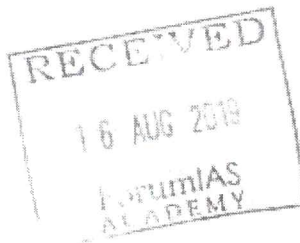


Test Code: 21076



FIAS - 2019 - GS5D

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

 ForumIAS
 MGPQ14883

GENERAL STUDIES

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| Name Of Candidate | AREEBA NOMAAN | | |
| Email Id. | | Roll No. | 1910050724 |
| Mobile No. | | Date: | 16 - Aug - 2019 |

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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

| Parameters | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | Very Poor |
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) With respect to E-pharmacies, the Centre has before it a tough balancing act between legitimate concerns of abuse versus the stated digital roadmap ahead for the country. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

With the country moving forward in the direction of digitalisation, pharmacy sector is also brought under its purview, hence e-pharmacies have come in limelight.

Idea behind e-pharmacies :

- ① digital or online availability of drugs and medicines.
- ② Instruments of medical purpose like stents, hearing aids etc.

POSITIVE ASPECTS

- ① reduces the price the cost of various drugs by at least 20%..
- ② reduces "cartelisation" which is prevalent in brick and mortar pharma stores.
- ③ regular monitoring of storage and availability.
- ④ Increases accessibility to remote areas.

CONCERNS :

- ① hobbying by ~~not~~ online medical stores.
- ② It would increase competitio for online stores.
- ③ give way for underground activities.
- ④ Traditional medical stores are more trusted by general public.
- ⑤ It may create rural - urban digital divide.

Therefore, the concept of epharmacy is no doubt good but starched decs must be taken in confidence before it is rolled out full fledgedly.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

| | | | |
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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.2) It is wrong to assume that globalisation has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon.
Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Globalisation is a phenomenon wherein countries, people and organisations interconnect at global scale paving way for boundary free trade, flow of ideas, cultures and social norms. It makes the world a global village.

Globalization is not only economic interconnectedness and also not only cultural interconnectedness rather both and even beyond:

ECONOMIC

- free flow of trade and commerce without boundaries.
- migration of workforce across boundaries.
- international organisations like WTO, IMF to regulate this open flow of trade.

CULTURAL

- Food: homogenization of food choices, habits.

Eg: McDonaldization & simultaneously cosmopolitanization of local food. Eg: Dhokla, idli sambhar famous worldwide.

• Festivals : more and more secularization of festivals - New Year, Valentine's day; Also local festivals getting showcased in cosmic level.
Eg: Kumbh Mela got UNESCO Heritage Status.

• Language - Language is the carrier of culture. In globalized world few languages have become lingua franca of billions. Eg: English, French. Also, local languages are promoted worldwide like: Sanskrit, Gujrati etc.

POLITICAL

- exchange of ideas b/w world leaders.
- world level summits like G20 etc.
- encouraging women participation in politics.

Hence, globalization has made unified 100s of countries in one single boundary and affected economy, polity, culture etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.3) Secular fabric of Indian society is stained by a variety of factors. Discuss. What measures can be taken to strengthen peace and harmony in Indian society.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is a unique country which is highly diverse in terms of religion, language, culture yet its strength lies in ~~unity~~ unity in diversity.

Secular fabric of our country which is a historic phenomenon (Atkins Din-elahi) (Atkins Dharma) has also been guaranteed by constitution of India / Art 25, 26, 15, 29, 30 etc.

FACTORS AFFECTING SECULARISM.

① ECONOMIC → lack of resources and increased competition has widened majority-minority divide.

→ underdevelopment of few communities like Muslims, and overdevelopment of others has created a sense of hatred.

② HISTORICAL → divide & rule policy of British has created a deep impact on Indians which is carried on till the date.

③ POLITICAL → vote bank politics, caste consciousness etc has created imbalances in political mobilisation of few communities.

④ SOCIAL → imposition of majoritarian culture, rituals on minority group. Eg: Beef ban, interference in Madrasa education etc.

→ Recent Jats of Jain & Hindu groups in Maharashtra; Christians and Hindus in Kerala have stained this secular fabric.

MEASURES

- cross cultural communication b/w communities
- peace leaders in every religious communities who guide members in right direction.
- political assurance, representative democracy.
- celebration of festivals, rituals together.

Though there have been strains in secular fabric of our country, it has time and again proved unity of our culture & strength of our community. country.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.4) Decriminalizing of begging is a long awaited step in the direction of social transformation. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Begging is a manifestation of abject poverty that is persistent in our socio-economic structure. Otherwise there is no glory in being called a beggar.

In Karsh Mander case, SC decriminalised begging and also in Transgender People (Protection) Bill 2019, begging has been decriminalised.

POSITIVE STEP

→ only source of livelihood for the most depressed.

Failure of state to bring people out of poverty, poor shouldn't be punished.

→ without this income they can't afford even one meal.

CONCERNS

→ it may lead to unintended consequences and underground trade of beggars.

- CONCERNS** → illegal practices like trafficking and human rights violation can increase
- organs donation racket may enlarge.
- by decriminalising state is giving out the message that it is living poor on their own condition.
- it may lead to prevent social mobility & aspirations of beggars.

Therefore, begging act is a serious social reality of our country which has own pros and cons. It needs comprehensive evaluation, feedback inputs from social experts, civil societies before coming at final decisions.

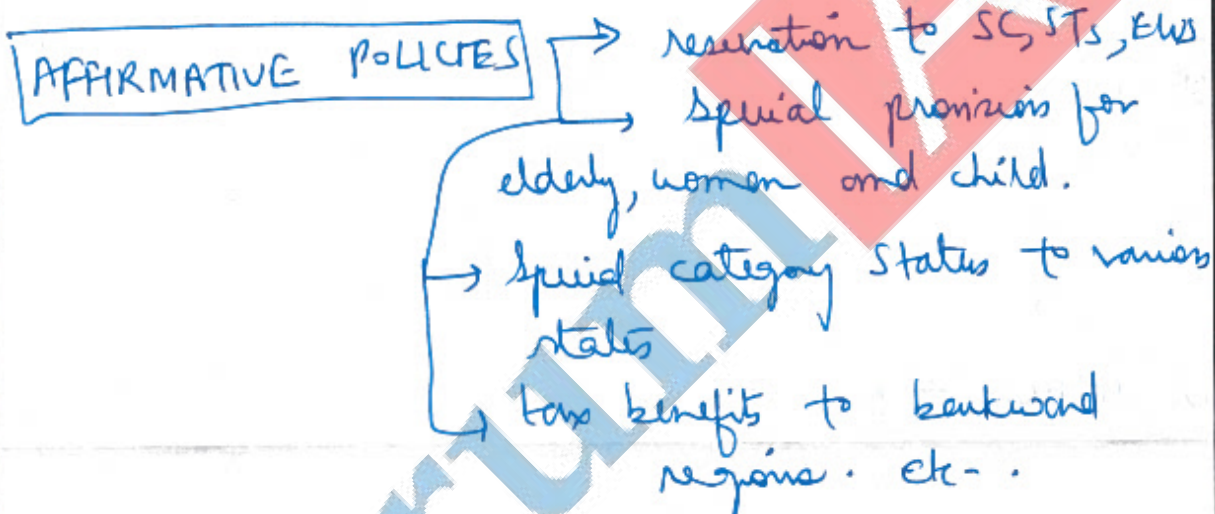
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.5) Despite implementation of various affirmative policies by the government of India, some regions and social groups remain extremely poor and vulnerable. Explain by giving reasons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Successive governments have been doing their part for creating balance between regions and social groups. However, extreme divide still exists.



EXTREMELY POOR AND VULNERABLE REGION

- North Eastern states
- BIMARU states
- Border regions etc.

① Policy Failure : Ac. to Economic Survey 2018 "AID URSE" has dismantled aspirations for various backward states. Economic dephdane, tax relief relaxation has created lax attitude in these states. eg: UP, BIHAR, JHARKHAND.

② GOVERNANCE : poor governance, poor implementation of policies, reckless corruption has not led the poor affirmative policies to show results.

③ GEOGRAPHY : geographical isolation by mountains, rivers etc has to underdevelopment. Eg: Ladakh, NE states etc.

SOCIAL GROUPS

①. RELIGIOUS MINORITIES : in spite of safeguarding their interest constitutionally, benefits couldn't be garnered. Eg: Madhaya Education is creating educational divide b/w Muslims.

② Tribes → poor implementation of reservation policy, educational upliftment, FRA'06 has to persistent under development. Eg: Teacher Absentism, Tribal dropout as high as 60%.

③ Women → paternalist society, freed mindset has not led women to grow in economy, polity and virtually.

Therefore, comprehensive relook of policies, behavioral change of citizens is imp. for policies to yield results.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.6) Feminization of old age is an emerging issue in India's current stage of demographic transition. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to data by HELPAHE INDIA, 70% of population above 60 yrs age is female. Also as per UN World Population Prospect Report, old age population in India will rise to 170 million by 2027.

In the current stage of demographic transition of India where working age population (16-64 age) will surpass dependant age group; feminisation of old age is a matter of concern:

- ① 20% of old female population suffer from chronic and deadly diseases.
- ② Since migration will inc. from rural to urban; other than feminisation of old age ruralization of old age will also take place.
- ③ Also due to dependency of old age for food, health other activities it will be difficult to manage them.

④ Current pace of social transition is so quick that they feel cultural lag.

⑤ Since women outlive men, female old age will suffer from loneliness, trauma and social outcasts. → inc. old age homes.

MEASURES

→ social security policies for old age.
Eg. PM Vaya Vandana Yojana. - insurance, pension

→ Maintenance of Parents Act must be strictly enforced.

→ Kerala became the 1st state in bringing out old age policy with special emphasis on female old age.

Therefore, country should gear up to cope up with demographic transition which is about to peak in coming years.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.7) Do you think communalism in India is more political than social? Justify.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Communalism is an ideology in which two groups (religious, linguistic, caste etc) are antagonistic to each other's interest and often adopt violent forms in its manifestation.

Communalism in India is more political than social :

① Since British period policy of "divide and rule" has been going on. Dividing religious communities, caste communities, linguistic communities is a historical political phenomenon and not social.

② In present context communities are seen as mere vote banks & pressure groups in electoral process. Therefore, political parties attack vulnerabilities of communities against each other.

③ Had it been a social phenomenon, why didn't any communal riot take place before arrival of British?

④. Since ancient period, our society has been welcoming different religions, cultures, ideas and is now identified as a syncretic society.

⑤ Underdevelopment of few communities, cultural imposition of values, political neglect etc gives rise to communalism and

eg not social setup - eg: Chhadi Mukarab at Amarnath is done by Mushis.

Ganga Jamni Tichreeb, Ajmer - Pushkar - Mushis, Hindunaty.

Time and again our country has tested its syncretic culture and communalism is just a temporary phenomenon.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.8) Critically analyse the role of Lokpal in bringing about transformational change in anti-corruption architecture in Indian polity. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, India got its first Lokpal appointed. under statutory backing of Lokpal Act 2013.

TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

- covers legislature and executives i.e. all MPs, COM, even PM.
- also covers Grade A, B, C, D officers.
- Transitional character : covers enrichment which receive foreign funds under FCRA, >10 lakhs.
- creates an anti-graft architecture :
 - ↳ Lokpal
 - ↳ CBI
 - ↳ CVC.
- direct enquiry
- self motivation possible.
- has its own investigation staff, assistant groups etc.

CONCERNS

- investigation process against PM is very opaque.
- prior recommendation process may create political interference & conflict of interest.
- heavy punishment against freedom complaints.
- autonomous complaints not possible.
- CBI, CVC architecture may create chaos and time delay.
- affidavit process was not very transparent & also heads of opposition was not present.

Therefore, According to :
 Law Commission of India in 25th Report, holped
 the highest anti corruption body must act in
transparent way and with integrity :

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.9) Discuss the impediments in creating a culture of transparency and accountability in the voluntary sector. Also, suggest measures for resolving the same.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |




Q.10) Linguistic regionalism is emerging as a serious challenge to national unity. Discuss by giving suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Linguistic Regionalism refers to socio-psychic sense of belongingness to a particular region based on linguistic factor. Eg: Dravidism based on Dravidic language in Tamil Nadu.

SERIOUS CHALLENGE

- ① May lead to subnationalism as in past with Dravidism.
- ② Bundelkhand movement based on dialect has affected local economy & social fabric.
- ③ Gorkhaland demand based on distinct language & culture → threat to national unity as it is a border state.
- ④ Call for Greater Nagalim

 → Nagalim
Fig. NE states.

However, in past linguistic regionalism presented in Andhra Pradesh movement which led to linguistic re-organisation of state led to national unity ~~instead~~ instead of disintegration.

According to Guha : instead of fragmentary tendencies, linguistic regionalism has strengthened national unity.

FORUMIAS

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.11) Access to and availability of funds is one of the biggest problems for social enterprises and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Critically analyse the role of India's proposed social exchange in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Social enterprises and NGOs are organised and specialised civil society groups. They work for socio-economic development of communities & nations on a whole.



Availability and access to funds:

- ① Lack access to fund: grant-in-aid from government gets delayed or doesn't reach at all.
- ② Misappropriation of funds: is also a serious issue → foreign funds getting diverted, pooled money being hijacked by powerful groups.

③ Due to resource ~~scarcity~~ crunch social
business, self help groups etc suffer in
creating micro enterprises.

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Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.12) Higher education needs significant improvement, especially as India seeks to join the ranks of the world's premier economies. To what extent are the current policies and initiatives able to meet this challenge? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.13) In spite of constitutional provisions and laws such as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, Manual Scavenging is a reality in modern India. Examine the reasons. Also, suggest various measures to eradicate the problem of manual scavenging with emphasis on behavioural change.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Manual scavenging is not just an economic occupation but has deep cultural (caste) based connotations. It is in fact the worst form of untouchability being practised in our country.

Constitutional Provisions

- Art 14 → Rt to equality
- Art 15 → Rt against discrimination
- Art 17 → prohibits practice of untouchability
- Art 46 → upliftment of weaker sections.

Laws - Manual Scavenging Act 2013

Reality in modern India

- National SafaiKamchari Commission data :
~ 1 death takes place every 5th day due to manual scavenging.
- Ministry of Health data : 70% communicable diseases present among lower caste is

the practice of manual scavenging.

Reasons :

- ① Government → failed to accept this as a problem. (Eg: government data in Gujarat shows only ²⁴ incidents of manual scavenging.
→ employs 12 lakh manual scavengers in railways.
- ② livelihood : → for manual scavengers it is the only livelihood option as they do not have alternate skill or education.
- ③ Legal → Almost "nil" conviction rate under Manual Scavenging Act. Contractors continue to hire them in open market.
- ④ Discrimination → Social boycott & Social exclusion based on rigid caste hierarchies.
- ⑤ Technology → Fecal Treatment Plants, robots for cleaning manholes, sewers are not fit for the designs of sewers that we have in country.

MEASURES

① Institutional → Government policies need to focus on providing them alternative education, vocational training to rehabilitate them.

→ Make NCSK a statutory body.

② Societal → Behavioral change is required in the society. which is moving towards egalitarianism, modern outlook: inter-caste, inter-caste marriage.

→ Gandhian method of "Kridyaparimitan" & dignity of any work must be upheld.

→ wide campaign for self cleaning toilets etc to destigmatize society.

③ Individual → Manual scavengers & other lower caste groups need to assert their voice with help of NCSK, civil society etc.

therefore, it's high time that multipronged approach is adopted to eradicate the practice from very root.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.14) The government's preparation for increasing urbanisation has been ill-planned and woefully short to the extent that the problems plaguing the urban areas may in fact get intensified in the years to come. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Urbanisation is a natural process of expansion of urban spaces, amenities as societies progress and socially. However, if the process is economically unplanned & haphazard it may lead to numerous dangerous problems.

Presently, 31% area is urbanised under the country (Census 2011). It is

expected to grow to 50% by 2047.

Also as per "Oxford Economic Report":
17/20 fastest growing cities are from India.

Government's preparation for increasing urbanisation:

- ① Smart City Program
- ② Metro expansion
- ③ AMRUT, NRIDYA schemes etc.

are often termed as unplanned & ill conceived.

CONCERNS

- ① Infrastructural Bottlenecks → urban centres are not ready to take in migrant population.
 → lack of basic amenities, public utilities like houses, ~~are~~ sewer treatment plants, roads, water supply etc are not adequate.
- ②. Livelihood opportunities: Urban population is set to inc. by 50% by 2047 which needs livelihood opportunities. But due to resource crunch in terms of job, capital, land, it seems humongous.
- ③ Skills → migrant population is 90% unskilled or semi-skilled.
 → ∴ they are not able to get absorbed in industries, service sector etc.
 → remain as floating labourers!
- ④ Ecological Footprint → human pressure on water, land, natural resources will inc. as growing urbanization. (Eg) P. Keshi,

- Mumbai have almost reached their ecological capacity.
- Chennai is reeling under worst water crisis.
 - Kerala ~~was~~ received unprecedented rains.

MEASURES

- ① Counter Magnets → Develop cities which are nearby big, industrial cities - Eg. Kanpur, Gwalior, Indore, Maharashtra etc.
- ② Rurbanisation → Create smart villages to prevent rural-urban migration.
Eg: RURBAN, NRLM etc must be focused upon.
- ③ Adequate Skills (under Skills India Prog) and housing (Housing for All) must be focused for these migration.
- ④ Sustainable development ~~of~~ areas → to prevent ecological overshoot.

Therefore, multipronged strategy should be adopted to cope up with urbanization which has its own benefits for economy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.15) The approach of government to the problem of poverty has been to initiate schemes which are palliative in nature and do not address the root cause of the problem. Discuss.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to Noble laureate Amartya Sen, poverty is much beyond mere lack of income and basic sustenance availabilities. It is more about capability deprivation. Therefore, approaches to eradicate poverty must be holistic and not just economy focused.

Schemes: Palliative in nature

- Beginning with poverty alleviation schemes PDS, kindhood mission etc, they have not addressed the root cause.
- subsidy : PDS, LPG, fertilizer etc → temporary relief.
- Minimum Income Guarantee → again a temporary relief.

Therefore, most of the schemes and approaches by govt have remained mere temporary like a band aid and not reached the real cause.

Root Causes of Poverty

- ① Persistent social hierarchies → Racism, religious minorities
- ② Persistent gender hierarchies → feminisation of poverty.
- ③ Disguised unemployment in agri. sector → ruralisation of poverty
- ④ Hidden Hunger
 - ↳ lack of micronutrients
 - ↳ lack of absorption of "
 - ↳ low immunity
- ⑤ rising inequality after globalization:
 - crfom report shows 1% poplⁿ owns 73% reserves of world.
- ⑥ Climate change: crop failure, drought, flood pushing back millions to poverty again.

WAY FORWARD

- Approaches which empower for life long rather just temporary hebs the wound.
eg: Beekho aur Kamoo scheme,
Naya Darwaza,
USTARA
- Mnengthing self help groups - successful innovations which could take millions out of poverty.
- Rather than giving farm loan waivers, provide better access to market, agriculture marketing, freedom from moneylenders, middlemen.
- Deepen democracy so that most downtrodden can also raise his/her voice.

Therefore, Amartya Sen's ideas of capability enhancement: health, education, skills, political participation, opportunities must be incorporated in our approaches towards poverty.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.16) There has been a growing debate about institutionalising the "Minimum Income guarantee" for the poor and marginalised to ensure their empowerment. In this light critically examine the need and feasibility of the idea. Also distinguish it with universal basic income. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, Union government launched PM-KISAN, Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana as a "Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) schemes". Other states like Odisha launched KALIA Telangana launched Rythu Bandha on similar objectives.

Institutionalisation of MIG has fetched public debate recently.

NEED

- abject poverty still prevails in many parts of country.
- rising farm distress is leading to increased farmer suicides.
- marginalised like tribes, tribals, religious minorities like Muslim Women, need state support for rising in social strata.
- Minimum income can guarantee food security and nutrition.

→ India ranks 103/189 in Human Development Index, 23% of its population lives in severe poverty, it ranks 103/119 in global hunger index. Therefore, MIG can assure basic amenities to them.

FEASIBILITY

→ Considering the present ^{tax to GDP} ratio of country, it is difficult to contain fiscal deficit.

→ fiscal deficit may lead to financial repression of others → financial

- crowding out of priv. invest.
- decline in rank of sovereign bond.

→ Concerns are also been raised on misuse of income on alcohol, drugs, betting.

→ concerns about women empowerment remain as financial control is still with men of the family.

→ it may make population lazy and dependant.

Minimum Basic Income Guarantee

- Targetted group
- Minimum sustenance level income
eg: food, shelter etc.
- income and social criteria.
- mostly to farmers, Dalits, women etc.

Universal Basic Income

- universal groups / benefiting.
- decent income to fulfill secondary choices of life also
eg: education, accomodation
- no criteria at all.
- no such bar.

Although our country hosts 22% popⁿ in abject poverty, instituting MIG / UBI needs comprehensive detailing. considering economical restraint, implementation restraints etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.17) Discuss the nature of women's movement in India in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence era with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Women movements in India are part of our very history. Since British rule till today they have been evolving, changing objectives and leadership etc.

Pre Independence

- ① Ladies Social Welfare Society → By Pandita Ramabai → In 1885 → for women's rights, against child marriage etc.
- ② Bharat Stree Mahamand ¹⁹¹⁷ → by Sarla Devi Chaudhroni → It was kind of a pressure group which impacted policy formation in INC, British policies etc.
- ③ All India Women Conference 1927 by Margaret Cousins & Women India Association by Annie Besant → political rights of women, voting rights etc.

Therefore, through these examples we can analyse the nature :

- led by urban elite women.
- mass base very less : concentrated in urban centres.
- obj: material sts, basic political sts. like voting, wages etc.
- They didn't focus on strategic rights of women, ~~were~~ were entrenched with patriarchy.

Post Independence

- ① 1970s - 1990s → More vocal movements
 → rural mass base got added, tribal women.
 → more of livelihood movement :
 Eg: Pipka movement.
 → focused on material needs.

~~Eg: B~~

- ② 1990s - 2000s → more strategic movement.
 → focused on equal wages, equal political representation
 → b against domestic violence, female foeticide, dowry deaths, divorce etc
 → National Commission for Women got formed.

Eg: Blank Noise Project → against dowry deaths in Rajasthan.

② 2000 - till Present : mass movements, differs diffused leadership.

→ dispersed movement.

→ absolute freedom call : live-in

relations,
dresses choice,
marital choice.

→ digital movements; dalit feminism.

→ more concentrated in urban workplaces.

③ Eg: Sabnamda Nov; #MeToo Nov.

Women's Movements in

India have changed their discourse with changing needs of society & have become more comprehensive. comprehensive.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



Q.18) Subnationalism can be a tool for social welfare but it can also breed social conflict. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Subnationalism arises from regionalism based on

- ↳ religion
- ↳ language
- ↳ distinct culture
- ↳ geographical isolation etc.

Tool for social welfare

- can meet demands of regional groups.
- empower the regional population in terms of education, economy, etc.
- may strengthen federal character of country.

However, subnationalism leads to severe social conflict:

- ↳ curbs freedom of livelihood, movement due to prolonged protests
- ↳ protest impact on Denjeling Tea estates.

- ↳ diamond harmony and unity of country.
- ↳ may lead to arms conflict
Eg: Khalistan movement.

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Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

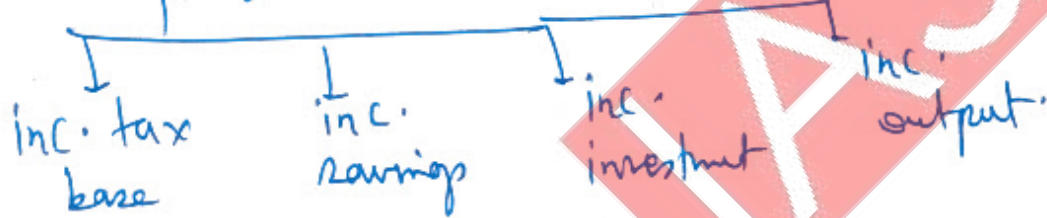
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| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |



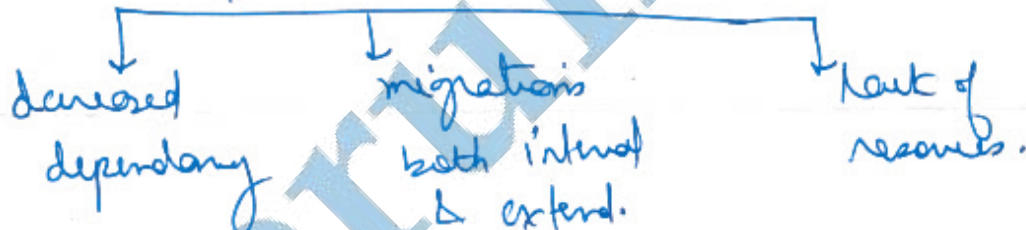
Q.19) India has entered a new stage of demographic transition where population growth is set to slow markedly with a significant increase in the share of working age population. Explain its implications. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

increase in share of working population: (15-64 yrs).

① Economy :



② Social :



may create situation of demographic dividend.

It will peak in 2047 as per UN Report.

MEASURES

① Employability → more formal work expansion.

→ more growth centres

→ more skilling of population.

④ Health → more productive population.

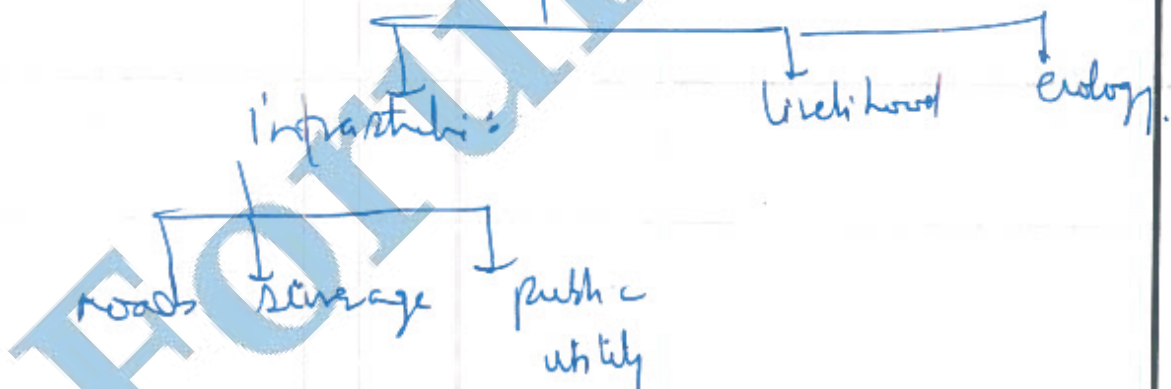
↓
more resp

national development

← productive

labour force.

⑤ Urbanisation → with Demographic Transition, urbanisation is set to inc. to 50% by 2047.



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| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

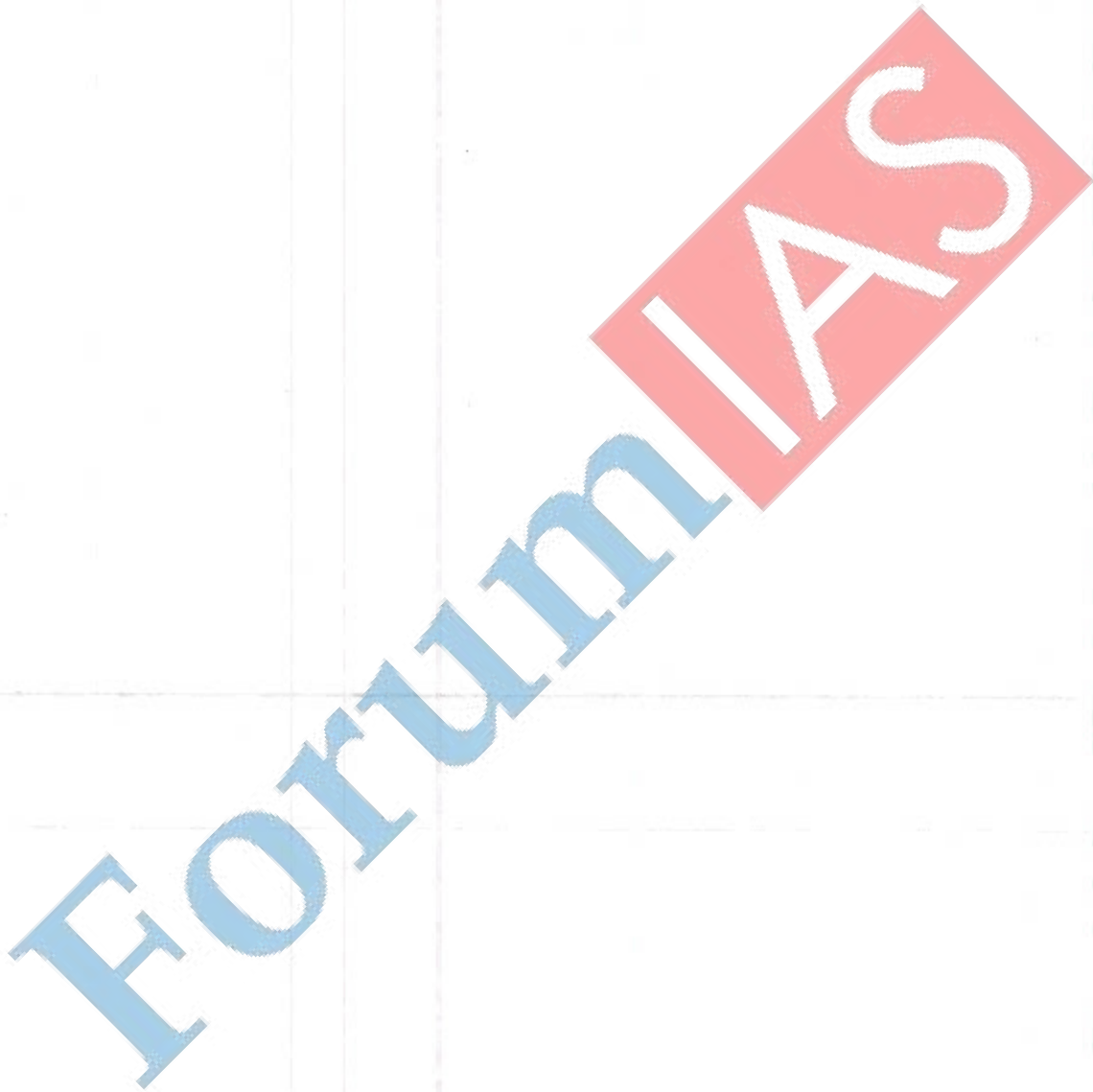


Q.20) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a long way off from becoming a social reality. Critically examine.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Structure | | Content | |
| Question Interpretation | | Total : | |

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

| Test Goal | Outcomes |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |

Marking Scheme

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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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