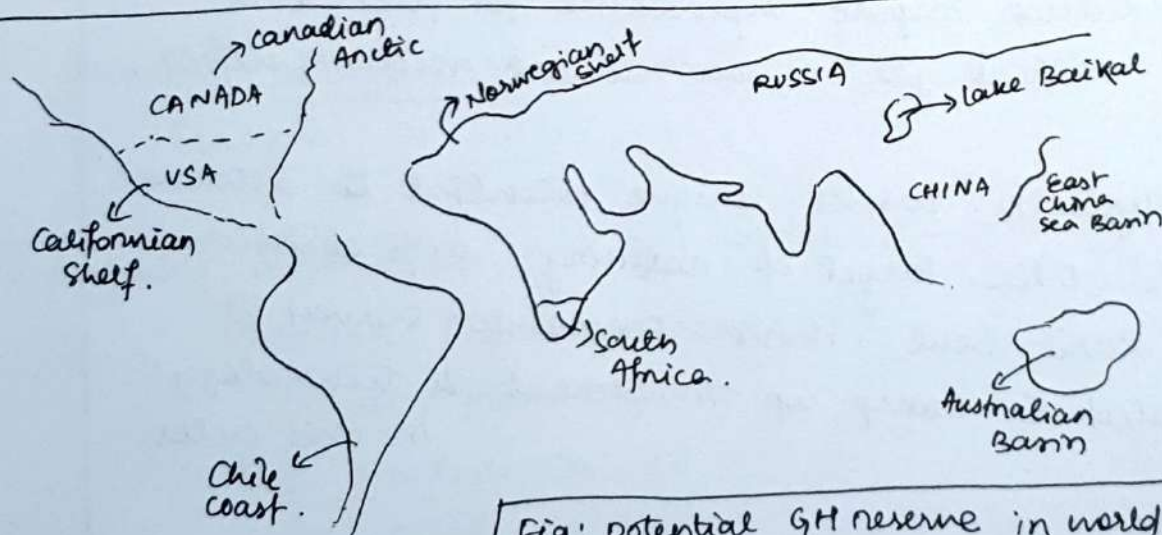
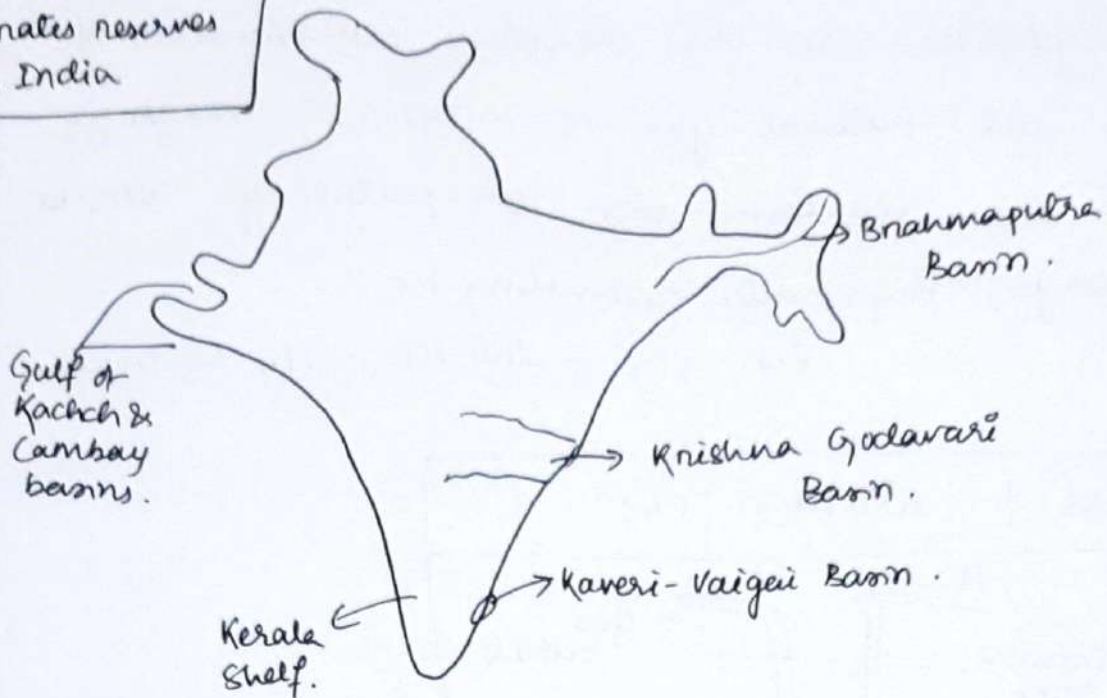


Fig: potential GH reserve in world

Fig: Potential Gas Hydrates reserves in India



Benefits

- 1) low global warming potential
- 2) India - vision for gas based economy.
- 3) Reduce import dependence for fuel and natural gas - low current account deficit.

Gas Hydrates possess unique potential to achieve India's INDC target of reducing 33% emissions under Paris Deal. Hence Economic Survey 18 suggested to ramp up investment & technology in this sector.

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 States Reorganisation Act (1956) was passed after recommendations of Fazl Ali commission. But due to previous disinterest as seen in JVP committee report, all regional aspirations were not addressed.

Regional Problems that remained unresolved

- 1) Maharashtra-Gujarat separation in 1960.
- 2) Haryana and Himachal Pradesh carved out from Punjab
- 3) Northeastern states in 1970s
- Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh etc. from Assam (NEFA).
- 4) continued till 2000 - Chhattisgarh from MP, Jharkhand from Bihar
- 5) Recently Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh in 2013
- 6) ongoing aspiration not yet addressed are -
 - Vidarbha from Maharashtra
 - Saurashtra from Gujarat
 - Hariy Pradesh in UP
 - Bodoland in Assam

However multiple demands were addressed -

- 1) Post Visalandhra movement, southern states
Andhra Pradesh - Telugu Region,
Samyukta Karnataka Movement - Kannada Region,
Dravidian movement - Tamil Nadu
- 2) States had to be rearranged for administrative convenience due to huge area of country
- 3) Some immurgent and secessionist tendencies were reduced
- 4) Further decentralization was also granted by 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment Acts - PRIs and UBs

Some discontent in form of relative deprivation and sans of soil doctrine continue to adorn part of sub nationalism in India. But no doubt that States Reorganisation Act, in fact united India, empowered mass consciousness and prevented Balkanisation.

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 sudden mass movement along a slope. 65% of landslides in India occur in the Himalayan region in north and western Ghats in south.

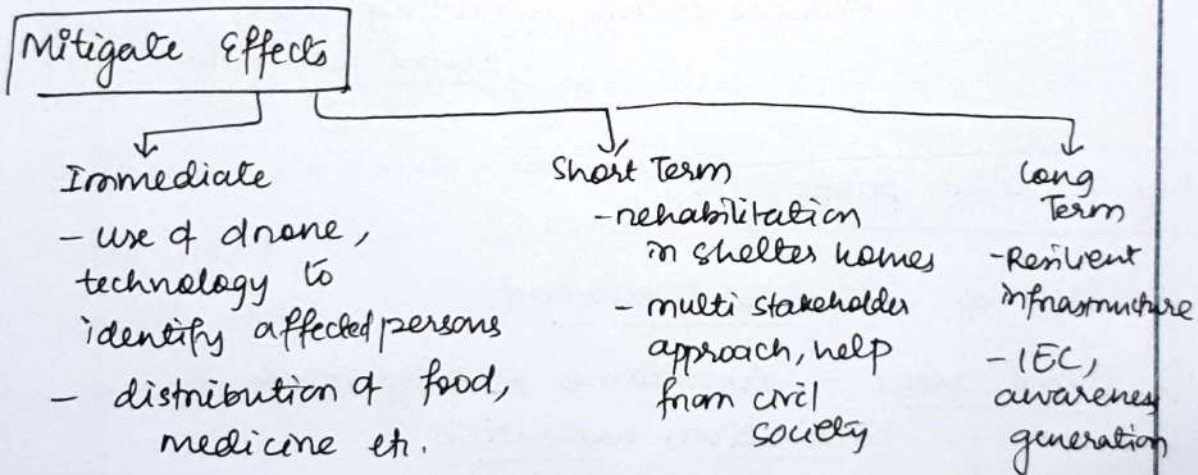
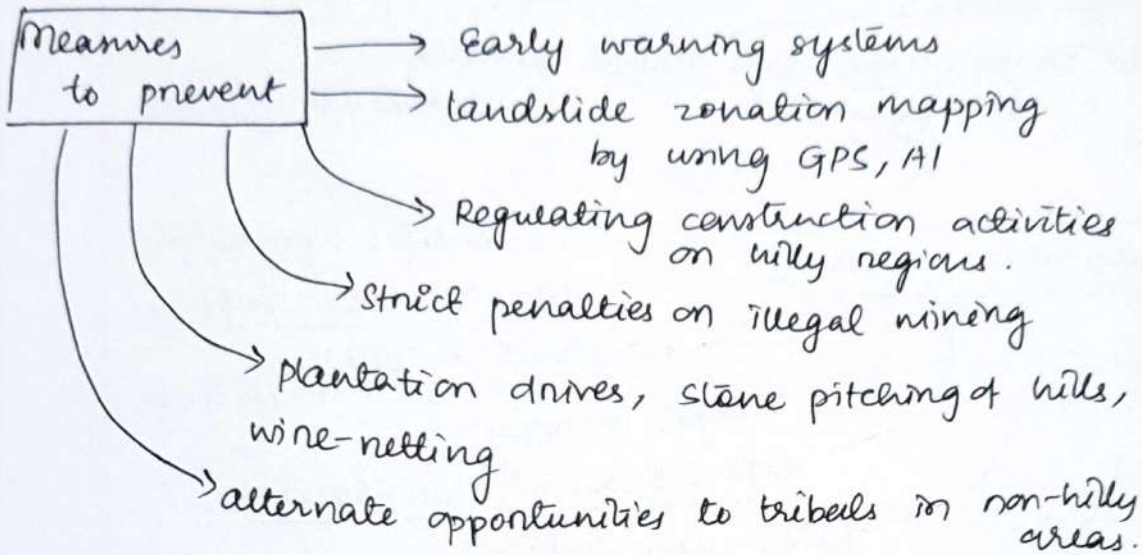
Natural causes — Heavy Rainfall . E.g. Kerala 2020
 ↳ Earthquake . E.g. Glacial outbursts
 E.g. Uttarakhand 2018 E.g. Himalayan glaciers.

Anthropogenic causes — unscientific agriculture
removal of top soil
industrial & tourism activities
illegal mining
deforestation, construction.
hilly urbanization
extreme events resulting from global warming

Why is India prone?

- 1) lack of alternate livelihood
- 2) Tribal areas — dependance on hilly tracts for cultivation, habitation
 ↳ low level of literacy (55%).

- 3) Developmental activities - over carrying capacity of soil
- 4) construction, industries etc. for unregulated tourism.
- 5) lack of proper implementation of rules under Environment Protection Act.



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 the largest producer of generic medicines in the world and supplies 50% global demand of vaccines emerging as the pharmacy of the world.

Locational factors

- 1) concentration in Maharashtra, Gujarat - suitable port facilities.
- 2) labour intensive bulk production - skilled talent pool e.g. Serum Institute, Pune
Tamil Nadu.
- 3) Presence of generic market via PM Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana
- 4) cost efficiency in India compared to US, UK
- 5) diverse ethnic, demographic groups - greater efficiency in clinical trials.

Reasons for India emerging as pharmacy of the world

- 1) Policy support E.g. Recent Production-linked incentives for bulk drug parks
- 2) 100% FDI allowed in greenfield pharma
E.g. Dr Bhatia, Dr Reddy, Mankind pharma - MNCs
- 3) Compulsory licensing - lesser burden of royalty to patent.
- 4) Promotion of domestic manufacturing of medical devices

WAY FORWARD

- 1) wider vision of self sufficiency in active pharmaceutical ingredients - reduce dependancy on china APIs
- 2) Affordable healthcare facilities to poor.

In order to cater to future pandemic / adverse disease burdens like COVID19, India needs to further scale up the pharma sector to benefit as economy of scale.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

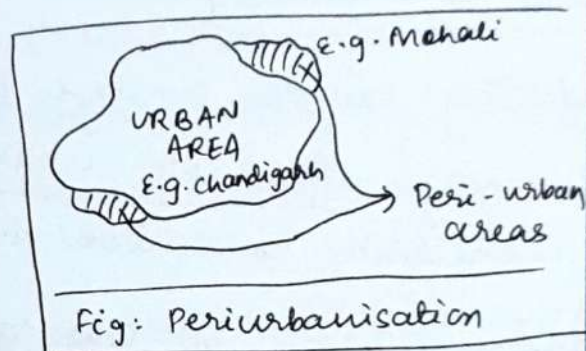
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 refers to the extended areas around cities which have similar features like dense population but may lack similarity in amenities like health, sanitation

Issues and problems

- 1) Overcrowded space - may lack proper water, sanitation, open spaces
- 2) Unscientific development - greater vulnerability to disasters. e.g. Flood, cyclone, earthquake.
- 3) Connectivity issues - Road, railway, metros lacking.
- 4) Future risk of slum proliferation - crimes, epidemics, thefts, low security
- 5) lower access to education and health institutions in cities



Measures / Challenges to governance of peri urban areas

- 1) Not notified under municipal delimited areas
- 2) lack of proper survey about demography, employment etc.
- 3) Difficult to check migration

Measures to improve

- 1) conducting sample surveys about population
- 2) Ensuring affordable urban transport - for connectivity to school, employment etc.
- 3) Provision of services like land rights, sanitation etc. in peri urban area itself.
- 4) Strengthening of urban local bodies - greater devolution in funds, infrastructure etc.
- 5) Territorial mapping and including as Notified Area committee / Town Area committee

By 2030, 40% Indians are expected to live in cities. Effective policies on peri urban areas is essential for urban rejuvenation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

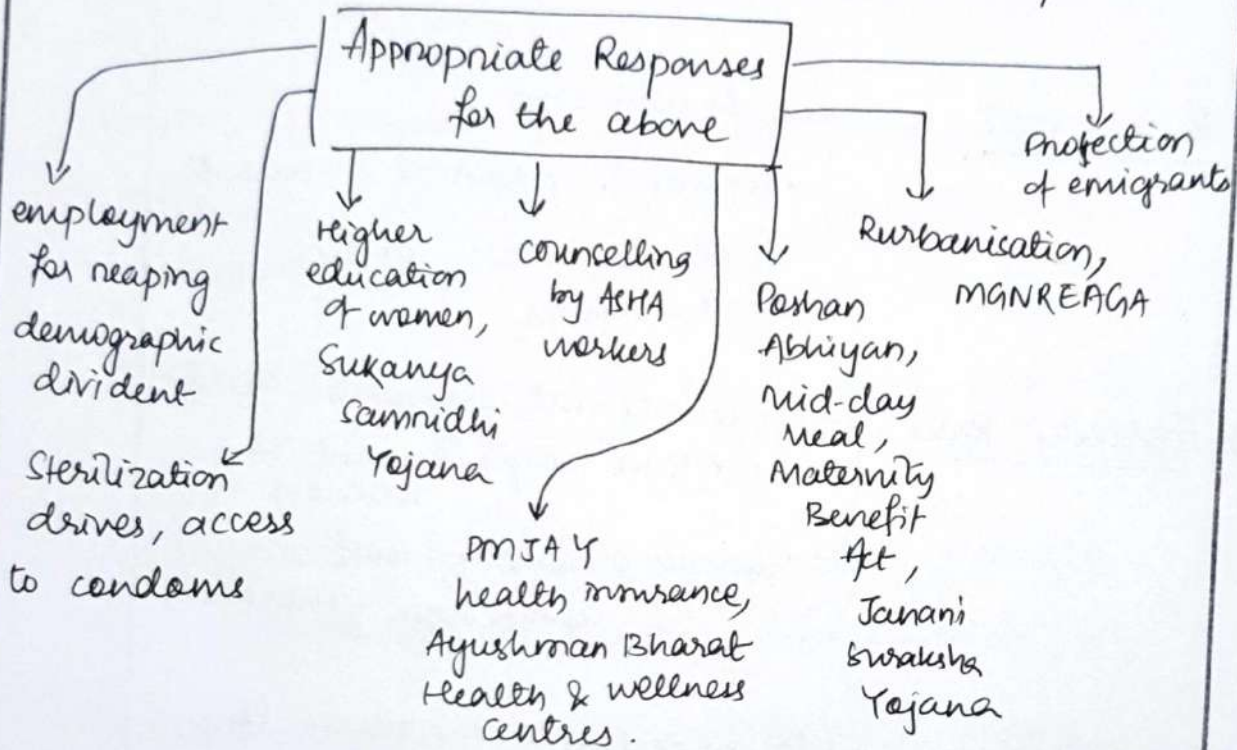
Population of India grew >3 times from 36 crore in 1947 to 125 crore in 2011. Response to such unprecedented growth requires proper analysis of the dynamics

① Birth Rate — family size
— economic potential of parents
— access to birth control technologies

② Fertility Rate — educational, economic and political empowerment of women
— family planning and awareness generation

③ Death Rate — life expectancy — access to healthcare
— IMR — weight of child
— nutrition of mothers
— MMR — anaemia in women
— institutional deliveries.

④ Migration — Push Factors — compelled for job opportunities
 — Pull Factors — Rising Aspirations of youths
 → can be domestic or international (16 million Indian diaspora).



Population Growth will continue to be garner research and response owing to proliferation of slums, ageing societal problems, adolescent pregnancies, failure of PCPNDT Act. A multipronged strategy by New Population Policy is need of the hour.

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)

Secularism, in the west, means separation of religion from state. However Indian model of secularism is inspired from ~~the~~ Mahatma Gandhi's idea of equality of all religions.

Method of Gandhian secularism

- 1) Part of fundamental rights in constitution
- Art 25 to 28
- 2) State funds and aids in upliftment of minority and lesser privileged sections.
E.g. Hajj Subsidy for Muslims,
Jiyo Parai for Parais
Jan Vikas Karyakram for all minorities
- 3) Efforts towards preservation of culture
E.g. Hunar Hall, Hamari Dharohar,
VIRASAT
- 4) Religious tolerance by secular festivals and declaration of holidays on Diwali, Eid, Christmas alike

Challenges to secularism in India

- 1) Cocktail of poverty-illiteracy and democracy
- divisive politics like vote bank
- 2) Rise in religious fundamentalism and communalism. E.g. 1992-Ayodhya issue, 2002-Gujarat Riots, 2020-COVID19 treatment of Tablighi attendees.
- 3) State is blamed for appeasement politics.
E.g. Shah Bano case → Muslim women protection Act.
- 4) Disparity - literacy of >90% in Passis
- only 60% in Muslims.

Successes

- Art 142 SC power of complete justice invoked in Ayodhya case
- Dawoodi Muslim communities support towards BJP in 2014 elections

Instead of strict Dharma Nirpekshita, Gandhian Secularism promotes sarva Dharma Sama Bhava.

It has kept India united for more than 7 decades with only small sporadic strife occasions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

In order to weaken the national movement and an overall extension to the British divide and rule policy, the Government of India (GOI) Act 1935 was passed much to the discontent among Indians.

Mode of its inception was unagreeable because

1) Recommendations by Simon Commission
- all white committee

2) Extension of separate electorates to depressed classes, women etc - attack of Indian unity
(according to Gandhiji)

3) Round Table conferences convened before the act - deadlock among factional minority interests.

4) Declaring elections - only motive was to corrupt politicians by granting some power

Provisions in the act were unagreeable because

- 1) Dyarchy was introduced at centre - very complex system of administration as seen in provincial experience in G.O.I Act 1919.
- 2) Governor still had extensive powers - veto
- 3) Very rigid constitution - low scope of advance and amendment
- 4) Franchise was given to only 10% of population
- 5) Dominion status also not mentioned - opposed to Purna Swaraj declaration during 1929 Lahore session
- 6) Federal Court - But British Privy Council still had power of appeal

But despite the opposition to the G.O.I Act 1935, Congress and other parties contested the elections and accepted office acceptance.

Some positive outcomes followed like

-land reforms

-National Planning committee was setup in 1938.

Above all, due to its detail and comprehensive ~~and~~ nature some provisions of GOI Act 1935 like the federal division of power based on Federal list, Provincial list and Concurrent list was incorporated in Indian constitution later.

Thus, though Government of India Act 1935 was quite opposing to Indian opinion due to its inception mode and provisions, it was seen as a major landmark in colonial history of India.

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)

After the failure of August Offer and Cripps Mission (1942) due to offering of dominion status unacceptable to Indians, Mahatma Gandhi and other congressmen decided to start full fledged struggle. The Quit India Movement was declared on August 1942 Gowalia Tank, Bombay which saw participation from different sections and formats across the country.

Trends and Formats

- 1) Attack on symbols of authority - railway tracks, telegraph lines etc.
- 2) Underground activity by Jayprakash Narayan, Rammanohar Lohia, Biju Patnaik etc.
E.g. underground Radio by Usha Mehla
- 3) Young leadership - Aruna Asaf Ali, strikes

- in schools, colleges etc.
- 3) Mass participation - women, workers, peasants, even government officials
 - 4) leaders were arrested - movement was mostly leaderless yet continued, turned violent

Parallel governments unfolded across the country

- 1) Tamluk - Jatiya Sarkar in west Bengal
- 2) Satara - Prati Sarkar in Maharashtra
- 3) Ballia - by Chitu Pandey.

Some exceptions were

- 1) opposition from the Muslim League
- 2) workers did not join - support to world war II
- 3) princely states kept away

But,
General trends were

- 1) Rise in nationalism
- 2) Belief that Indians cannot be ruled by outsiders without their choice
- 3) Confidence from previous election and office holdings about ability to self-rule
- 4) Satyagraha power of masses

later the QIM was brutally suppressed by the British government to which Gandhi started a fast/hunger strike. Such efforts ultimately led to crushing of the White Man's burden theory and ultimately Indian Independence in 1947.

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 of 1917 was aimed at dismantling the Czar (monarchical) regime. At the same time, it brought in an economic overhaul of the privileged based society.

Political causes

- 1) Absolute monarchy - based on divine theory of kingship.
- 2) Rampant corruption due to over-centralised administration.
- 3) Excessive interference of clergy (Church) in the monarchy.

Economic Causes

- 1) Flawed taxation regime
- 2) Exploitation of peasants, workers and common people
- 3) Nobility payed almost no taxes.

4) constant involvement in wars - World War I 1914 was fought by against people's wishes.

5) Very slow industrialisation

Other causes

1) Privileged based society - no represent-
ation of the commoners in government

↳ more than 90% taxes paid by people

3) lavish lifestyles and wasteful expenditure
of the clergy and nobility

4) Spread of socialism and Karl Marx's
idea of communism as economic
infrastructure

Consequences

1) Political — monarchy was overthrown
↳ Alexander Kerensky formed
interim government who
represented common people

↳ power of church was reduced
↳ democracy, secularism, socialism

2) Economic — progressive taxation
↳ thrust to industrialism, transport
and communication

3) Other — It led to confidence in capacity of
the common man for self rule
— rise in worker class movements.

Thus the Russian revolution ⁽¹⁹¹⁷⁾ had both political and economic components, which further highlighted the limitations in Russian society leading to Russian Revolution of 1922.



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)

Due to unique presence of differential topography, drainage of system and Seasonal reversal of winds due to monsoon, India experiences excessive rainfall and Sponadic flooding in general. Particularly, the North East including Assam is an example to this.

Factors for excessive rainfall

- 1) Orographic Topography - Assam present in the windward side.
- 2) Monsoon climate - concentrated rainfall in 3-4 months
- 3) North East receives both advancing (south East) and retreating (North West) monsoon.

Factors responsible for excessive flooding

1) Greater width of Brahmaputra basin - higher water load

2) silting of basin

(similar reason for Bihar floods due to River Kosi)

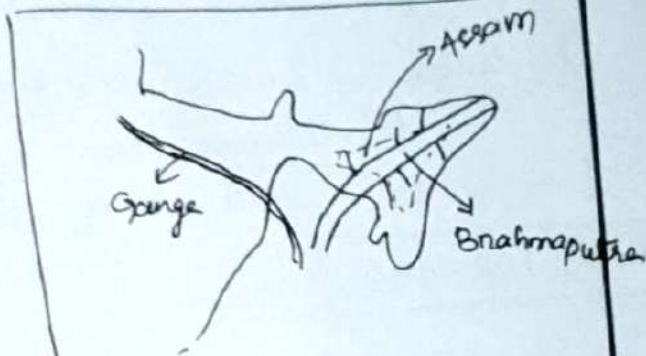


Fig. Brahmaputra Basin in Assam.

3) Anthropogenic factors - embankments, mining, unplanned urbanisation

4) climate change induced events

Impacts on Assam

1) loss of life and property

2) Damage to infrastructures - transport, power losses

- 3) Displacement of people in low lying areas
- 4) Vulnerability of tribals living in deep forests
- 5) Health — unsafe drinking water, spread of diseases etc.

WAY FORWARD

- 1) Integrated basin management
- 2) upgradation of early warning systems
- 3) Flood Hazard Zonation mapping.
- 4) Capacity building of vulnerable population
- 5) Awareness about flood inducing activities.
E.g. conserving wetlands and avoiding sand mining

Disasters like floods can push populations to abject poverty. A multi pronged holistic stakeholders approach is necessary to deal with it

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

15)

Urban areas support more than 30% of India's population with barely 4% of world's water resources. This points to a situation of urban water crisis i.e. urban water demand highly crossing its supply and need for an Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) strategy.

Causes of urban water crisis

- 1) Agricultural Demand - e.g. lowering of ground water in Punjab, Haryana
- 2) Industrial demand - e.g. water intensive steel industries - RSP in Odisha, cement industries, paper industry, mining in Chotanagpur region
- 3) Service industry proliferation - leading to high population density in pockets

E.g. Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi

- 4) Pollution leading to unusable form of water,
lack of drinking water - E.g. Arsenic
contamination in West Bengal (Textile industry)
Chromium in Tamil Nadu.

Components of IWM that can help

- 1) Modern irrigation techniques E.g. Drip,
Sprinkler, Fertigation, Hydroponics.
- 2) Wastewater treatments plants - reuse the
treated water in agriculture, industry
- 3) Awareness and best practices.
E.g. Piped water 24x7 in Punjab with water
bill calculated depending on use - consumers
tend to save water to pay less.
- 4) Multi-stakeholder approaches like Rain water,

Roof top harvesting, Bam management - provides livelihood, employment opportunities

Procedures and Benefits

- 1) Soil Health card - less soil pollution, less groundwater pollution.
- 2) CPCB ranking on industries based on efficient water use.
- 3) Disallowing untreated water into rivers etc.
- 4) Swachh Bharat Mission - Water Plus component - reuse treated waste water again in toilets
- 5) Modern Technologies - like RO, filtration
- 6) Funds and empowerment of ULBs, SHGs.

IUWM presents an excellent strategy to address the water crisis and achieve SDG goal No 6 (water and sanitation) and 11 (efficient urban & cities amenities).

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



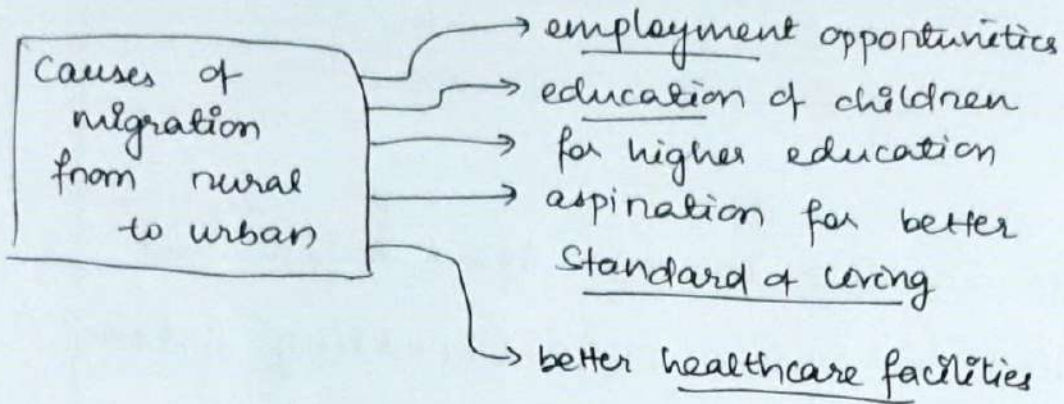
Q.16) "Urbanisation can be prevented from turning ugly not by keeping people away from the cities but by taking cities to where people already live." Discuss in context of need for developing urban and rural India in a mutually symbiotic manner.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Former President Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam had suggested a scheme PURA (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) in order to develop urban and rural India symbiotic development.

How is current urbanisation ugly?

- 1) Over urbanisation - population explosion and pressure in cities like Mumbai, Delhi ^{etc.}
- 2) Underurbanisation - 60% of Indian still live in rural areas
- 3) Proliferation of slums - e.g. Dharavi - world's largest slum.
- 4) lack of basic amenities - unsafe drinking water, frequent power cuts, long commutations, price rise



If above aspirations can be addressed in rural areas itself, pressure on urban areas can be reduced.

Taking cities to rural areas

- 1) Skilling of rural youth - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- 2) Entrepreneurial thrust in rural areas -
E.g. 65% food processing MSMEs are in rural areas
- 3) Modern amenities
 - Internet - Common Service Centres
 - Water - Jal Jeevan Mission
 - Electricity - SAUBHAGYA scheme

4) Better learning avenues - New Education Policy to improve primary education, setup higher education institutions.

5) Healthcare - Ayushman Bharat - upgrading PHCs to wellness centres, private hospitals in rural areas by PPP & viability gap funding

At the same, government is also holistically developing urban areas by

- 1) PM Awas Yojana for housing
- 2) Smart water, Smart Electricity and Internet facilities by Smart City Mission
- 3) AMRUT - holistic development on urban spaces
- 4) Green areas, open spaces for aesthetics and recreation plantation (MAGARVAN)

Aforementioned challenges and solutions are to be holistically considered for RURBANISATION and SDG, Goal No 8, Employment to all Indians rural & urban.

Feedback | For OFFICE use only |

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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)

The horticulture sector contributes to 30% of India's agricultural GDP. The fruits and vegetables sector further provides impetus to double agro exports by 2022.

India's vision is being augmented by UN declaration of 2021 as International Year for same. Need for it -

- 1) Nutritional security - A recent UNICEF report pointed that every 2nd child in India suffers from some form of malnutrition
- 2) Income security - doubling farmers income by 2022
- 3) Diversification of food basket - Protection from sporadic inflations. E.g. Pulses₂₀₁₈, Onion₂₀₁₉

4) Climate Resilience

- consume relatively less water than cereals, paddy etc.

5) Food Security

- potential for second green revolution.

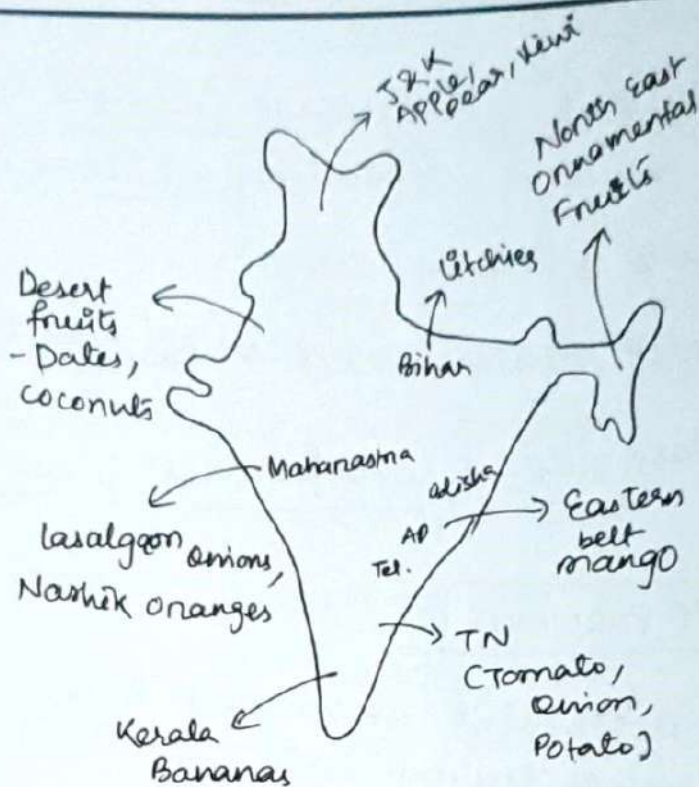


Fig: Potential for fruits & vegetables in India

- 6) Export income - Reduce CAD; Atma Nirbhar in horticulture

Challenges

1) Spatial - differential topography, only specific plain, plateau hilly tracts suitable

2) Skewed rainfall patterns, water stress, frequent droughts (2015, 2016).

- 3) lack of institutional credit - 40% farmers depending on local moneylenders
- 4) lack of awareness
- 5) MSP ~~not~~ announced - farmers lack incentive
- 6) Possibility of crop failures - low research

WAY FORWARD

- 1) Government announced National Mission on climate Resilient Agri
- 2) Extension services by KVKS, Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan
- 3) Sub mission on horticulture under Krishonati Mission
- 4) Increasing priority sector lending to horticulture sector
- 5) Horticulture Infrastructure Fund

Post Green Revolution, India achieved food security in cereals but fruits & vegetables remain our Achilles heel. Hence, greater investment in horticulture sector is essential.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

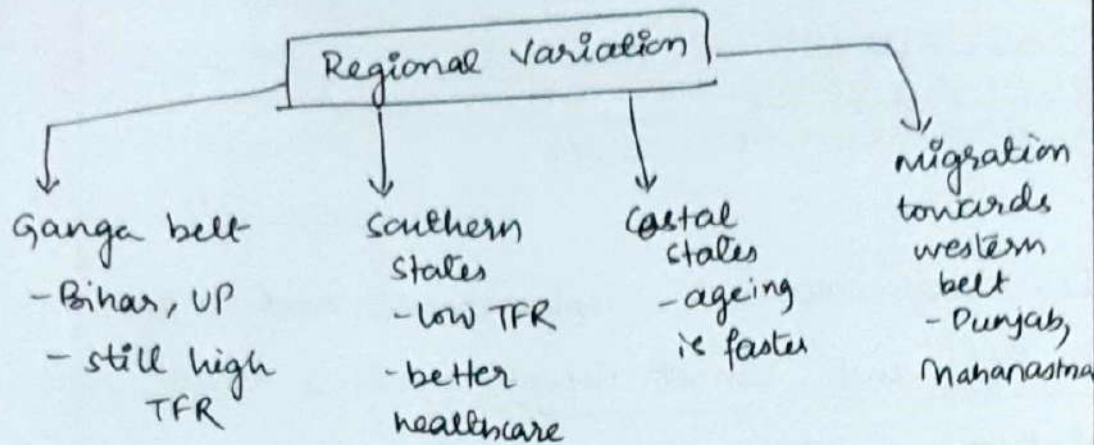


Q.18) India has entered the next stage of demographic transition with population growth set to slow markedly in the next two decades along with a significant increase in the share of working age population. Bring out the regional variation and possible policy implications of this and suggest the way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

India has reached replacement level TFR near 2.0 and Lancet Report predicts that population growth will reduce (after peak in 2048) ~~in~~ Further, Economic survey 2019 projected that share of working age population (20-59) years will peak to 59% by 2041.

Causes of the demographic transition

- 1) continued urbanisation - rising price levels
- couples preferring less children
- 2) educational attainment of women - delay in child bearing
- 3) improve in healthcare - low IMR, MMR
- 4) family planning, birth control practices, late marriages, less preferring marriages, LGBTQ+ families



Policy Implications & Suggestions

- 1) ensuring quality education - merging of primary schools and invest on quality - less enrollment
- 2) job opportunities to be increased - prevent unrest, radicalisation radicalisation by terror groups.
- 3) migration - amenities to migrants like one Nation, one Ration card
 - Gujarat model migrant card for education of children
 - affordable rental homes under PM Awas Yojana

- 4) Ageing population - investment in geriatric healthcare, old age homes.
- 5) improving connectivity - internet
 - { affordable transport
 - { mobile communication
- 6) increasing retirement age - but ESI 9 suggested to be done years in advance to fine-tune schemes and taxes
- 7) promote entrepreneurship, cooperatives, startups and Digital India to employ youth. Internship (SHREYAS scheme).
- 8) Healthcare - insurance penetration, preparedness to future pandemics like COVID 19.

India Skill Report presented more than 50% graduates as unemployable. In order to reap demographic dividend, policy that aligns skilling, learning environment and employment is need of the hour.

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)

UNDP Report mentioned that India lifted >270 million people out of multi dimensional poverty in a decade (2006-16), which is the fastest in the world. — This means India is no longer chronically poor.

But Oxfam 2020 report suggests that top 1% richest in India control 70% India's four times more wealth than bottom 70% Indians. — This means inequality deeply persists in India.

Social Protection System to lift diverse pockets of poverty

1) Constitutional provisions like reservation to SC/ST in parliament, legislature, jobs etc. Reservation for OBCs also

- 2) Legal Provisions - Protection of civil rights, autonomy to minority educational institutions, Triple Talaq Act
- 3) Specific schemes - TRIFED announces MSP for minor forest produce for tribals
- Jan vikas karyakram, scholarships, subsidies, credit to empower religious minorities

Social Protection for demographic pockets

- 1) Constitutional - Reservation (33%) in PRIs/ULBs for women
- Right to Education (6-14 yrs) children
- 2) Legal - Maternity Benefit Act, POCSO Act, POSH guidelines, disabled persons reservation, protection of elder persons
- 3) Specific schemes - Gender Budgeting, PM Vaya Vandana Yojana, Child Development and Anganwadi services, ADIP for disable

Remarks

Other vulnerabilities that have to be addressed

- 1) Dropping child sex ratio (927 in 2001 to 919 in 2011)
- female ~~infanticide~~ feticide, son meta preference.
- 2) Patriarchal setups - hindrance to women empowerment
- 3) NCRB Report 2019 mentioned around 7% rise in altruities on SCs, women and >20% on STs (from 2018)
- 4) COVID19 Pandemic - extreme vulnerability of older persons - lack of decent healthcare
- 5) Disability vulnerability to disasters is almost 3-4 times higher
- 6) Rising youth unrest - lack of skill, employment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency etc.

To reap the demographic dividend and unity in diversity for New India @ 2022, it is essential that all sections of India are uplifted from inequality and vulnerability.



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)

Cultural Globalisation refers to the free movement of cognitive (ideas, information, technology) and non-cognitive (material aspects - goods, foods, people etc) across national boundaries. The non-cognitive material culture plays a dominant role and generally seen in pessimistic light because.

- 1) Unfair trade practices - developed countries export finished goods and developing countries export raw materials
- 2) Promotes consumerism - relative deprivation
- 3) Develops a dependency culture - loans from advanced economies
- 4) Food, dressing styles - loss of own culture and identity
- 5) Migration of people - competition for

resources, ^{with} ~~among~~ indigenous population,
leads to subnationalism, insurgency

E.g. displacement of tribals by foreign MNCs.

6) Leads to assimilation - rise in Fundamentalism,
communalism. E.g. Knife Attacks in France,
1979 Iranian Revolution.

However, cognitive transformation of society
is not seen to be as pessimistic as above.

1) Flow of modern ideas - Rise in secularism,
individualism, egalitarian values.

2) New information leading to empowerment
of people, breakdown of ignorance.

E.g. social Media # MeToo movement,
virtual foreign summits

3) New avenues of employment - Gig economy,
platform workers. E.g. Ola, Urbanclap
et.

- 4) undermining traditional caste, kinship structures
- 5) Industrialisation of villages - reduces income divide
- 6) Transfer of technology - 5G Revolution, IoT, Electric vehicles, Assisted Reproductive Technology etc.
- 8) Work from home concept - flexibility to women, rise for both job and child

While Saxena committee report on displacement of more than 80 lakh tribals for development projects on the effects of globalisation, FDI inflows and international collaboration has accentuated India towards path of 5 trillion economy. Thus, Globalisation can be said to be mixed blessing.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	