



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	6	8	4	15	6 1/2
2	5	9	5	16	7 1/2
3	5 1/2	10	3	17	8
4	4 1/2	11	7	18	7
5	4 1/2	12	7 1/2	19	6 1/2
6	6	13	7 1/2	20	7
7	5 1/2	14	7 1/2		
TOTAL					

Extra time - 10 min

Name

LAKSHMIPRIYA - P

Subject

GS - 1

Questions Attempted

20

Roll no

Date

EXAMINER REMARKS

GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:



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 is a recently declared only UNESCO WHS from India for Harappan culture.

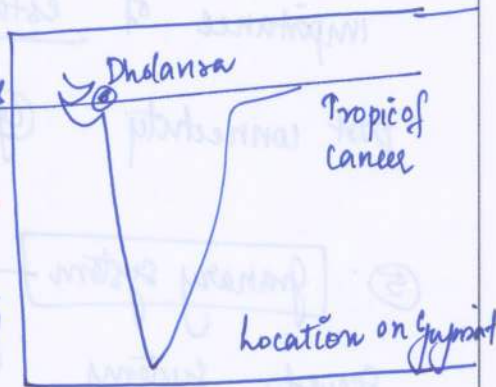
Inputs from Dholavira practices relevant in present India

- ① Importance of water management especially in water stressed/saline arid regions

② Reservoir of Dholavira

- ③ Study constructions of 'buildings built to last' of Dholavira → inspires 'Building Code' of India especially in tectonically unstable Bhuj etc

- ④ Signboards of indications at Dholavira.



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stone masonry



↳ highlight the need for language preservation
script development and its utility in making
history

④ Connectivity to Lothal - indicate the ~~establish~~
importance of establishment of trade channels and
port connectivity @ Sagarmala - port led development

⑤ Granary system - ~~indicator~~ of need for food
security systems (eg: PDS), seed preservation etc

⑥ Grid patterns of settlements → highlight
importance of urban town planning for
sustainable cities (SDG 11)

⑦ Sanitary practices : highlighting present One Health
concept

Such lessons inspire the cultural Ek Bharat
Sukshma Bharat dictum of India.

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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)

Chandrayaan-3's success in touching the moon brings India to elite list of scientific explorers into extraterrestrial spheres of influence.

Mission objectives :-

① Establishment of lander and rover on moon's surface → next step of success from Chandrayaan-1 which placed sustainable orbiter.

② Exploration of southern pole of moon - unexplored and galaxy of information.

③ Study the indicators of water - and potential for forms of life / potential to sustain life.

④ Study of rocks - to bring to light the structure.

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and composition of Earth/moon.

⑤ Return samples? - for further scientific exploration X

South pole is of particular interest because:

① Hitherto unexplored by any previous moon missions of any nations

② Solar deficient regions → hence not subjected to changes since evolutionary times ⇒ galore of information of origin of universe

③ Potential for water / ice as identified by Chandrayaan-1 and Chandrayaan-2

④ Craters of massive size: exploration of potential life forms

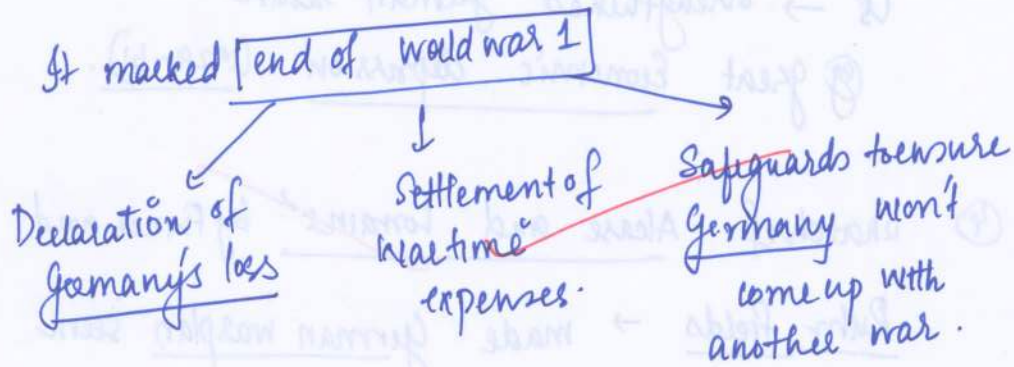
The ~~prob~~ successful mission also places scientific responsibility to vouch for 'global/common' and resist space militarization/weaponization

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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)

Treaty of Versailles was the treaty imposed on Germany by the Allied powers post the World War 1.



However it acted as cause for Second World War:-

① Inhumane and unsustainable conditions in

the war reparation to be paid: ~~led to~~

↳ "desperate times lead to desperate leaders" -
here rise of Hitler

② Burden of entire war guilt on Germany →

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humiliation led to a resolve to resist.

Hitler's Make Germany Great Again gained trust.

③ Inability of Germany to pay the debt burden:

Weakened the economies of ~~both~~ Europeans

US → strengthened German resolve.

④ Great Economic Depression (1929-31).

④ Snatch of Alsace and Lorraine by France and Ruhr Fields → made German warplan seem justifiable even in Ally eyes.

⑤ Dismembering of erstwhile Prussia - scattered ethnicities which wanted unity and supported Hitler.

Thus the Treaty of Versailles lack of

compassion created a retaliatory German nation

which led to WW2. Such a mistake was not repeated post WW2 → considerative treaties

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

Cultural traditions are indicative of value and practices due to their historical embodiment

① Cultural tradition of ~~respecting~~ 'Namaste' or touching feet of elders embody or respect to culture / elders in family.

② Tying of rakhi → indicative of brotherhood, solidarity

③ Tradition of donations } indicative of 'societal orientation of lifestyle'
Zakat in Islam Langar in Sikhism

④ ~~Tradition~~ Tradition of acceptance of plurality } value of tolerance and inclusivity
festivals language ethnicity

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⑤ Narratives like VARISHARTI → indicator of

value for women empow-
erment

However some show discriminatory values too :-

⑥

Tradition of untouchability → removal of
headgear

80% of safari

kaumacharis from

SC community

⑦ Lack of tribal awareness → Isolationist

Assimilationist

Status of 'habitual
offenders'

Strategist in
developmental
politics

Can hold
points

⑧

Thus there must be a compassionate assessment
of the cultural traditions before 'adoption as value
base'

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

Fishing industry - key component of India's push for blue economy has less potential in tropical areas compared to temperate regions.

①. Reasons for subpar development of tropical regions

Climatic patterns - uniformity of equatorial climate (daily rain) which limits biodiversity & niche formation

②. Presence of strong counter current along equatorial lines - limiting potential for shipping

③ Zone of doldrums : natural wind systems unsustainable for fishing

④ Presence of less developed economies / developing nations - fishing without high technological input

eg African coasts , Vietnam

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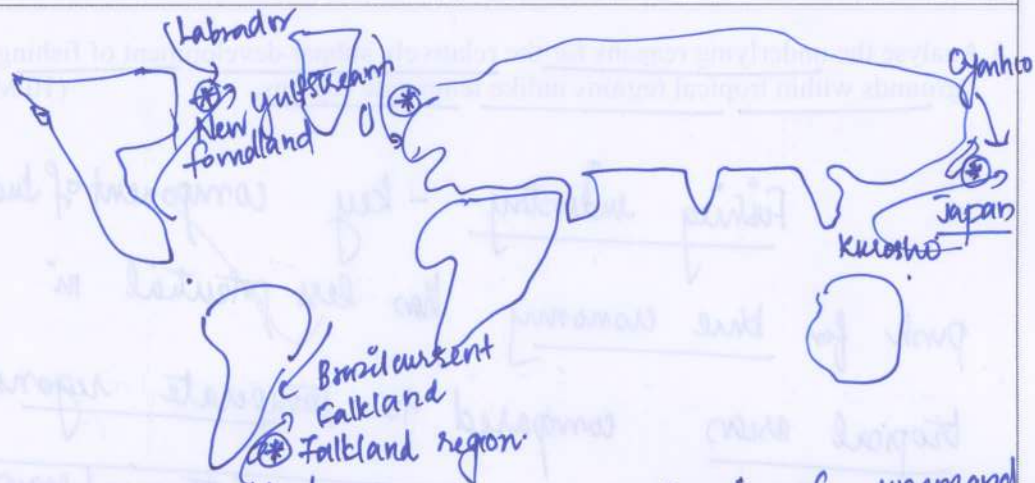


Fig. Important fishing grounds - at intermix of warm and cold currents.

In temperate regions better fishing due to: -

① ~~Natural~~ Few naturally optimal regions due to intermixing of warm and cold currents

eg Japan, Falkland, Newfoundland etc

② highly mechanised eg trawler fishing by China in East China Sea

③ Well connected markets eg European Mediterranean coast

Thus for realizing India's potential, there needs investment in infrastructure and logistics with export focus.

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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)

Swadeshi movement was launched in the backdrop of Anti Bengal partition struggle in 1905.

Agitational methods adopted

- ① Mass focus and extremist leadership : going away from prayer, petition, propaganda into active politics (constitutional)
- ② Use of boycott → social ostracization of sympathizers
eg ~~not~~ Dhobi not washing clothes of Western model.
- ③ 'Be Swadeshi, Buy Swadeshi' slogan of replacement → led to growth of Swadeshi industries
eg Bengal Chemicals (Dr Ray)
- ④ Establishment of Nationalistic education

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eg ^{Calcutta} ~~Bengal~~ national college.

⑤ Use of prabhat pheris, pamphlet distribution to spread awareness

⑥ Symbolic awakening of nationalism

eg Tilak Ganapati, Shiraji festivals

Samitis

Impact of Swadeshi

① Fixing the onus of future movements on masses → esp groundwork for HRL, Gandhian movements

Annulment of partition

② Channelising leadership - in alignment with mass imagination

eg Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai

③ Consolidating nationalism eg 'Bharat Mata' image

④ Impact on culture and traditions - revival of Indian symbols. eg Bengal school of arts, education etc

⑤ However certain symbols alienated muslims and started a communal discourse. However it marks an important phase in Indian movement

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

The Drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji highlights the drain of wealth from India to Britain in his work - Poverty and Un-British India

Mechanisms of wealth drain

- ① Utilization of Indian resources for British industrialization - without adequate/fair compensation
- ② One way trade policy of unilateral imposed exchange rates - unfavourable for India
- ③ Home charges : the payment to British officials from Indian earnings which contributes only to British GDP.

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④ "Rail development : an imperialism on

wheels :" favourable only to British expansionary

goals. $\Rightarrow$ spending Indian rupees on British pursuits

• military expenditure

⑤ Impoverization of peasantry : through

systematic oppression $\Rightarrow$ denial of basic economic

benefits and extraction of livelihoods

⑥ Revenue without assuming responsibility

eg famines of 1770s, 1870s, 1940s.

• drain of wealth
 $\rightarrow$ manuscripts
sulphures

These led to drain of wealth. It can

be said that Manchester was built on Indian

cotton and Indian cultivators were destroyed in

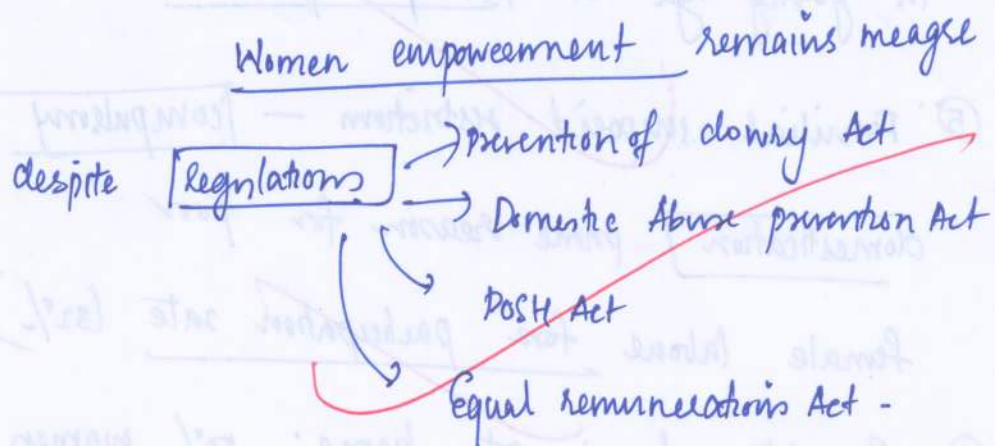
the process. The poverty rate of 21% in India is

a continued legacy of impoverishment from
British times.

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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)



Importance of reinvention of gender roles in family for women empowerment

- ① Overcoming prejudices of patriarchy: important to step into social sphere despite legislation
- ② Abuse - ~~not~~ 1/3rd of women highlight domestic abuse → severely ~~not~~ restrict any other empowerment due to fear factor
- ③ Equal gender roles in care economy of home: important to reduce the dual burden

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④ Access to opportunity - education, health etc
in young age is family dependant.

⑤ Familial imposed restriction - compulsory
domestication prime reason for poor
female labour for participation rate (32%)

⑥ Equality begins at home: 50% women
are anaemic due to lack of nutrition due to
son meta preference against girls.

It doesn't suffice to give passive/legal
rights to a person actively being discriminated.

Hence the need to start reforms at home.

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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)

Sugar industry ~~is~~ is a prominent one in India - with production rise highest globally and huge export potential.

Factors impacting location of sugar industry

① Sugarcane production regions: as a key weight losing industry locating close to cane production

eg Krishna-Kaveri basins, TN, AP etc

② Water availability → for production processing
eg Rohilkhand

③ Governmental policy support
eg Water, electricity subsidy

④ Agglomeration & geographical inertia

⑤ Labour availability



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Recent trends and changes in sugar industry location

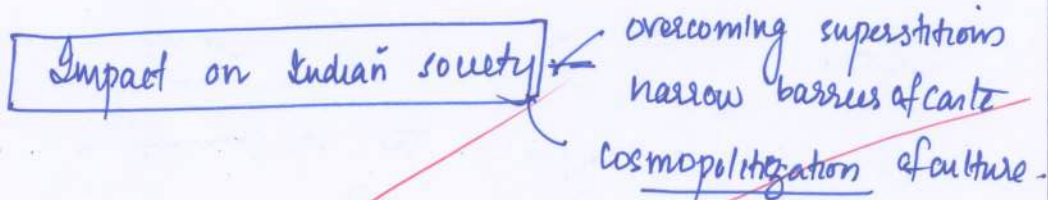
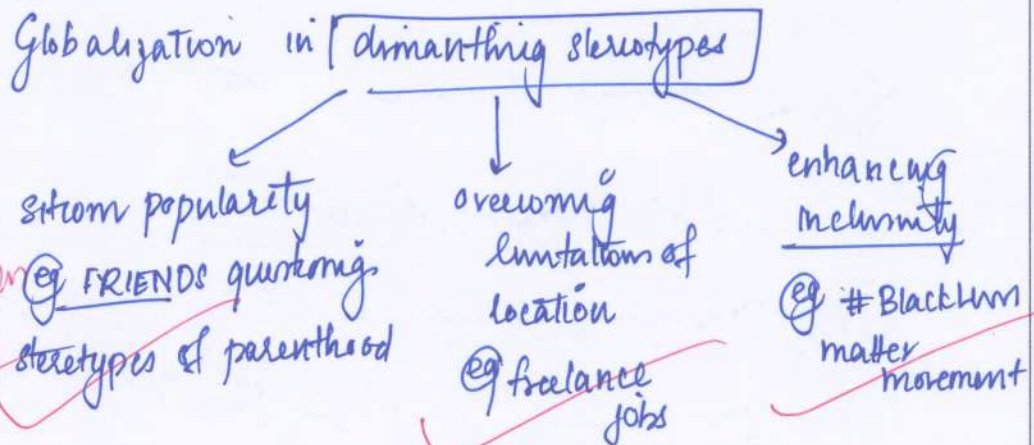
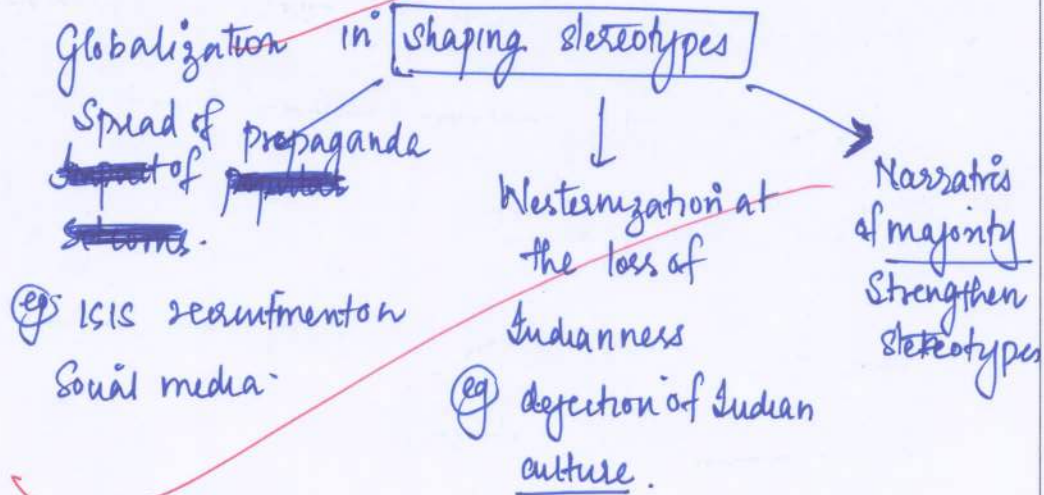
- ① ~~Culture~~ Shifting of sugarcane industries southwards due to the long crushing seasons and better quality of cane in coastal
- ② Away from alluvial plains despite soil fertility
eg Marathwada regions
- ③ Droughtification of water subsidy leading to water stress and increase in drought
eg Marathwada case study of water table reduction
- ④ Governmental support in eg FRP assurance, ~~mill~~ mill owner grievance redressal platforms etc.
- ⑤ Utility in biofuel eg ethanol blending
There is huge potential for sugar industry to contribute to India's green vision.
Brazil model of sugar industry development shall act as model.

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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)

online intro



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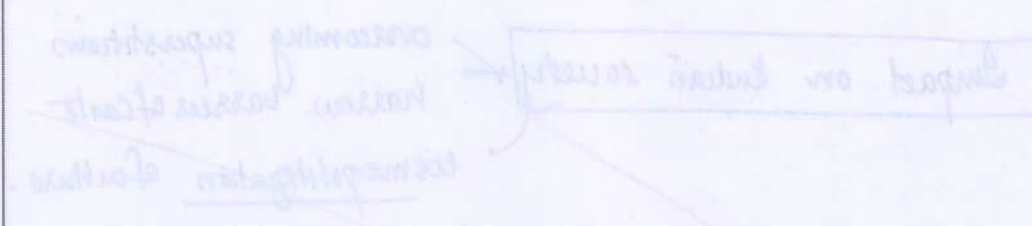
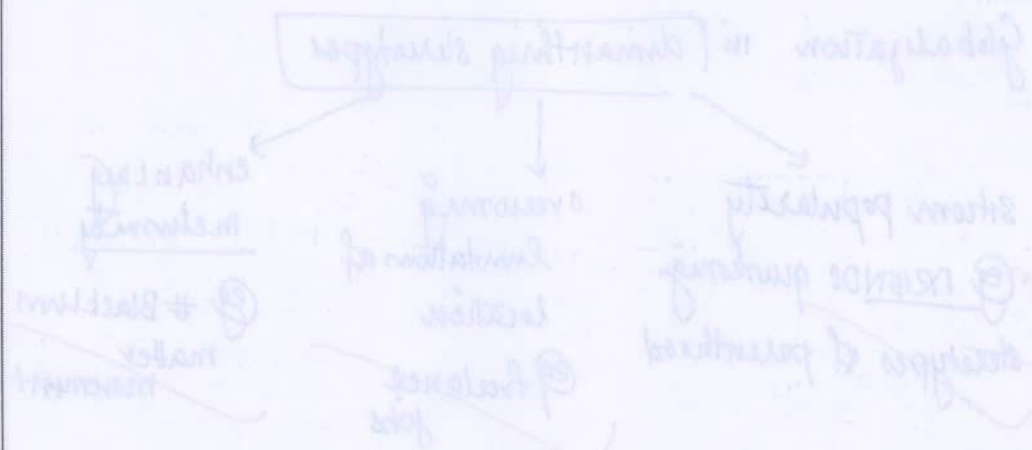
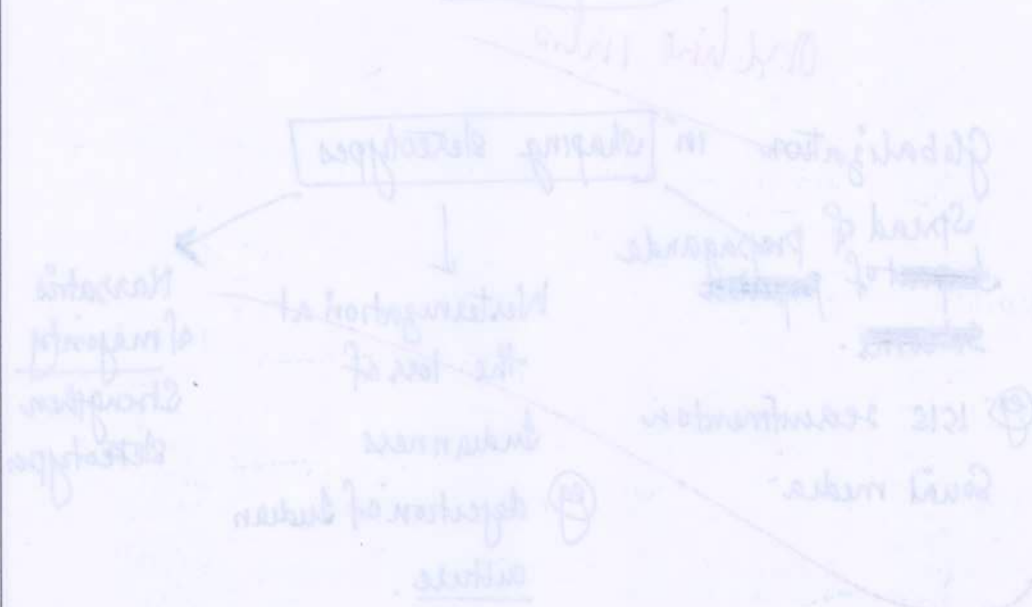
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ENLITE IAS

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10. Discuss the first role of globalisation in shaping and transforming stereotypes with reference to its impact on traditional society and culture.





11. Analyse the relative importance of Dr Ambedkar's and Mahatma Gandhi's views in dealing with caste related social issues in India. (15 Marks)

Caste refers to a unique hierarchical structure inherent in nature endemic to the Indian subcontinent. Several caste movements - to overcome systemic oppression of Dalits etc were undertaken during freedom movement led by Dr Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi:

Relative Importance of Dr Ambedkar's views in dealing with caste: -

- ①. Annihilation of caste concept: Considered it as a tool of systemic oppression and the need for total removal
- ②. Symbolic awareness generation
eg Manusmriti dahan to show the counter narrative to oppression.
- ③. Non-violent protest channel to assert self rights

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eg Mahar Satyagraha.

④ Need for organizational activity for emancipation

eg All India Scheduled Caste Federation

⑤ "Political empowerment is the first step towards true empowerment" → Stress on reservation provision on Constitution

⑥ Refused to consider their status as same as Hindus — acceptance of communal representation Del electorate (though retracted later under Gandhian pressure)

⑦ Stress on intercaste marriage — breaking free of barriers

Relative importance of Gandhian views

① Helped unifying Dalits as groups within Hinduism — maintaining unity of the group.

② Focus on behavioral changes and slow reforms by appealing to minds of higher class.

• Believed in Varanashrama dharma

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↳ moral high ground

③ Renaming 'dalits' as 'haryans' to empower their self-definition's and improve the society's empathetic attitude.

dignity of labour.

④ Focus on institutions @ Haryana Serak Sangh.

However Gandhi's model didn't vouch for annihilation of caste or inter-caste marriage as he envisioned caste as necessary separation purely based on occupation (Rig Vedic original discourse)

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Ambedkar's vision ~~intended~~ ^{intended} show the harsh realities faced by the community as an insider.
@ Choice of Buddhism because of lack of alternatives

Thus though the 2 wished for changes, Ambedkar's movement identified more to the Dalit version while Gandhian helped bridge their gap with upper caste

Practically change of heart can only lead to a real change in the society



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)

River interlinking National Perspective

Plan envisions a transfer of water surplus from the Perennial rivers of India (North Indian predominantly) to the ephemeral/seasonal rivers.

Benefits of river linking

1) Transfer of water surplus to the water deficient regions

eg) Ken-Betwa project for the drought prone Bundelkhand regions

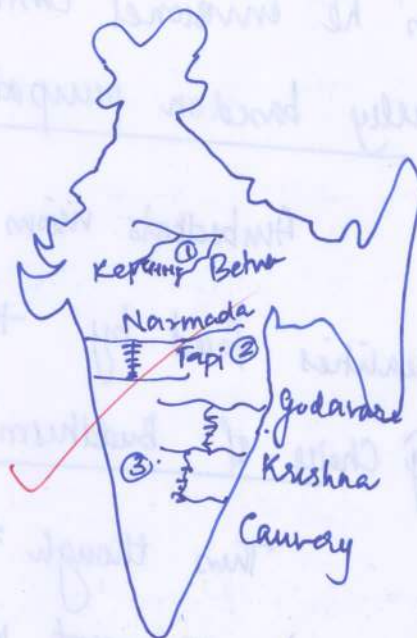


Fig: prospective plans for interlinking

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② Reduction of ~~Protection from~~ the floods in water
surplus river.

eg. Narmada → Tapi. river interlinking

③. Enabling agricultural irrigation equitability

eg. Godavari - Krishna Papikonda Lavray

Subsequent irrigation plans.

④. Allows for deeper interconnected river networks
that can facilitate the connectivity and logistics

⑤. Livelihoods secured: especially in drought prone
areas and eg. Chambal badland topography

However river interlinking is not a panacea due to
following challenges: -

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1) Affect on Biodiversity

eg Kem Betwa project impact on Panna tiger reserve.

2) Destruction of existing land use patterns

eg The agrispractices of Deccan in Godavari and Canary are widely different & subjected to

3) May lead to siltation of more river channels

4) Affect flora and fauna in the river.

ecosystem eg Mahseer of Godavari shifted

to inhospitable routes

5) May not fully satisfy flood management.

6) Difficulty due to inter State nature - federal

implication
7) Tribal livelihoods altered.

Thus there is need for a consensus

built approach, involving all stakeholders with

due EIA to fully rationalize the project

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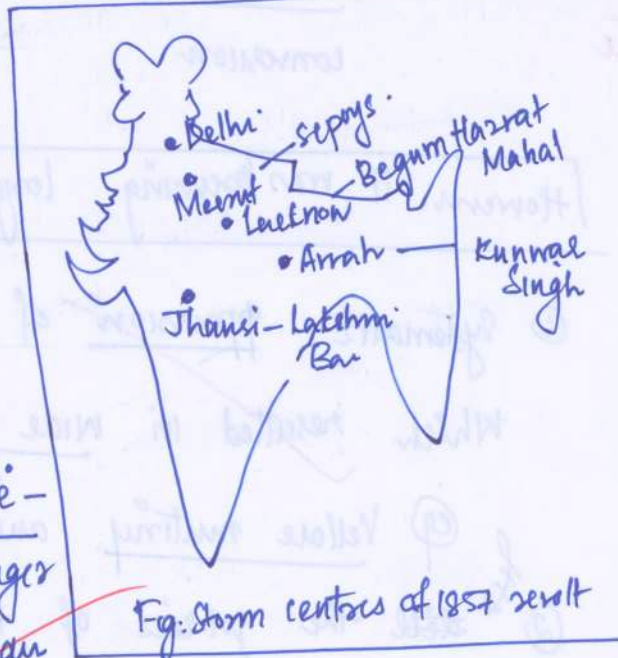


13. "The revolt of 1857 was triggered by some reasons immediately before its occurrence, but such a massive uprising was brewing long in the Indian society". Discuss. (15 Marks)

The Revolt of 1857 referred as the 1st war of Indian Independence (or Sarakar) was a massive outbreak of anti-British feelings led by Bahadur Shah Zafar (Mughal), several local leaders, Zamindars and importantly sepoys.

It was triggered by Immediate reasons:

- ① Discontentment of sepoys of Meerut camp
eg. Enfield rifle - assumed to endanger religion of both Hindus and Muslims



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② Immediate sense of unity under Mughal leadership

eg. Nana Sahib ~~to~~ declaring allegiance,
Rush to Delhi by Mughal soldiers etc

③ British policies of ~~the~~ religious reforms in
the period (1855-56)

eg General Services Enlistment Act - without
seeing religious demands.

Lex Loci Act of inheritance rights despite
conversion Doctrine of lapse

Can structure
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However it was becoming long in Indian society :-

① Systematic oppression of Indian rulers

which resulted in wide displeasure

eg Vellore mutiny and other civil uprisings

② ~~still~~ the policies of British consolidation
which created discontent

eg Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse (Thavis)



③ Religion encroachment and movements of missionaries (proselytizing) which threatened religion interests

↳ seen from Sanyasi revolt, Ahmadullah movement etc

④ Peasant oppression under Zamindari, Permanent Settlement, etc - without relaxation even amidst famines → aligned them against Britishers

⑤ Tribal realization of DIKUS into their traditions
eg Revolt of Sardar, Kankar (Santal rebellion)

⑥ Zamindars losing traditional rights.

Thus it was the resentment of these different groups that culminated in 1857 Revolt.

- Peasants
- Rulers
- Zamindars
- Religious
- Sepoys

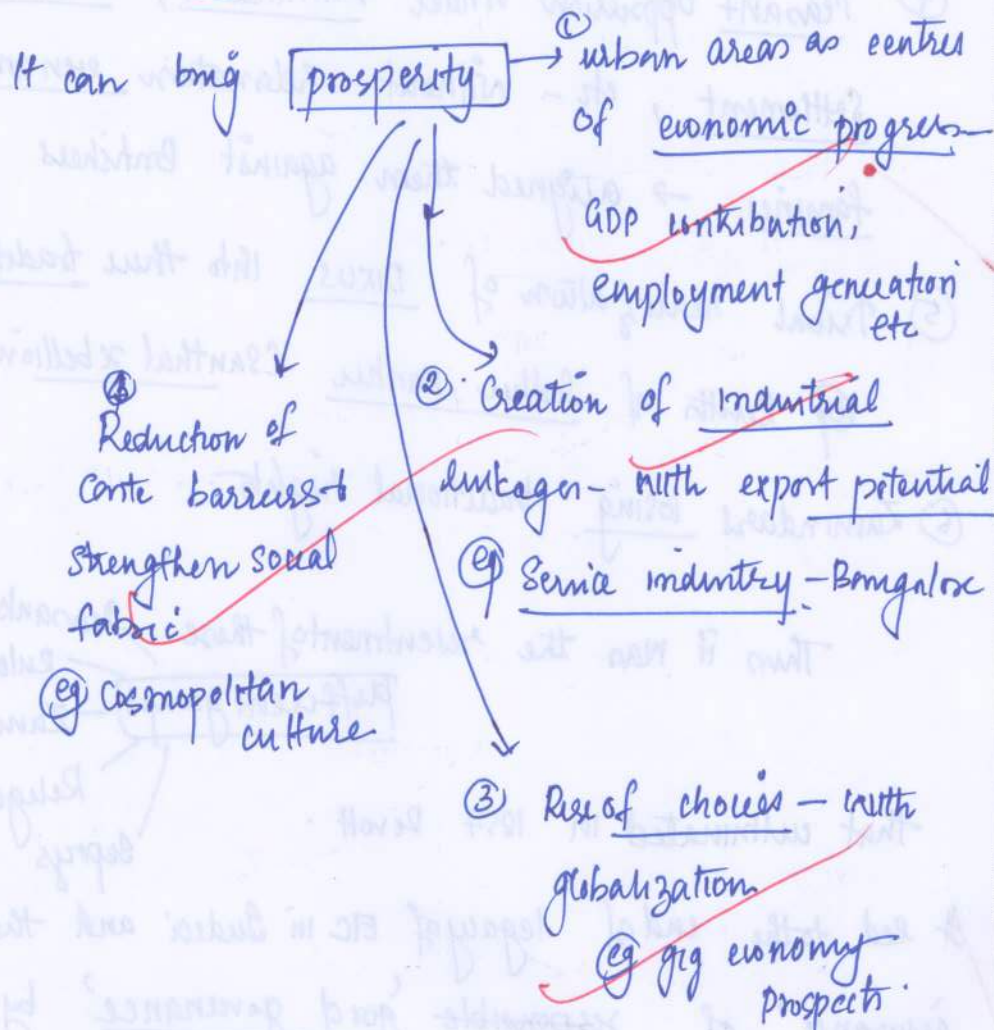
It led to the end of legacy of EIC in India and the assurance of responsible 'good governance' by British Queen - Govt of India Act 1858.

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

Rapid Urbanization of India is bound to bring 40% of Indian population to urban centres by 2040 (NITI Aayog)



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However it has potential to destroy social fabric

- ① Marginal men concept of urbanization: bringing economic vulnerability to the man isolated in society
- ② Sprout of squalor settlements, slums etc - affect dignity of individuals
- ③ Rising urban crimes → slum concentrated areas (eg: Bombay underworld) or white collar frauds (eg: Satyam Scandal)
- ④ Ruralization of women and elderly: with male urban migration → feminization of agriculture
- ⑤ Issue of sanitation, etc in health access, equitability in urban areas
- ⑥ Changing nature of family eg divorce, live in relationships, lesbian acceptance -

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It shouldn't be at the cost of loss of social fabric. Hence there is need for :-

① Inclusivity

② Capabilities approach of urbanization

③ Strengthening minimal infrastructure

@ AMRUT, Smart Cities etc

money

④ Social cohesion management : through building long term partnerships

⑤ Slum development

The focus can be on strengthening

urban-rural connectivity and strengthening

rural

@ PURA

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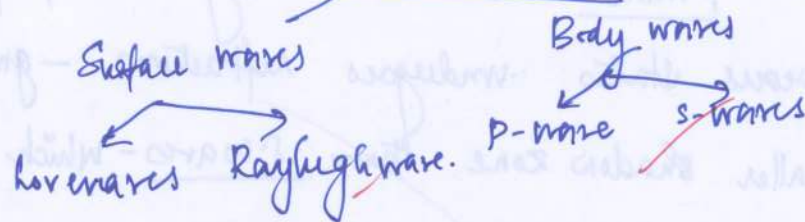


15. Examine the role of different earthquake waves in probing earth's interior and also elaborate on their contribution to earthquake early warning systems globally.

(15 Marks)

Earthquake waves / Seismic waves are released when the pressure on a rock system exceeds its critical elastic limit and the ~~kin~~ potential energy gets converted to kinetic.

They can be of different types



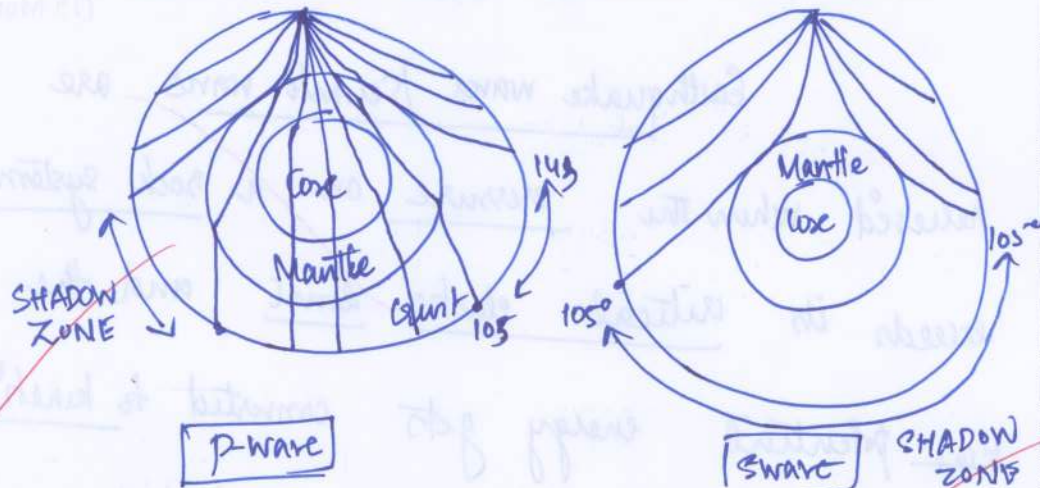
Role in probing Earth's interior

1) Act as an indirect source to determining the composition of Earth's interior

(egs identification of type of rock beneath)

2) Exploration of the structure of the Earth was done by observing SHADOW ZONE of p and s-waves.

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The p waves which travel through solid, liquid and gaseous states undergoes refractions - gives a smaller shadow zone than s waves - which can't permeate the molten liquid magma layer.

Led to identification of }
crust - solid
magma - molten
inner core - solid

- 3) Helps identification of zones of discontinuity
eg Mohorovicic discontinuity.
- 4) Identification of intrusive volcanic structures
eg Phacolith, Lopolith etc.

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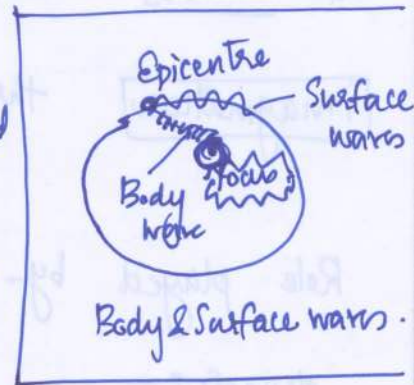


Contribution to Earthquake Early Warning System

- ① - The travel of body waves (less destructive) from point of origin (focus) helps EWS system.

Time gap b/w arrival of P waves & Surface waves

- ② Tracing the strength of Surface waves - intensity and magnitude (Richter & Mercalli's scale) helps mitigate the impact with better preparedness.



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- ③ Enables identification of potential volcanic eruptions eg Krakatoa case.

④ The above steps are key to mitigating disastrous impact of Earthquakes along with NDMA guidelines and Sendai framework.



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

The Indian freedom struggle was essentially a mass movement and the potential of masses were realized ~~there~~ by capturing their imagination through symbols and slogans.

Role played by symbols and slogans in Indian struggle: -

- ① Capturing the imagination of the intellectuals in the early Moderate phase
eg terms like 'DRAIN theory'; 'UnBritish rule' introduced by Dadabai Naoroji
- ② Moderate resorting to 'no taxation without representation' slogan of American revolution during struggle for constitutional reforms

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③ ~~It~~ Utility in scaring British with Indian nationalistic spirit

eg Symbols → Ganpati, Dussehra utilized by Balgangadhar Tilak during ~~anti~~ Swadeshi movement

Bharat
mata

④ Establishment of solidarity among masses

eg Symbols → tying rachis between Hindus and Muslims during Anti Partition (Bengal - 1905) showing united Indian spirit

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⑤ Spread of information (awareness)

eg Prabhat phanis using NCM movement

⑥ Gandhian symbols identified with the principles of satyagraha, self reliance etc

eg Chacka: self sewn dress replacing Western

⑦ Associations and their symbols :

eg Sickle and Hammer of Communist party representing workers and peasants



⑧ Inspirational quotes that inspired mass movements eg "Inquilab Hindabad" among the revolutionaries — Bhagat Singh

⑨ Poems and phrases — helped spread of agenda, inspire nationalistic spirit
eg Lalchand Fatak's poems:

⑩ Gandhi's ultimate call to action — "Do or Die"
the slogan that gave veto to all kinds of resistance to British Brute force

However symbols sometimes alienated muslims (eg: Ganpati festival) and slogans inspired violence and partition (eg: Pakistan — call to action)

Still ~~they help and~~ However they have sustained in minds of Indian — like the image of BHARAT MATA (Abanindranath Tagore).

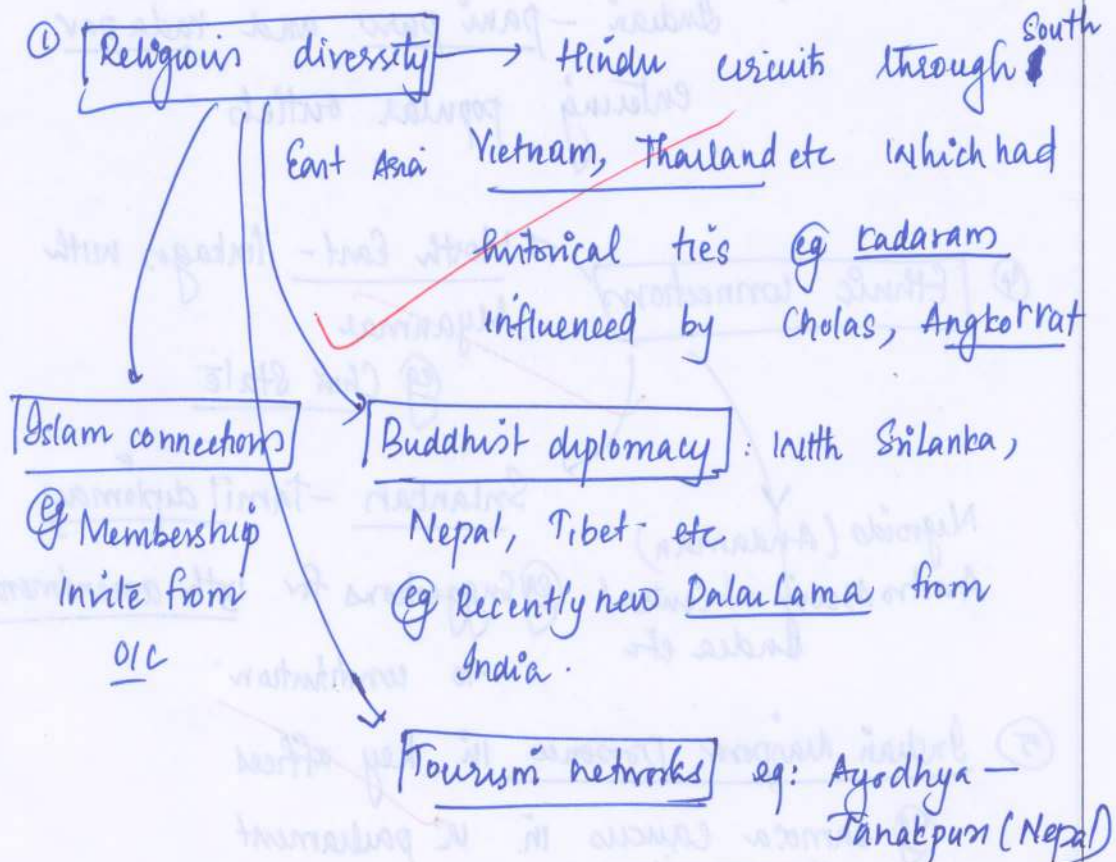
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17. "Being a repository of diverse cultural elements, India can create good cultural ties with different nations with real fraternity feeling". Elucidate. (15 Marks)

The diverse cultural aspects of India places it as a unique potential to exploit it in cultural diplomacy. The soft power track ranks India as prominent in its utility

Potential for good cultural ties :-



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② Language → British legacy of English connecting
Commonwealth fraternity

Uniqueness of dravidian cultures
inspiring global attention

③ Cuisine → popularity of Indian chai as
alternative to western coffee

Indian - pani puri and rada par
entering popular outlets

④ Ethnic connections → North East - linkages with
Myanmar
eg Chin State

Negroids (Andaman)
Australo Asiatic at Central
India etc

Sri Lanka - Tamil diplomacy

eg Suggestions for 13th amendment
to constitution

⑤ Indian diaspora presence in key offices
eg Samosa caucus in US parliament

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⑥ The success party of RRR and elephant

rehmperie at Oscars also highlight the

growing acceptance of Indian cultural symbols

⑦ Music in 'Naatu naatu' song - wide popularity

⑦ Environmental association with Bhutar

This enables the true spirit of vasudeiva

kudumba kom, which is central to India's

G20 vision as well.

• Yoga
• Ayurveda.

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18. Explain the origin and characteristics of tropical cyclones. Discuss the impact of climate change on the occurrence of tropical cyclones in Indian subcontinent.

(15 Marks)

Tropical cyclones refers to the cyclones that are formed in the tropics ($30^{\circ}\text{N} - 30^{\circ}\text{S}$) and influence the climate (rainfall, wind) etc

Origin of tropical cyclones

originate

1) Over water bodies

with sufficient temperature

$> 28^{\circ}\text{C}$ (in tropics usually)

2) Creation of low pressure system

3) Reduced vertical wind shear

4) Impact of Coriolis force on circulation of wind

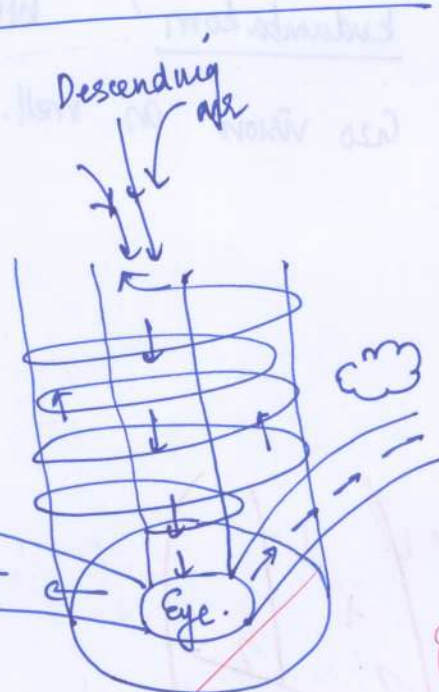


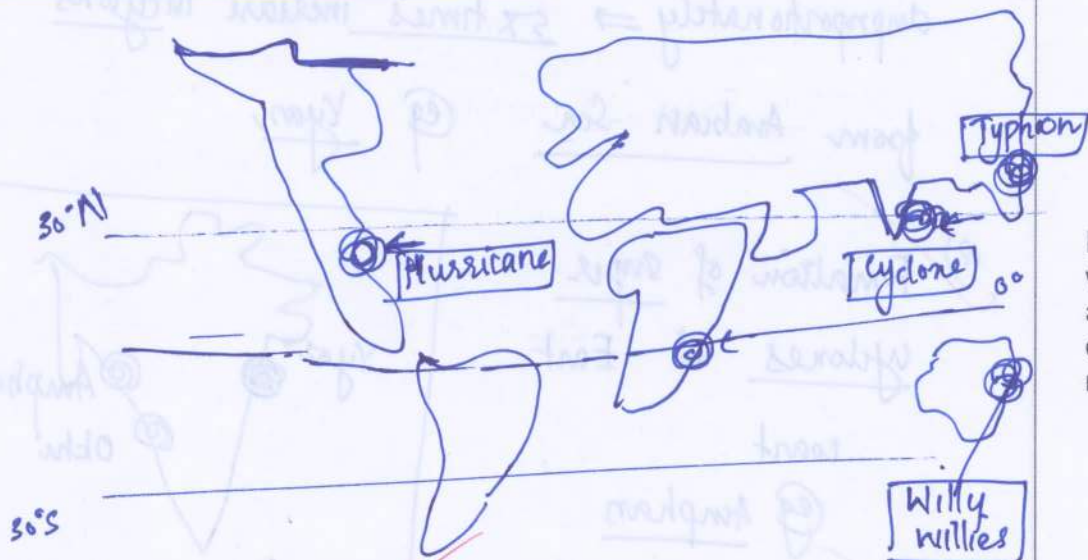
Fig: tropical cyclone

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Characteristics

- 1) Always originate on water bodies.
- 2) Usually travel from East → West driven by impact of tropical easterlies.



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Fig: Tropical cyclones prone regions and names called to address

- 3) Eastern margin of continents more prone to disasters impacts of cyclones
- 4) Rotate anticlockwise in NH and clockwise in southern Hemisphere

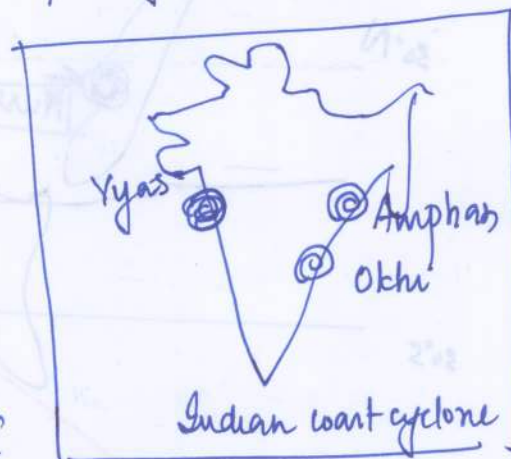


5) Eye of relative calm (HP) system

Impact of climate change on occurrence of tropical cyclones in Indian subcontinent

1) Climate change $\rightarrow$ heating up of Arabian Sea disproportionately $\Rightarrow$ 5x times increase in cyclons from Arabian Sea @ Vyas,

2) Formation of super cyclones in East coast @ Amphan



3) Increased frequency of disasters caused @ 8 times increase in 2010-2020 compared to previous decade

4) Increased vulnerability - due to overpopulous cities @ Mum
This mandates concerted action following NDMA Guidelines (eg: cyclone shelters in Odisha).

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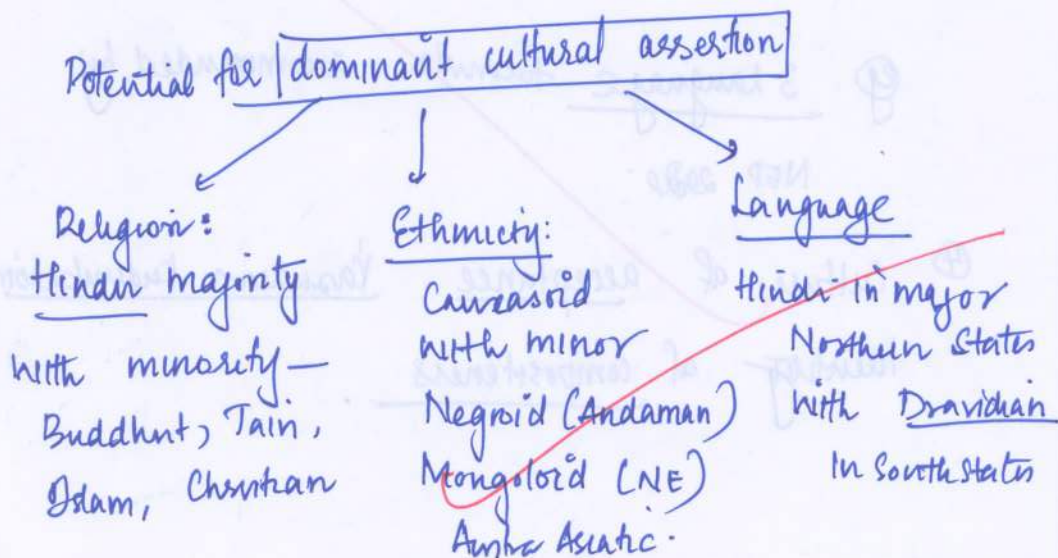


19. In the context of plurality of different cultures, explain what you understand by the term "dominant culture". Numerically speaking one can see different cultural elements which can act as "dominant culture" in India. But still India has largely thrived as a multicultural society without getting assimilated to the "dominant culture". Assess the various factors which can account for this. (15 Marks)

Pluralistic tradition of India highlight an coexistence of difference, with mutual tolerance despite differences @ religious, ethnic.

Dominant culture highlight the tendency of one of these identities - often that of the majority taking the central stand in definitions of culture.

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Reasons for India acting as multicultural society

① History of coexistence : from times of ancient

eg Ashoka 'Dhamma', Akbar Din-e-Ilahi

transcending religion definitions

② Lessons from past : eg violence and memory of partition ensuing peace.

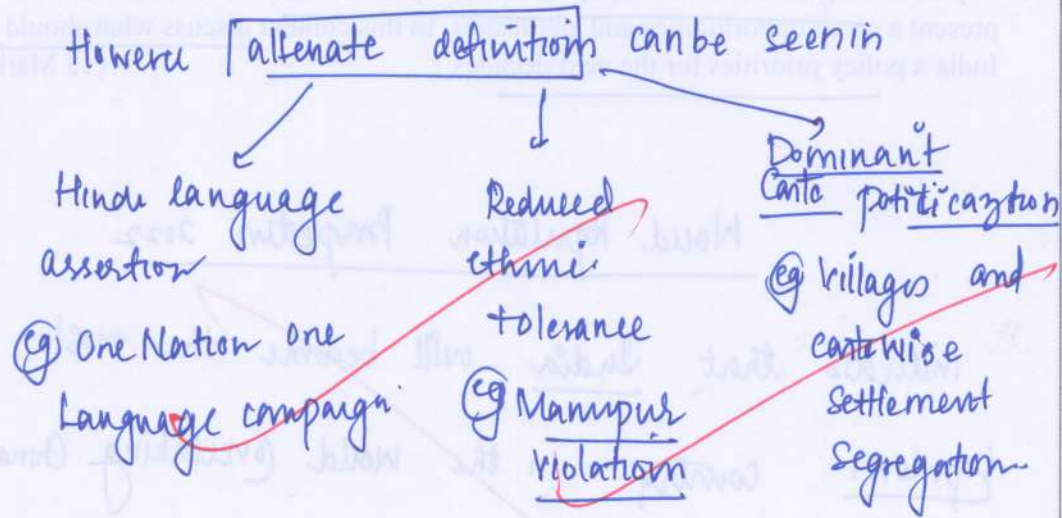
③ Consensus on multi-definitions by committees

eg 3 language formula recommended by

NEP 2020.

④ Culture of acceptance 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'
identity of compositeness.

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For this to overcome, there is need for

- 1) Adherence to constitutionalism eg abeying violence (fundamental duty)
- 2) Preservation of tolerant politics :
eg ECI declaring hate speech as corrupt practice
- 3) Check on new modes of information transfer
eg Social media - ISIS recruitment

This can help in India assuming

VISHWADEVU - a model for the global arena

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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)

World Population Prospects 2022

indicate that India will become the most populous country in the world (overtaking China) by 2027 population of 140+ crore strong.

They provide a set of opportunities

Demographic dividend till 2047: youth population of high working age group

Less dependency: hence high potential for GDP growth

Better development indicators.

But

challenges

Poor stalling (<5% of economy)

Informal economy (~90%) without social security

Biases

Rural-Urban

Gender gaps (FLFPR: 32%)

Socio-economic issues

[Oxfam report: Survival of Richest: 1% own 60% resources]

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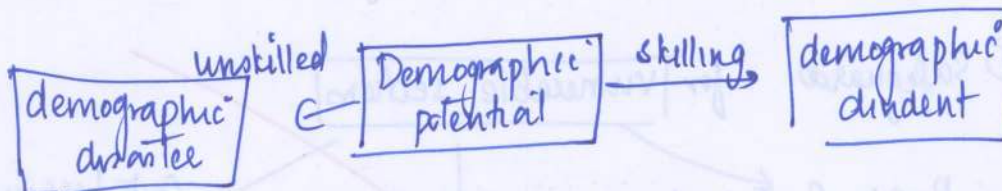
In this context demography potential can be extracted through careful policy alignment.

Policy priorities for next decade :-

~~In the face of~~
~~It also presents~~

unique challenges

① Skilling of workforce :- considering



② Formalization of economy [e.g. PM-FME model]

to boost social security

③ Adequate focus on infrastructure → health

e.g. PHC - 1/3rd of health budget

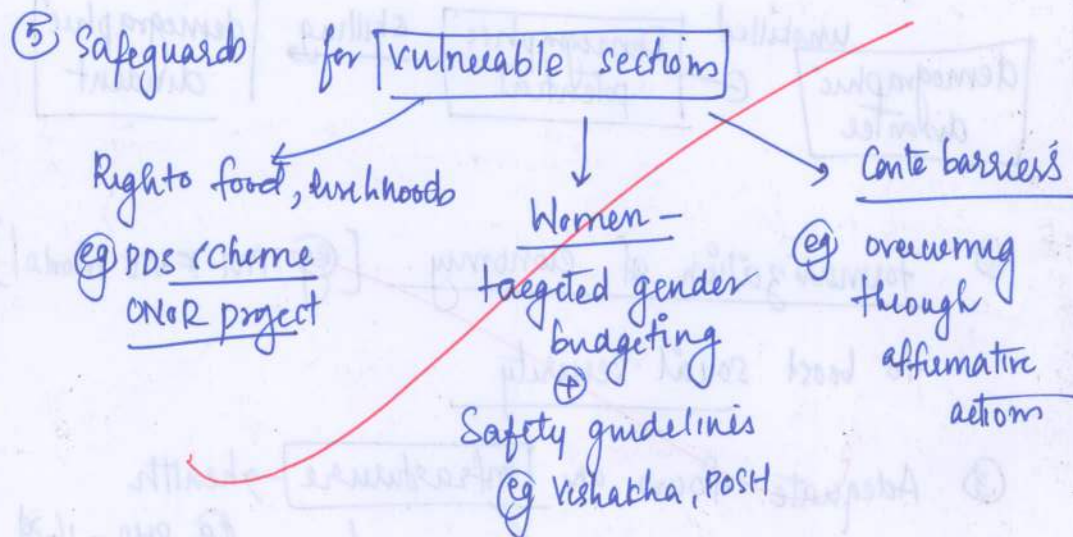
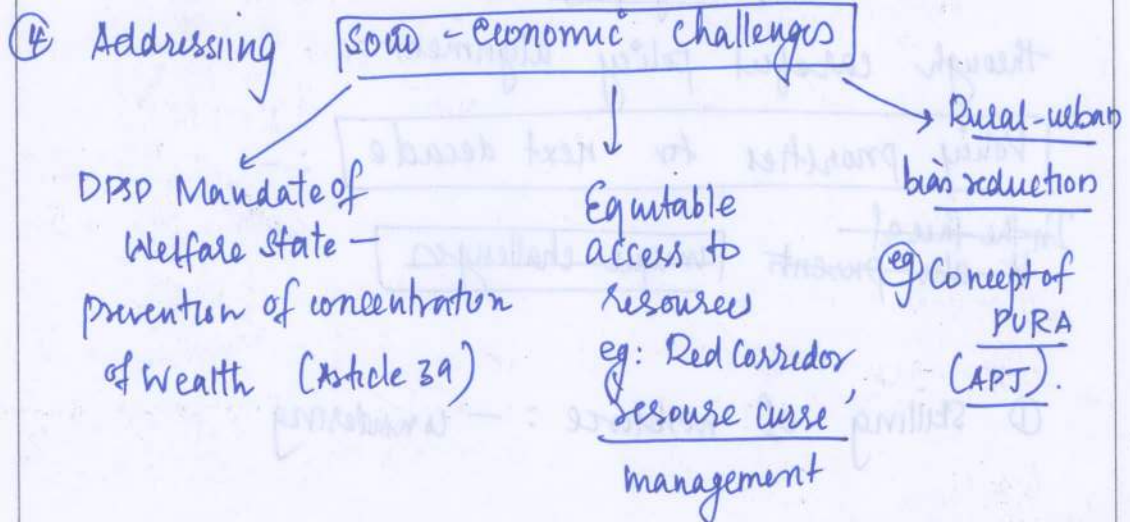
connectivity
e.g. PM-GatiShakti
Yojana to get
multiplier effect

education:
per NEP 2020 guidelines :-
6% of National GDP

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India's



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Such steps will ensure the potential to be a developed country by 2050 (with 5th largest economy)