



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

MAINS TEST SERIES

GS I

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All the questions are **compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	
1	4½	8	4½	15	8
2	5	9	5½	16	7
3	—	10	4½	17	6½
4	3	11	8	18	4
5	5	12	7	19	—
6	5½	13	7	20	
7	5½	14	7½		
TOTAL					

Name

GOPIKA B

Roll no

Subject

GS I

Date

Questions Attempted



1. What all inputs can we get from Dholavira, the UNESCO heritage site which traces its prosperity to the Bronze age, which can still be put into practice in the present-day India? (10 Marks)

Dholavira lies on the Tropic of Cancer, in the state of Gujarat and is an ancient Indus Valley Civilization site, recently designated as UNESCO heritage site.

Inputs from Dholavira relevant in present day

- ① Town planning :- well-planned, grid layout, ensuring sanitation channels.

It can help India tackle unplanned urbanisation and achieve SDG 11 - safe, resilient and planned cities

- ② Access to port areas :- to ensure good trade relations with other civilization. It is ~~very~~ close to Korla - dockyard.

Increasing connectivity, - road, rail, ~~air~~ and waterways to ports can help enhance trade & bring down logistics cost (National logistics policy).

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③ Arts and crafts:- terracotta manufacturing, bead making, seals, sculptures with lost-wax technique.

The PM Vikas (Vishwakarma Skill development scheme) aims to improve skill development of traditional artisans.

④ Agriculture:- Rice and cotton cultivation was prevalent in Indus valley civilization.

Improving cotton textile industries (PM MITRA Scheme) and enhancing export of rice to generate income from trade.

⑤ food storage - granaries - to avoid shortage

FCI - food corporation maintains buffer stock to meet exigencies, this can be improved by ensuring top-load & bottom-unload.

Thus, the Indus Valley Civilization was an advanced civilization which still holds several lessons that India can emulate for development.

4th Not imp is water harvesting & management.

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2. What were the mission objectives of Chandrayaan-3 and why is the southern polar region of the Moon of particular scientific interest? (10 Marks)

The Chandrayaan-3 ~~was~~ is a successful mission of India - making India - 4th country to demonstrate soft landing on the moon.

Objectives

① To demonstrate soft landing on the surface of moon.

Chandrayaan-3
↓
lander (Vikram)
↓
Rover (Pragyaan)

Orbiter (from Chandrayaan-2 itself is used)

② To land on the south pole of moon.

③ To conduct "roving" on the moon surface and analyse the surface of moon.

Do not write anything on the margin

payloads - Chaste - to analyse surface temperature of landing site

Alpha-ray spectrometer - to conduct analysis of rocks on the surface.

South pole of moon - scientific interest

① This is also known as the "dark side of the moon" - unexplored and hidden from



visibility from earth.

① Discovery of traces of water on south pole by Chandrayaan-1

② Speculation about mineral resources which are valuable.

③ Conjecture on existence of gaseous th ^{from} ^{water} sources — which can act as potential fuel — energy security of future

④ Presence of varied landforms — rocky terrain, craters etc — which provide more avenues for wide exploration & scientific results.

The Chandrayaan-3 is only a beginning to the further exploration of moon by India. This will only be enhanced by India's signing of Artemis Accords with USA.

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3. "Treaty of Versailles marked the end of first world war, but it also acted as a cause for the beginning of second world war". Comment. (10 Marks)

Issues of Treaty of Versailles

- 1) Dictated peace — humiliation
- 2) Clemenceau's revenge
- 3) Destruction of German Economy
- 4) Woodrow Wilson's -14 points
- 5) army & military sanctions
- 6) absolved allies from all their wrongdoings
- 7) failure to identify root causes of WWI
- extreme nationalism, jingoism, imperialist rivalries.

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Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany & the Allied nations in the Paris Peace conference bringing WWI to an end.



4. Discuss how different cultural traditions do act as representatives of values and practices in the Indian society. (10 Marks)

India is a land rich in diverse culture, often called as "Salad bowl".

Cultural traditions — values & practices of society

① "Atithi Devo Bhava" — Guests are equivalent to God. — tolerance towards outsiders.
eg: Parsis, Jews living peacefully in India.

② Reverence to Bharat Mata — respect and importance of women & mothers in society.

③ Onam in Kerala — secular festival — celebrated by all religions.
Sauva dhaema samabhava exhibited as a value

④ "Sacred groves" — environmental values
— harmony with nature
— joint forest management.

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⑤ Traditional practices of seeking blessings of elders - value of respect towards elders.

eg: Maata (mother), pitha (father),
Guru (teacher), daivam (god)

~~Certain values not representably
↳ local only~~



5. Analyse the underlying reasons for the relatively subpar development of fishing grounds within tropical regions unlike temperate regions. (10 Marks)

The average catch of a fisherman in India in a day is 4-5kg compared to 250kg in Norway.

Reasons for subpar development

① Environmental reason :- presence of rich fishing grounds in temperate waters are more than ~~tropical~~ - due to more upwelling

② Mixing of warm & cold ocean currents common in temperate regions.

eg: Oyashio (cold) + Kuroshio (warm) → Japan coast
Nova Scotia in Canada.

③ Development of technology - deep sea trawling, ice-breaker vessels - to fish in cold temperate waters.

~~then~~ In tropical countries - confined to shallow regions - poor adoption of technology.
- use of traditional boats.

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- ④ Development of cold chain storage & infrastructure - fishermen spend months fishing ~~on~~ ships with onboard cold storage in areas like Norway, Sweden etc

Such practices are absent in tropical region
- high cost of fuel is also not affordable for poor fishermen in tropical areas.

- ⑤ use of satellite technology - to identify rich breeding grounds of fish - by temperate countries - enhancing output.

but these techniques are rarely adopted in tropical industries.

- ⑥ Development of ancillary industries - associated to fishing. eg: caviar industry in Japan

Such industries are absent.

The National Fisheries Policy and India & Norway working group aims to enhance India's fishing sector for enhanced contribution to GDP.

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6. The Swadeshi movement launched in the early 20th Century was a significant event in the Indian freedom struggle. Discuss the agitational methods adopted during the movement and also the impact of it. (10 Marks)

The Swadeshi movement was launched to agitate against the Partition of Bengal.

It was spearheaded by the Extremists faction of INC (Anubindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak).

Agitational methods

- ① Abandonment of ~~prayer~~, protest & petition of moderates
- ② 3 objectives — swaraj
Swadeshi
National education. egs
- ③ Economic boycott — boycott of foreign goods, cloth, liquor etc.
- ④ picketing in front of foreign industries, liquor shops.
- ⑤ Boycott of govt institutions. — schools, offices, courts etc. - Use of Swadeshi institutions

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- ⑥ Spreading of Indian values & ideas
eg: Atma Shakti - by Tagore
Svaji festival, Ganesh puja -
"Bharat Mata" - Abanindranath Tagore
Bande Mataram - Anand Mohan Bose

Impact of these methods

- ① Reinstating pride & self-confidence in Indians - breaking mgn of white superiority.
- ② Development of new Indian industries
eg: chemicals industry established by PC Ray.
- ③ widespread acceptance of movement - participation of lower middle class.
- ④ alienation of muslims - due to evoking religious symbols like ganesh puja, svaji festival etc
- ⑤ Annulment of partition of Bengal - in 1911.
- ⑥ Swat split - 1907 - in GNC - extremists wanted to spread movement outside Bengal.

Swadeshi movement was a watershed movement in Indian independence struggle.



7. Which were the different mechanisms through which wealth from India did drain to the Britain during the colonial era? (10 Marks)

Drain of wealth theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoraji in his "Poverty and the Un-British rule of India".

Amount 33% of India's wealth is believed to be drained away by British.

Mechanisms

- ① Salaries and pensions of British officers in India office - "Home charges" - at the British standard.
- ② Financing of wars outside Indian subcontinent eg: Afghan wars
- ③ Investments by British capitalists and industries - returns paid by British Govt from Indian treasury.
- ④ One directional free trade policy - exports

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from India are heavily taxed in Britain but no import duty for British goods Imported to India.

⑤ Drain of wealth in the form of ancient jewels, gold, sculptures etc whose value is incalculable. *Indirect drain*

⑥ Private trade by company officials which made them incredibly wealthy.

⑦ Export of bullion from India - to conduct trade with other nations.

This drain of wealth created deep rooted Socio-economic challenges in India.

45 trillion rupees is considered to be the total wealth drained by the British.

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5/2



8. "Without reinventing the gender roles in the level of family, women empowerment may remain as a chimera at the broader level despite bringing in many legislations"
Examine this statement in the context of Indian society. (10 Marks)

The Indian society is characterised as patriarchal.

The female labour force participation is still a mere 25% according to PLFS 2021.

Necessity of reinvention of gender roles

① Dual burden :- working women burdened by office work & work at home - like cooking cleaning.

② "Time poverty" - issue faced by women in India due to dual burden or shortage of water - which causes them to walk for long distances.

③ As a burden to parents - dowry is still prevalent despite "Prohibition of dowry Act". Normalisation of dowry by society has to change.

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⑤ Child marriage - still prevalent.

Teenage fertility is high in states like Bihar, UP (NFHS-5 2021).

Prevention of child marriage legislation has not helped to eradicate this menace.

⑥ female foeticide - "missing women or girls" - more than 6 lakh - NFHS-5 2021.

Pre-conception & Pre natal diagnostics test act was introduced to reduce female foeticide.

child-sex ratio is 929 as per 2011 census

⑦ Domestic violence - In NFHS-5, 40% men & women believed it was acceptable for husband to beat wife in certain cases. Protection against domestic violence Act has not been able to eradicate this phenomenon.

Thus, as we can see "gender roles" and status of women inside the family has to improve in order to bring true empowerment.



9. What are the factors that have impacted the location of sugar industry in India?

Discuss the recent trends and changes in the location of sugar industry in India.

(10 Marks)

India, recently surpassed Brazil as the world's largest sugar exporter and is the second largest producer of sugar in the world.

factors that impact location

① Sugarcane cultivation

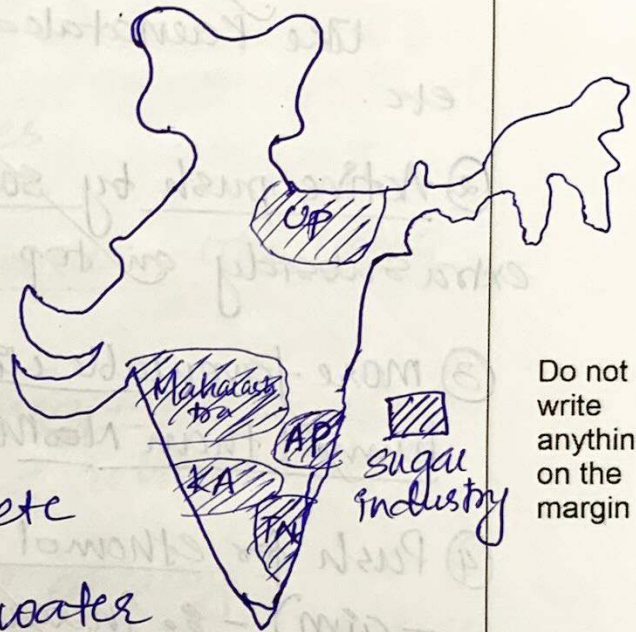
Widespread cultivation in UP, MH, Karnataka etc

② Presence of adequate water

1) for irrigation

2) for processing of sugarcane

③ Govt policies — Tar & remunerative pricing on top of FRP — state subsidy — for farmers which enhance cultivation & thus development of industries nearby.



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- ④ Climate - warm, humid (moderate)
for processing & storage.

Recent trends & changes

- ① Southward shift - from U.P. to states
like Karnataka, Andhra, Tamil Nadu
etc.
- ② Active push by south Indian govt -
extra subsidy on top of FRP
- ③ more favourable climate in south - less
humid than north - aiding longer storage
- ④ Push for ethanol blending - (20% by 2025
- aim) - so increased cultivation & more
industries being set up.

The sugarcane cultivation has a drawback of
being water guzzling. But it can help
ensure energy security and increase forex
by reduction in oil imports and increased
export of sugar.

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10. Discuss the dual role of globalization in shaping and dismantling stereotypes, with reference to its impact on the Indian society and culture. (10 Marks)

Globalization is the ~~inter~~ connection of the economies of different nation, reduction in barriers and enhanced people to people ties.

Dismantling Stereotypes

- ② ~~Reduction~~ of liberal values - like liberty
- ⑦ Promotion of equality
- ④ Reduction in caste inequalities
Ascribed status < achieved status.
- ③ Women empowerment & equality -
eg: MNCs hiring more women to ensure diversity.
- ④ Scientific temperament developed -
breaking superstitions & myths.
- ⑤ Fighting racism - eg: by increased awareness of other cultures - and its appreciation.
eg: increase of foreign tourists to India

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Shaping of stereotypes

① Objectification of women - eg: use of women as surrogates ~~for~~ in third world countries or increase in prostitution.

② homogenisation of Indian culture - ~~reduction in~~ erosion of local values.

③ Increase of materialism & consumerism - thus eroding Indian values like simplicity & harmony with nature.

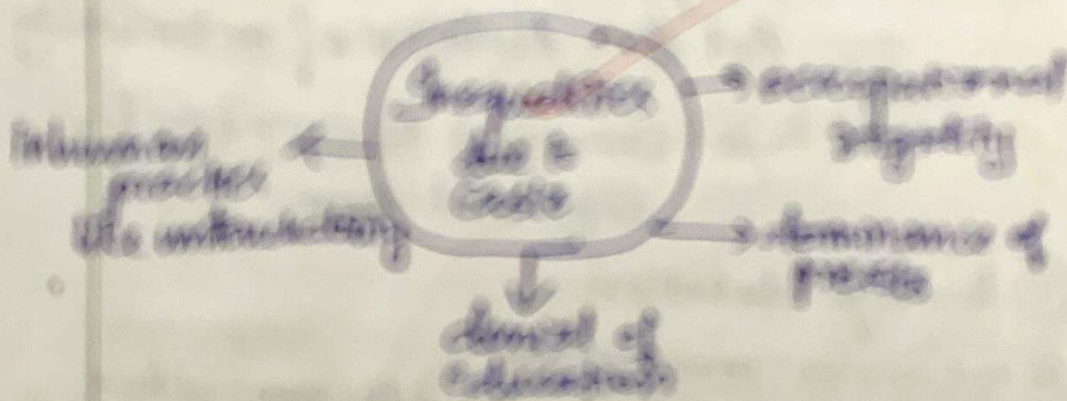
④ Perceiving everything 'western as forward' and 'Indian traditions to be backward.'

eg: appreciation of western art & museums
very little audience for Indian art

Even though globalisation has brought positive changes in the society, it is causing the erosion of heterogeneity & diversity of culture in India.

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Caste is a social stratification derived from ancient religious law which is rooted in Hinduism.



Ambedkar and Gandhi fought against this inequality for different ways.

Ambedkar

- ① Believed in "abolition of caste" & dismantling it.
- ② Believed in equal education and right to follow profession of choice.
- ③ He believed that all jobs should be equal - some change placed higher than others, therefore, position of person to be removed.



④ emancipation through:-

① political methods

eg: separate electorate

② constitutional methods.

eg: Art ~~17~~¹⁷ - Abolition of untouchability

Art 15, 16 - ensuring reservation for representation.

③ through education.

④ religious conversion

eg: to Buddhism - where Caste is absent.

• Interdining
• Inter-caste marriages

Relevance

(i) political, constitutional methods has ensured upliftment of SC & ST ^{people} in our society - representation in govt & educational institutions.

(ii) SC & ST Prevention of Atrocities Act - to ensure their protection.

Gandhi

① Criticised caste system but supported varna system - based on occupation.

As varna was considered divine ordinance by him.

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- ② Humanisation through change of heart of people.
- ③ opposed separate electorate in Poona pact as he believed it would alienate them further.
- ④ He opposed concepts of purity + pollution, untouchability
- ⑤ He believed in dignity of labour and considered all jobs equal.

Relevance

Gandhi's methods are not effective in the short term and cannot ensure education, representation like Ambedkar did.

But caste atrocities still exist.
eg: In MP, a person urinating on dalit man.

This is due to absence of social change.

Gandhi's methods ^{can} ensure societal change at large level making people more tolerant.

Therefore, a combination of Gandhi's and Ambedkar's methods are required to eradicate caste atrocities from India.

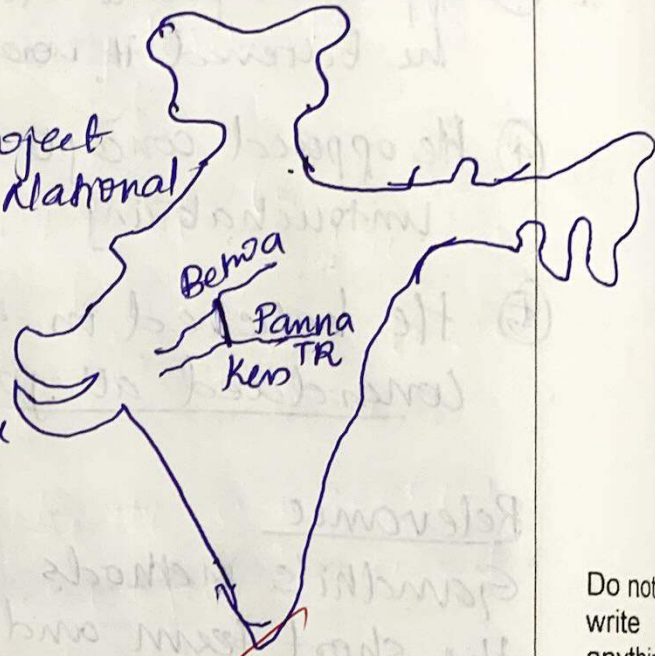
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(74-1)
7/2/2



12. The interlinking of rivers envisions "transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins". Using examples from National Perspective Plan for interlinking of rivers, critically examine the benefits and challenges associated with river interlinking project. (15 Marks)

The river interlinking project has been envisaged by National Perspective plan which identifies 14 Himalayan rivers and 16 Peninsular rivers for the same.



Himalayan examples

- Kosi - Ghagra
- Gandak - Ganga
- Sarda - Yamuna

Peninsular examples

- Ken - Betwa
- Mahanadi - Godavari
- Pamba - Achanakot - Vairappan

Benefits of river interlinking

① ensuring minimum river flow

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throughout the season, thus sustaining life and associated ecosystem.

② To build multipurpose dams in these ~~states~~ interlinked rivers which can enhance

(i) hydroelectricity production

(ii) irrigation of agriculture.

(iii) provision of drinking water to drought areas.

③ enhancing agricultural productivity.

④ Giving impetus to govt schemes like Jal Jeevan mission.

⑤ To develop inland water transport (aim - to carry 5% of freight from current 2%)

⑥ can help in groundwater recharge.

challenges associated

① In Ken-Betwa project - the Panna Tiger Reserve will be submerged - causing incalculable damage.

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- ② Social cost - displacement of large no. of people (tribals)
- ③ destruction of ecosystem - poor watershed management.
- ④ high cost of the projects - fiscal burden.
- ⑤ poor feasibility - as success is not ensured
- ⑥ Requirement of high engineering potential and scientific studies & tools to carry out the project.

Though river interlinking has many advantages, it comes with social and ecological challenges. Integrated watershed management is a better ~~alt~~ feasible alternative.



13. "The revolt of 1857 was triggered by some reasons immediately before its occurrence, but such a massive uprising was brewing long in the Indian society". Discuss.

(15 Marks)

The revolt of 1857 is often considered as the first war of Indian Independence.

Immediate reasons

① Grievances of soldiers.

- (i) Introduction of enfield rifle
- (ii) denial of foreign allowance
- (iii) mixing of bone dust in atta.
- (iv) discrimination between Indian and foreign soldiers.
- (v) Restriction in wearing caste and sectarian marks.

② Annexation of Awadh through the doctrine of lapse on grounds of maladministration

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long brewing reasons

Economic reasons

- 1) devastation of ~~Indian~~ economy
- 2) poverty - widespread.
- 3) commercialisation of agriculture - high rent extraction.
- 4) deindustrialisation - destruction of handicraft industries.

Social reasons

- 1) oppression by British.
- 2) interference of British in religious and caste matters.

*Elaborate
Give examples*

eg: socio-religious reform.

- 3) oppression by agents of British - Zamindars, middlemen.

Princely states (political reasons)

- 1) subordination through doctrine of lapse.
eg: Annexation of Jhansi



2) denial of pension

eg. Kunwar Singh in Bithur

3) to restore their rule & sovereignty

eg. Begum of Hazrat Mahal

Why revolt failed?

① poor organisation

② confined to northern & eastern part of India

③ princely states like Gwalior, Hyderabad, Samundars supported British.

④ Technological might of British.

• Vellore mutiny
• Peasant uprisings

Not required

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Thus the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 was ~~the~~ an expression of resentment and hatred that was brewing against the British for a long time aided by immediate factors.

Enrich the contents



14. "Rapid urbanisation can definitely bring prosperity, but it cannot be at the cost of destroying the social fabric". Discuss. (15 Marks)

India is undergoing rapid urbanisation

Urban area - (i) more than 5000 population
(defined by census) (ii) 75% of males engaged in non-agricultural activity.
(iii) 400 persons per sq km density of population.

Prosperity by urbanisation

① Economic growth increases

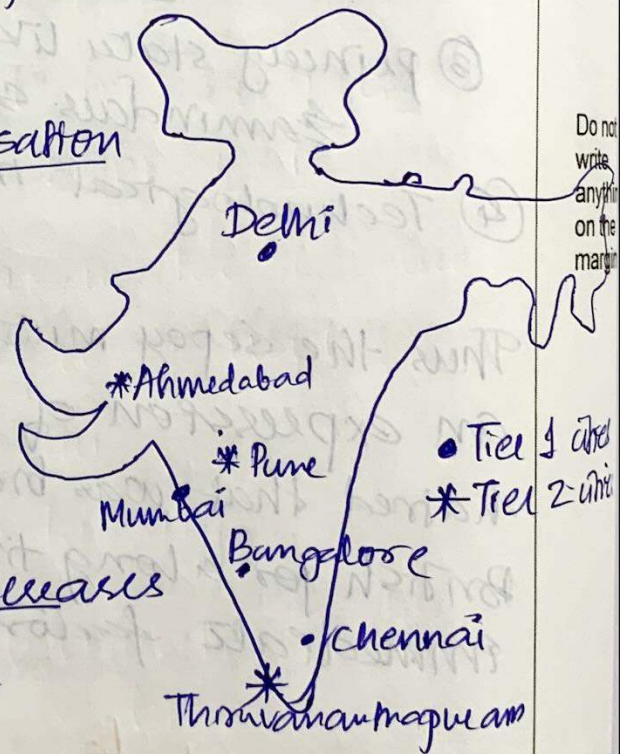
- development of industries

② Job opportunities increases

- rise in per capita income.

- rising middle class.

③ development in education and health





services due to higher demand.

eg international schools established.
better health infrastructure.

④ Liberalisation of values - due to westernization
eg: reduction in caste inequalities.

⑤ Ensuring social mobility of people.

⑥ Development of entrepreneurship & startup culture eg: Bangalore - startup ecosystem.

⑦ Better recreational facilities.
eg: gym, mall, spa.

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Social fabric affected by urbanisation

① High cost of living :- inequalities increase.

② congestion and over traffic
eg: development of slums.
poor living conditions. eg: Dharavi

③ poor availability of drinking water.
sourced from rural areas causing
shortage in rural areas



④ Exploitation of labour.

⑤ "Urban heat islands" formation
due to increased concentration - affecting
local climate & health of people.

⑥ poor drainage facilities - poor recharge
of groundwater & flooding.
eg: urban floods in Bangalore,
Chennai etc.

⑦ High pollution - air, water etc due
to poor waste management
eg: landfills in Delhi
2nd most polluted capital city

Therefore planned urbanisation is the
need of the hour to achieve
SDG 11 - safe, resilient, inclusive &
sustainable cities.

Bring in
them to
address the
issue



15. Examine the role of different earthquake waves in probing earth's interior and also elaborate on their contribution to earthquake early warning systems globally.

(15 Marks)

There are different types of seismic waves

Primary waves + Secondary waves.

Surface waves → Love waves
→ Rayleigh waves.

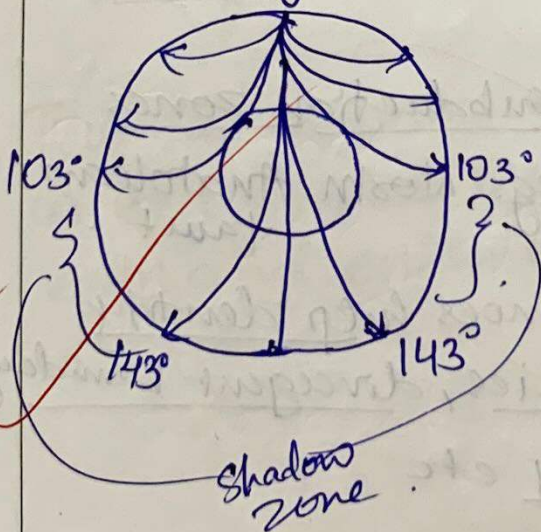
seismic activity - indirect source of ^{knowledge of} earth's interior

Role in probing interiors of earth

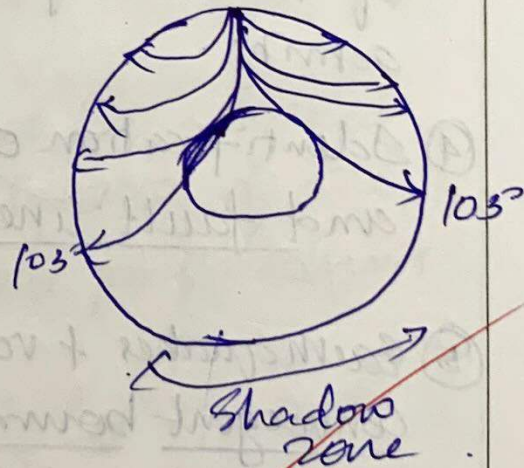
① Identification of different layers of earth - eg: crust, core, mantle.

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Primary waves



Secondary waves





② Identification of nature of different layers.

eg: plastic nature of asthenosphere

outer core - liquid

inner core - solid.

This was identified due to the shadow zones created by the waves.

1° waves - longitudinal - travel through all medium (solid & liquid)

2° waves - transverse - travel only through solid medium.

③ Mapping plate edges and identification of tectonic plates - through seismic activity.

④ Identification of subduction zones and fault lines eg: North Anatolian fault.

⑤ Earthquakes & volcanoes help identify convergent boundaries, divergent boundaries, transform boundary etc

Earthquake early warning system

- ① The primary waves travel at a speed of 1 km/s and 2 waves = 2 s help
i.e. 1 wave covers first and about
2-3 minutes only. ~~the~~
eg. Richter scale picks up 1 wave from
- ② The early arrival gives precious
minutes of advance preparation and
emergency preparation measures.
- ③ helps identification of focus and
epicentre - which can help
investigation and preparation -
and also aid after disaster - for
relief and aid activities.

Thus the seismic waves have helped
us understand the behaviour of the
earth and enhance our preparedness
for disaster.

To use
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16. Discuss the role played by different symbols and slogans in the Indian freedom struggle. (15 Marks)

Symbols and slogans played an important role in Indian freedom struggle.

Symbols & slogans

① "Bharat Mata" - swadeshi movement
- to designate the dignity of Indians and instill nationalism.

② "Tiranga" - as a unifying factor
① unfurled at Lahore session by Nehru in 1929 - poona swadeshi declaration
(ii) unfurled by Anna Asaf Ali during Quit India movement.

③ "Atma Shakti" by Tagore - to ensure swadeshi (self reliance) and swaraj.



- ④ "Khadi" - as a challenge to foreign imports
- self sufficiency, simplicity.
- ⑤ "Inquilab Zindabad" - slogan by the revolutionaries - in ~~the~~ HSRA.
- ⑥ "Bande Mataaram" - turned into a national song overnight - during partition of Bengal.
- ⑦ "Charkha" - by Gandhi
- self sufficiency, dignity of labour.
- ⑧ "Jai Hind" - cries by Azad Hind Fauj of Netaji - to liberate India from British rule during WW II.
- ⑨ "Salt" - as a unifying symbol during civil disobedience movement, affects everyone equally.
- ⑩ "Back to the Vedas" - slogan by Dayanand Saraswati against caste & untouchability practices and for one one Aryan religion.

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① "No ^{taxation} ~~representation~~ without representation" - raised by Moderates to ensure representation of Indians in the British Govt.

Thus these symbols helped to

- (i) instill pride in Indians about Indian culture
- (ii) motivate to fight against British.
- (iii) break the myth of white superiority
- (iv) to avoid erosion of Indian culture.

and played a vital role in Indian freedom struggle.

7



17. "Being a repository of diverse cultural elements, India can create good cultural ties with different nations with real fraternity feeling". Elucidate. (15 Marks)

~~India~~ India - diversity of cultures

- unity in diversity.

- Salad bowl.

Fraternity - feeling of brotherhood.

good cultural ties with other nations

① "Sarva dharma samabhava"

- promotion of all religions

- protection of minorities.

eg: Parsis & Jews existing peacefully in India

② "Vasudhava Kutumbakam" - world as a family - values of tolerance

③. Buddhism - land of origin, ~~ca~~
- thus pursue better cultural relation with ASEAN countries

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Conna Bib



④ Environmental values -
nature as mother

to avoid exploitation - enhance
conservation - joint forest management
and global fight against climate
change.

⑤ Through cuisine & culture

- Indian cuisine influenced by
Persian, Iranian cuisine

⑥ Influence of artforms - cultural
integration.

eg: Kathak - Persian influence
establishment of cultural centres in
other countries

⑦ Yoga and ayurveda.

Yoga - universally adopted
International Yoga day
celebrated.

Can elaborate
the points



Ayurveda - World traditional medicine center established by WHO at Jamnagar, Gujarat.

Challenges

- ① poor image in oic and Arab league - muslims are seen as persecuted by majority.
- ② India listed as "country of concern" for human rights in US Religious freedom Report.
- ③ ~~Poor~~ Buddhism angle dominated by China - India unable to counter this.
- ④ poor establishment of cultural centres in other countries.
- ⑤ protest against yoga day celebration in Maldives.

India must leverage its cultural ties and forge good relations with other countries to emerge as "vishvaaguru".

Not necessary

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20. Population trends from World Population Prospects 2022 and the NFHS-5 data, present a set of opportunities and challenges. In this context discuss what should be India's policy priorities for the next decades.? (15 Marks)

The world population Prospects 2022 has predicted that India ~~has~~ will surpass China as most populous ~~world~~ nation by 2023.

opportunities

1) demographic dividend

young population > dependent population

- economic growth increase
- rise in per capita income

2) NFHS-5

Total fertility ratio - 2.1

∴ stabilised population by 2050

- reduce burden on resources
- ensure women empowerment - reduced teenage fertility.
- better care for children.

total sex ratio
female

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3) reduction in stunting, wasting & malnutrition.

4) Deprivation in various sectors reduced

cooking fuel - 16%

sanitation - 13%

5) Improvement in internet penetration
- 45% in rural areas

6) Improvement in institutional births
- 88% (NFHS-5)

Challenges

① jobless growth

② demographic disaster - unemployment, poverty, ~~star~~ hunger etc

③ world's largest malnourished population
- 16% - 200 crore

④ stunting - 32.3%
wasting - 19%
underweight - 35% } reduced but still high

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Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

Policy priorities

① ensure jobs, skill development

PM Kaushal Vikas Scheme

② tackle hidden hunger

egs fortification, pulses, millets

③ Internet penetration, fibreisation

- National Broadband mission

④ tackle poverty - through multi-faceted approach.

⑤ conduct census - for better data collection and evidence based policy making.