

# **GS SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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## **IAS TOPPER'S**

## **TEST COPY**

## **KALLAM SRIKANTH REDDY**

**AIR - 801**

**(CSE 2022)**

## **GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL**

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## GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT question divided in Two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, three are to be attempted choosing at least one question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

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1. Invigilator's Signature

*[Signature]*

2. Invigilator's Signature

*[Signature]*  
*Robert Loelke*

Name Kallam Snikanth Reddy

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature K. Snikanth Reddy

GS SCORE

REMARKS

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## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

(10 × 5 = 50)

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

- Influence of demographic factors on population distribution.
- Scope and challenges in fish processing industry in India.
- What is National Agriculture Market (NAM)? What precautions need to be taken for successful implementation of NAM?
- Scope and significance of food processing industry in India. Also discuss the challenges of this industry.
- Discuss the urban sprawls in India.

Q.1(a)

Population distribution depends on social, political, economic and demographic factors.

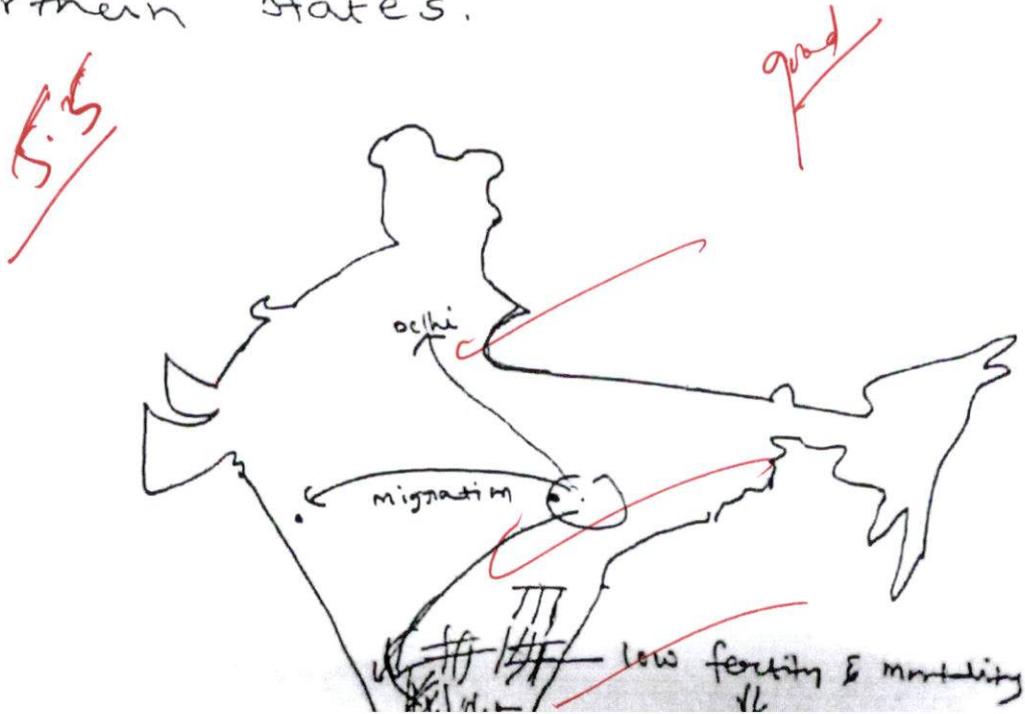
Demographic factors like age, sex, fertility, mortality, migration, longevity etc. influences the population distribution.

- Migration :-

Migration both intra-state and inter-state influence the population distribution pattern of both source and destination regions.

For example, the industrial developing regions like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu receiving migrated people from Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal. These causing changes in Sex ratio of the both destination and source states Because most of these migrants are male members.

\* Fertility and mortality :- due to better health ~~conditions~~ facilities and socio-economic conditions in southern states, the ~~fertility~~ total replacement fertility level 2.1 is reached and low population ~~level~~ growth and more aged people presents in contrast to northern states.



Q1 (b).

India has rich sources of fish production and it has huge potential for fish processing industry.

### \* scope of fish processing industry

*Itm could have been better*

1) India is the second largest producer of fisheries in the world. Annual production: 11.4 million tonnes. + This sector provides 11% of GDP and 15% of agricultural GDP.

2) production of various varieties like prawn, shrimp, Kora meenu etc.

*General point*

3) Government efforts to increase production: Blue revolution target of 15 million tonnes by 2022

# Recent set up of fisheries and Aqua-culture Infrastructure development fund. with 7,052 crore corpus.

4) ~~Recent~~ scheme of PM SAMPADA scheme to encourage fish processing etc.

*Could have added more arguments*

### \* challenges

1) Poor infrastructure facilities like cold chain transportation facilities.

- 2) issues of sanitary and photosanitary issues
- 3) poor skills of the coastal communities in the

Processing industry.

- 4) Lack of capital availability to the coastal communities due to they lack collateral to establish processing facilities etc

It is the time to realise the full potential fish processing industry to achieve the great intention of blue revolution i.e, increase the income of coastal communities.

4.5

~~Content~~ structure is good. You have to add more points to fetch good marks. Try to be more specific in your answers

Q 100)

e-NAM or National Agricultural market is the electronic market at national level by connecting all the physical mandis of the country.

e-NAM is the virtual platform ~~with~~ backed by physical platforms. It helps to:

- provide remunerative price to farmers
- Made available of the suitable variety / bulk product to the businessmen / buyers.

*explain more*

Steps needed to successful implementation:

- Remove the barriers of multiple licences in various states for smooth transport of agricultural products purchased through e-NAM platforms
- Eliminate the APMC strict regulations.
- Better market information to the farmers about price ranges.
- Infrastructure developments like warehouses, cold storage facilities, freeze facility vehicles etc

- Eliminate the Intermediaries / middle men in the process.
- Digital education to the farmers
- Regular price updates on Kisan TV and registered mobiles etc.

! These all steps helps to achieve the success of e-NAM initiative.

4 Draw some block diagrams

Q1 (c)

Food processing refers to the manufacturing of food from raw ingredients or change of form of existing food by value addition.

*Rate can be better*

### \* Scope and Significance of food processing Industry

- Presence of 46 out of 60 types of soils and agro-climates. Supports various types of crops.
- India is the top position in various types of fruits, vegetables & crops.
- Increase in nuclear families, urbanization, bachelor life style etc. *good*
- Presence of vast culture and regional cuisines
- International markets like West Asia and South-East Asia.
- Food processing Industry contributes 14% of ~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~manufacturing~~ GDP and 6% of Industrial Inputs.
- Helps in employment generation
- decreases food wastage and provides food and nutritional security.

- Government efforts like PM SAMPAADA yojana, mega food parks etc. supports this industry.

## challenges

- Sanitary and phytosanitary issues.
- ~~supply~~ ~~side~~ bottlenecks like fragmented land holdings causes not availability of uniform products and bulk products.
- Lack of skilled people.
- Poor credit facilities
- Infrastructure bottlenecks e.g. cold storages etc

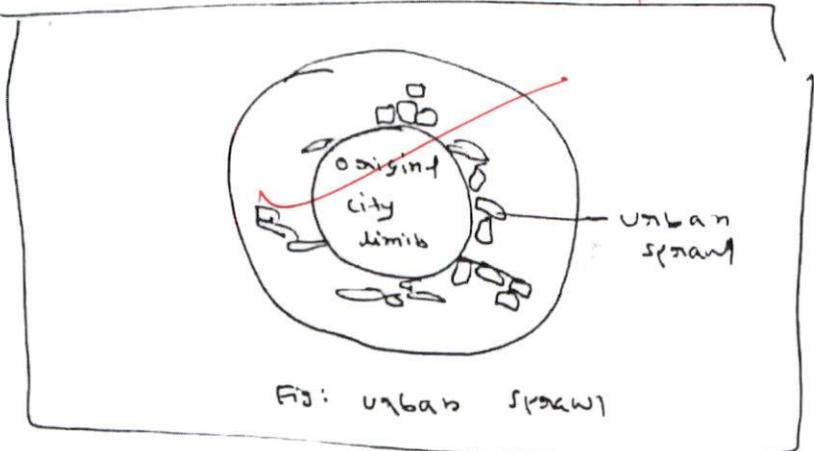
arguments are general

Food processing industry has huge potential to overcome these challenges helps to achieve double farmers income by 2022.

Q (ce)

Urban Sprawl

Extension of city build-up area along the margin due to increase in transportation facilities. Sprawl refers to the disproportionate growth. Eg: Delhi - Gurgaon.



Characteristics of urban sprawl

3.8

- Disproportionate growth outside the city along margin
- Low population density
- Depends on private transportation to reach city centre.
- High cost of living
- It act as barrier in the future urban planning.
- Administration is difficult because complex class structure & unavailability of basic facilities

Remarks

*Insufficient content*

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What do you understand by Zero Budget Natural Farming? Discuss the various components, benefits and challenges of ZBNF. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the salient features of FAME-2 scheme. How will it help to improve charging infrastructure? What steps under this scheme are being taken to make electric vehicles more affordable? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the need of introducing solar manufacturing policy in India. (200 Words) (15)

Q2(a)

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) as the name suggests it is the practice of farming without investing any money to purchase inputs for farming and use of naturally available inputs in and around the farm-land.

Components of ZBNF

ZBNF has mainly 4 components:

- 1) Jaewamitra, Under this cow dung and its urine, pulses powder/flour, soil, etc. are mixed and applies to cultivated land. It is not a fertilizer of the farm bund.

2) Beejamitra, in this cow dung and its urine, soil of the farm land, lime etc. mixed and treated with seeds before sowing.

3) Mulching, are cover of the plants with dry foliage or fallen leaves to conserve soil moisture along the roots.

4) Waapasha, it is also same like mulching to improve air - ~~water~~ moisture balance in the soil.

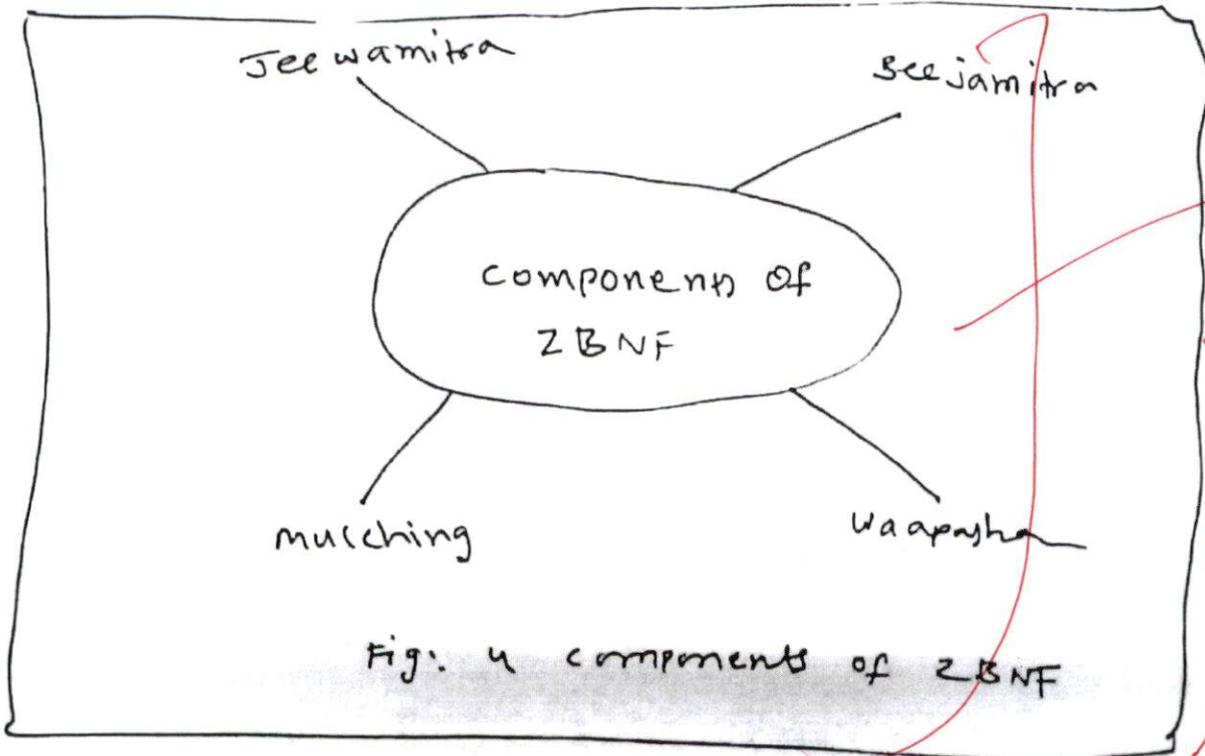
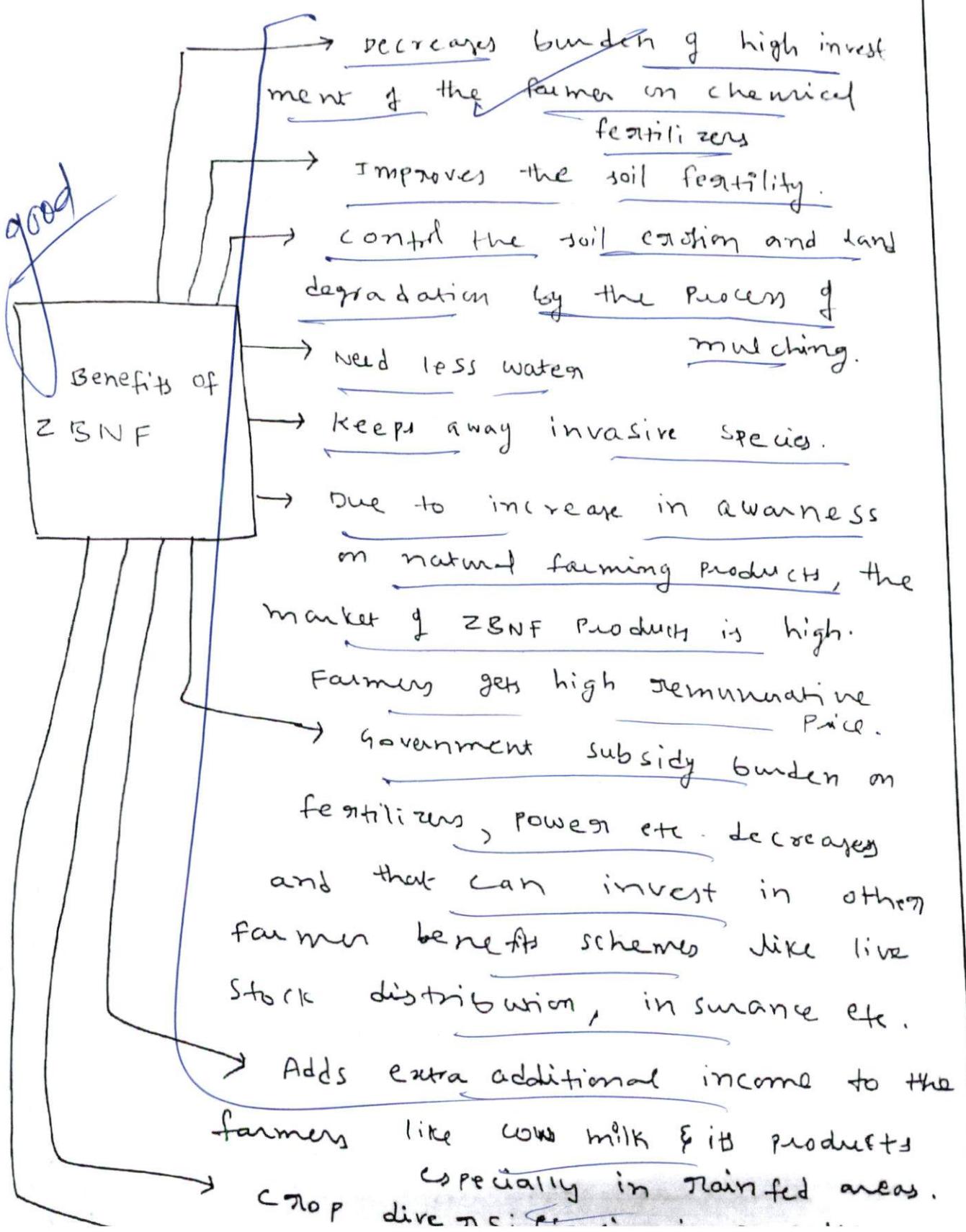


Fig. 4 components of ZBNF

No need to draw later if you have already explained

Rather you can draw the start



### Challenges of ZBNF

- ZBNF ~~is~~ in real terms is not zero investment. There is need to invest on desi-cow maintenance (it gives less milk) and labour charges for Jeevamitra and Beejamitra.
- For small farmers maintaining cow is the economic burden.
- more over, land is used for chemical fertilizers for past years and now shifting to natural farming is difficult and not know if it response well or not.
- Lack of awareness and acceptance problems exists
- Low productivity.
- The products from ZBNF are small in size. Hence, may get less preference in market etc.

There is no doubt that ZBNF has huge potential and they outweigh challenges. The need is support farmers to shift slowly as Andhra Pradesh government doing to realize its full potential in the long run.

Q 2(b)

## FAME-2 scheme

Fastest Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and electric vehicles (FAME-2) is the extension of FAME-1 (1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015 - 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019) and part of National electric mobility mission plan. It aims to fastest adoption and increase use of electric and hybrid vehicles in India.

## Silent features

- FAME-II has the outlay of 10,000 crore in next 3 years. from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.
- Under this incentives will given to 3-wheeler and 4-wheelers in public transportation purpose to both public sector and private players.
- Incentive to 2-wheelers are provided for Individual uses.

- To encourage and support advanced technologies, incentives are provided only to use lithium-ion batteries and other high technologies in vehicles.

### Charging Infrastructure

- Under the scheme, 2700 charging stations will establish.
- covers all state capital, hill areas, major cities, smart cities, etc.
- Made charging facilities available in 3 km x 3 km regions.
- Extend in all national highways and establish charging facilities within 25 km gap on both sides of highway.

### Steps taken

- Encouraging different stakeholders like urban ministry, heavy industry ministry, ministry of road transport & highways, state governments, NITI Aayog to make the process smooth in the success of FAME scheme.

- major focus to establish charging infrastructure and lithium ion battery manufacturing units in India to lessen the dependence on imports.
- Incentives to electric buyers of below 9 crore, cars of below 15 lakhs and two-wheelers below 1.5 lakh. Therefore, it help more economic people to afford and adopt electric vehicles.

thus, the FAME scheme helps to environment friendly mobility on Indian roads, the need of the hour is better implementation of scheme with coordination between different stakeholders & with awareness among people to shift from oil based vehicles.

8:5

good attempt

B 2 (c)

India targeted 100 GW of solar energy production capacity by 2022 under national solar mission.

Achieved 8 fold jump from 2,650 MW in 2014 to 28.18 GW in 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019. But flip-

side there are bottlenecks in solar manufacturing.

Intro  
good

- High dependence on imports

In solar manufacturing equipment India depends 92.13% on imports and in this 89% on china only.

- Poor manufacturing base

Indigenous manufacturing units are only have facilities of assembly of photovoltaic plates, wafers etc. but don't have strong manufacturing units.

- High cost of capital availability to establish manufacturing units and cheap availability

Remarks

of inputs motivating manufactures to imports  
equipment and assemblage them.

- Governments efforts like domestic content  
requirement are faced opposition in  
world trade organization dispute resolution  
mechanism.

Hence our solar manufacturing base  
is is poor. But there is huge potential  
of this sector:

- Job creation: this sector can create  
50,000 direct and 1,25,000 indirect jobs.
- saves foreign exchange by less dependent on  
imports.
- Can achieve government target of 100 GW.
- India is playing leading role in International  
solar alliance. This good will helps to capture  
new markets like Africa, southeast Asia and  
Latin America.

These all showing path | stressing the  
need for introducing solar manufacturing  
Policy.

way forward :-

- Frame the national solar manufacturing  
policy in the manner of national automobile  
policy. as we did earlier Automobile policy made  
India as one of the leading player in  
Auto Industry.

- Give preference in procurement of domestic units and it not ~~is~~ violates WTO rules.
- Follow China's approach like champion in the solar manufacturing units with special targets.

g  
 Good attempt

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Urban morphology of cities in India shows dual structure. It is either blending of indigenous features and Western-style structure or hybridized European features. Illustrate. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) "India's 60% of farmers depend upon rainfed agriculture which is largely impacted by global phenomenon such as El-Nino effect." Critically evaluate overdependence of Indian farmers on monsoon. Examine the policy bias against rainfed agriculture with reference to rainfed agriculture atlas released by Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) Network. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Strategy for the rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in India is based on providing good quality, affordable housing for the poor on the marginal areas of city region. Share your views on viability and effectiveness of this approach. (Self) (200 Words) (15)

Q3 (a).

Urban morphology refers to the study of structure, size, pattern, spatial arrangement, demography of the city and evolution of the all the factors over a period of time.

Urban morphology of Indian cities shows dual structure. Some cities have indigenous features and some are western-style and are hybridized morphology.

Cities with Indigenous Style

- These are the cities developed from 'Bazaar model'

cities.

- In these cities, the central place is the Bazaar or temple lies.
- Surrounding to Bazaar / temple, the upper caste people like priests, artisans resides.
- Next to them, lower caste / untouchables resides.
- Example: Varanasi, Madurai, Kanchipuram, Patna (based on caste); In medieval period based on clan, same type cities established.

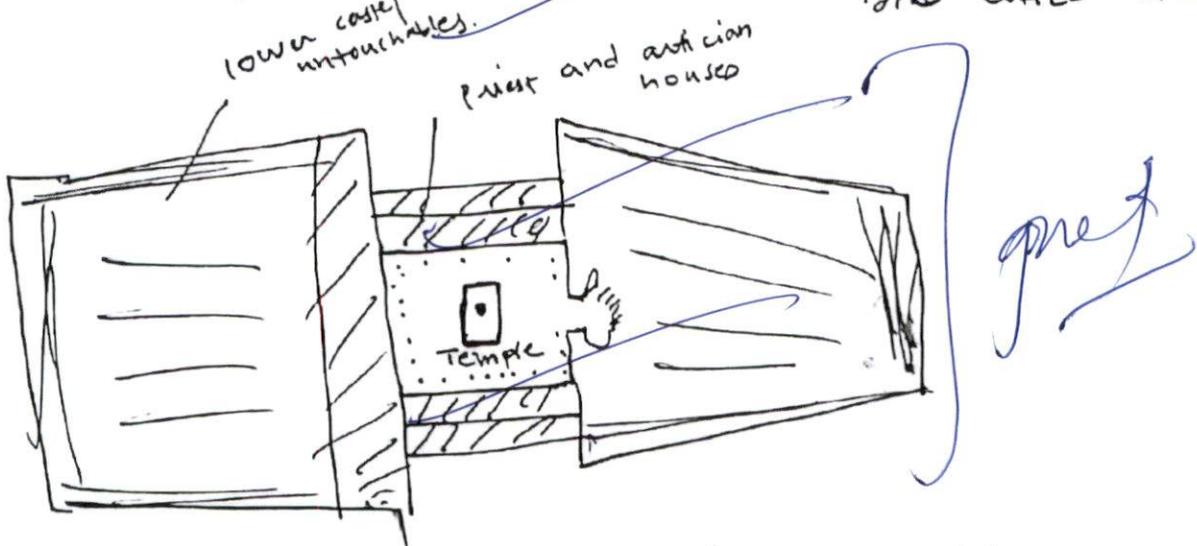


Fig: Indigenous style / Bazaar model Indian city

Cities with western style

- These cities developed at the time of British rule. Also called as port based cities.

- In this type, victorian type of cities developed. fort developed at the centre of the city and based on race, the city division occurred.
- In front of the fort, vast empty place presents. It is due to the view of ~~enemy~~ enemy forces entering into the fort at the time of attack.
- High walled gates presents.
- Example : Delhi (Cannught Place), Chennai, Kolkata, Puducherry.

### Hybrid city morphology

- These cities are mixture of bazaar model / Indigenous style cities and western style / port model cities.
- In the changing times / needs, the earlier cities are modified and this modification led to hybridized city morphology.
- For example, In Delhi, the old Delhi features of mughal time with modern

Structure and carraught place modified to the present day markets (shopping malls needs)

- Even cities like Jaipur, Raipur developed in Raipur architecture style are modified to present form and Hyderabad old city (charminars) area, the roads were ~~wide~~ widened and structure redesigned for development of markets.

- These Hybrid structured cities best resembles as the Harris and Ullman land use model i.e., multi-nuclei model.

Very good

You can add more flowcharts into your answer

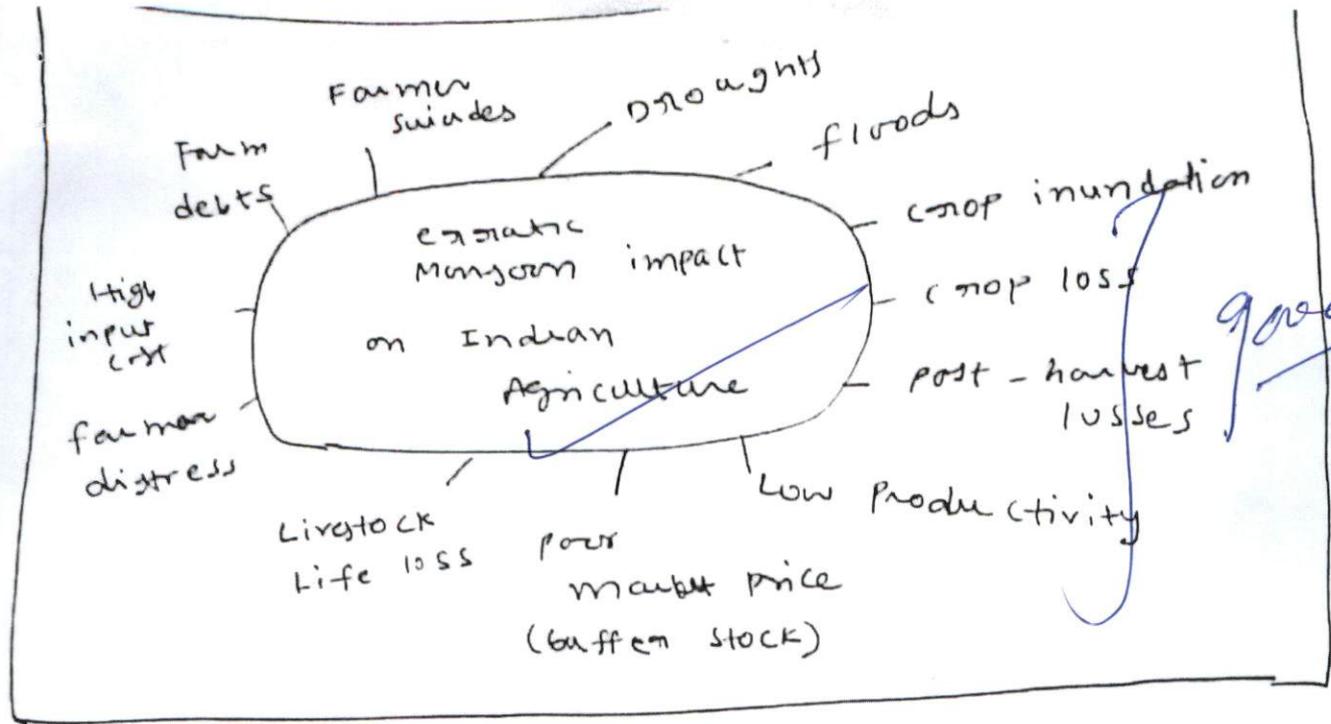
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Q 3(b)

Indian monsoon is the backbone of the  
Indian Agriculture. 60% of farmers depends  
on monsoon rains due to presence of rainfed  
areas / dry lands.

This overdependence has the negative impact  
on Indian Agriculture:

- Monsoon is the complex phenomena and it depends  
on various world phenomena like El-Nino.  
It causing frequent monsoon failures leading  
to crop failure, low productivity, droughts to  
Indian Agriculture and farmers distress.
- At the time of La nino, positive monsoon  
causing huge rains leading to floods. It  
cause water logging of crops and loss to  
farmers. ⇒ post harvest loss, less market  
price etc.



**Policy bias against Rainfed agriculture**

Recently, Revitalizing Rainfed Agriculture (RRA) Network released Rainfed Agricultural Atlas. In this, it explained the policy bias against Rainfed agriculture.

Do not repeat the question

- Uniform policies: ~~the~~ ~~policy~~ most of the policies of government of India are not specific to rainfed agriculture. They are uniform and mostly framed by giving importance to irrigated region. Eg: Pradhan mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana.

- The policies of green revolution i.e., use of high yielding varieties ~~are~~ ~~not~~ have negative effects on Rainfed areas.

- Skewed investment :- Government invests on per hectare an average 5,00,000 rupees on irrigation land but it is just 18,000 - 25,000 rupees on rain-fed areas.

- In the procurement policies, rice and wheat have lion share but those are not suitable in rainfed area cultivation.

Way forward :-

- Need to rainfed area specific policies.

Importance to invest in watershed management

- More support price to coarse grains

- Equal to importance livestock in rainfed area because they act as ~~insurance~~ when monsoon fails.



interlink the top  
ner-I. Also  
to add some  
chical words  
- wen

Summary:

According to 2011 census, out of 4,041 census towns, 2,543 towns and 46 million+ cities have slums in India. UN sustainable development goal 11 sought for clean, safe, secure and sustainable cities and UN Habitat III also guidelines the same. To achieve this, government constructing houses on the marginal areas of cities and rehabilitating and relocating slum people to these houses.

But this approach not succeed much and according to one report on May 2017, 23% of household left those houses. Reasons

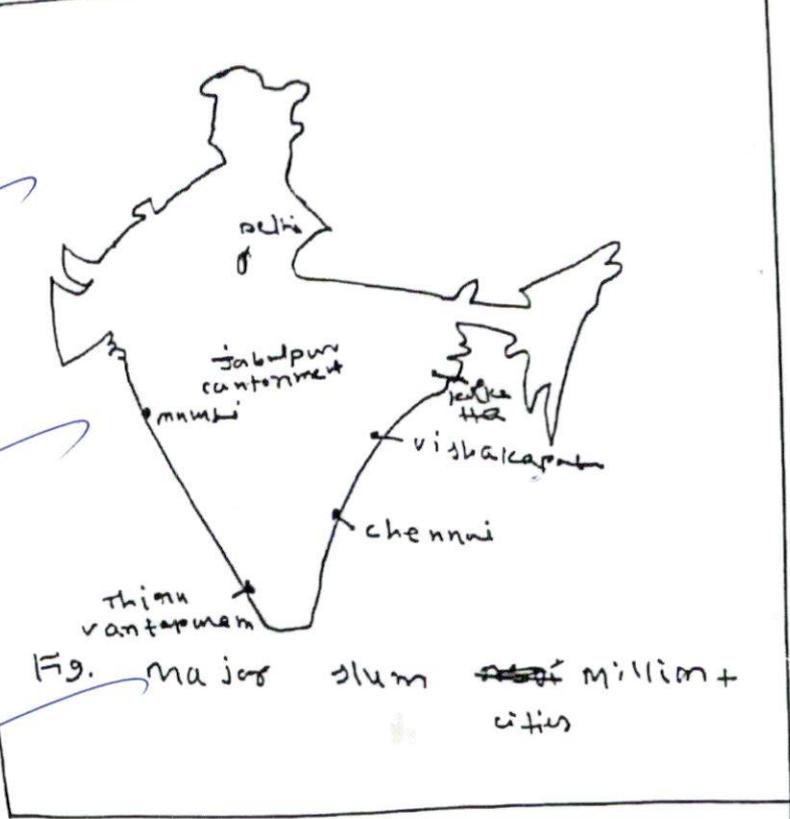
for this:

- Feeling of loss of social network
- Loss of livelihood and high transportation cost to reach work place lies in the city centre from city margin area. It eroding their profits.

- Loss of financial services i.e., slum people takes a <sup>short term</sup> loan from neighbour or relatives ~~when~~ when they live in slums to overcome short term crisis but this opportunity not available to ~~the~~ people in relocated ~~areas~~.

~~ways~~ ~~for~~  
**SOLUTIONS**

- Relocate the whole community or rehabilitate them in the present located area by developing the same area



- Along relocate, provide skill development, small credit facilities etc. for their livelihood opportunities.

- ~~the~~ ~~provide~~ the public transportation concessions to ~~the~~ people who are relocated to marginal areas to reach city central everyday for their work.

- Provide basic services like school, hospital etc in the newly located areas.   
 - ~~without~~ slum development, it is not

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Inequality in health indicators on the rise in India. Discuss.
- (b) Discuss the interrelationship between poverty and migration in India.
- (c) What is the role of beekeeping in rural development? Discuss the challenges this industry is facing.
- (d) What are the key features of civil aviation policy of India?
- (e) Write a short note on sustainable development of cities.

Q 5 (a)

In India, Inequality in health indicators both regionally and among different sectors of people increasing.

Do not repeat the question

⇒ Reasonal Inequality:-

→ The southern states have better health indicators like high life expectancy, less prone to communicable diseases, low maternal mortality and Infant mortality compared to many northern

states. because same is observed in urban and rural areas.

- High medical facilities and literacy level in southern states/urban areas.

- Better government policies and spending in southern states. Ex: Amogya free in Andhra & Telangana.

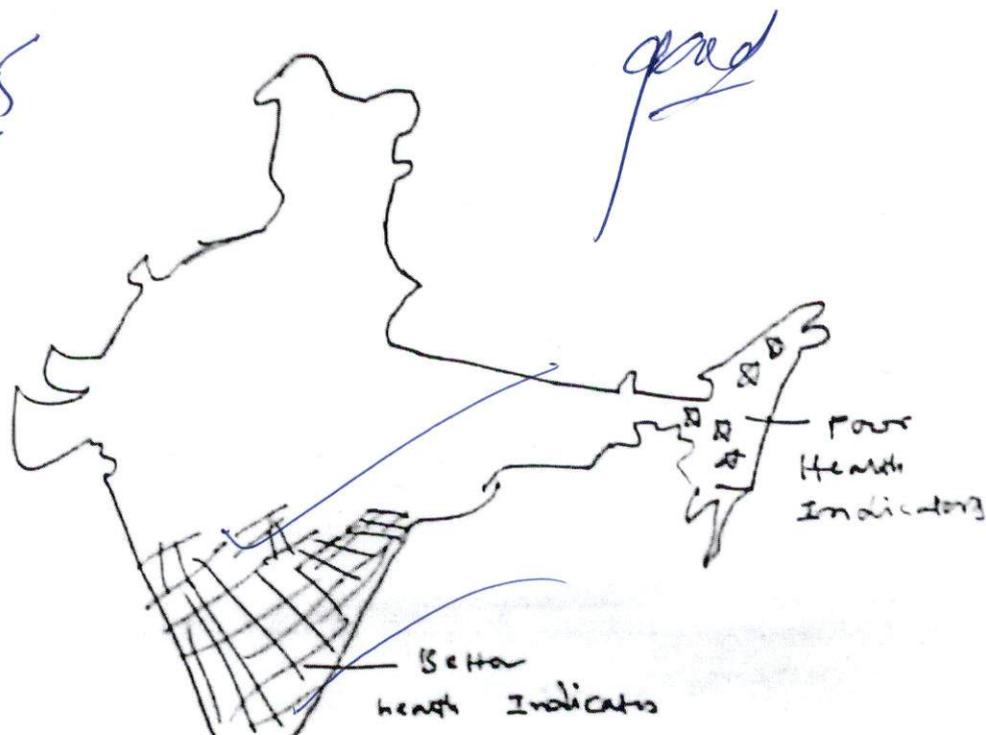
→ Inequality in different sections:

- the life expectancy among tribals is 63 where as national average 67.
- the ~~in~~ total malaria incidents 30% of tribals and malaria deaths tribal consist 60%.

Reasons:

- Remoteness of tribal regions and lack of medical facilities
- Lack of awareness and poor literacy levels.

5.5



a 5(b)

Migration of the people depends many push and pull factors. In this, poverty is the strong push factor. There is strong relationship between Poverty and Migration.

Data is your weak area

- Agriculture distress especially in dry lands causing debt overburdened farmers. These caused high level of poverty led to migration to urban areas for ~~best~~ livelihood opportunities.
- The poor construction labour from Sri Kalahasti in Andhra and Nalgonda & Mahabubnagar in Telangana made them to move to Gulf countries.
- Poor conditions of people in Bihar & Jharkhand made them to move ~~to~~ ~~and~~ industrial areas of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

thus, poverty is the main base behind migration trends in India especially.

Inadequate content

Q 5 (c).

Beekeeping / Apiculture is the agricultural based activity. It helps the rural development:

- Need less investment and provides quick returns.
- can practice in infertile barren lands.
- Beekeeping ~~can't~~ not compete with other activities for resources.
- supports crop production like sun flower growth etc. by the process of pollination.
- provides employment.
- can practice in all seasons.

Problems

- Lack of availability bee boxes.
- Lack of ~~fit~~ skills for commercial production
- poor credit facilities
- not realizing its full potential i.e, focusing only on honey but not on bee venom, Royal Jelly etc.

To realize its full potential, the recent recommendations of Bikel Debooy Committee is in the right direction like providing skills, recognition bee keepers as farmer, credit facilities etc. to achieve the goal of the double the farmers income by 2022.

① Diagram is missing

501  
to provide safe, secure, sustainable and affordable air travel to the passengers and movement of cargo through air with fully accessibility. Civil Aviation Policy - 2016 announced.

### key features :

- made civil aviation industry to the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest by 2022 from present 9<sup>th</sup> position
- Increase domestic ticket 30 crore in annum of ~~2016~~ and 50 crore by ~~2020~~ 2027 from 3 crore in 2016.
- Increase the air cargo movement to 10 million  $\times$  4 times.
- Open sky policy with and 'code sharing' countries beyond 5,000 kms from Delhi on reciprocal basis.
- Improve the capacity of Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) and made India

- Made available of schedule commercial flights in 125 air ports by 2017 from 77 in 2016.
- Improve the capacity of accidents investigation in emergency situations.
- Develop the facilities of Helipads and green field airports.
- Regional connectivity with the motto of 'connect the unconnected and serve the underserved'.

Sif  
good

5(e) Sustainable development of cities

Sustainable development Goals 11 mention

the clean, safe and sustainable cities. need of the sustainable cities:-

- Increase in urban population: 31% as per 2011 census, estimated 40% by 2030.
- Control urban sprawl
- Better facilities of water, electricity and control natural calamities like floods & ground water depletion etc.
- slum development
- provide affordable housing.

Add more arguments

diagram

3.5

Government efforts

- Smart cities programme
- AMRUT, PRASAD scheme
- Slum rehabilitation programme
- Housing for all by 2022.

elaborate a bit

Hence, Sustainable cities is the need of the hour to overcome present urban problems.

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Write a short note on morphological typology of Indian cities. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Overall sex ratio in India has increased from 933 to 940 since last two census, the Child Sex Ratio has shown continuous decline. What are the reasons behind this contradiction? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What do you understand by second demographic dividend? It is said that strong second demographic dividend will help in overall upliftment of the society. Explain. (200 Words) (15)

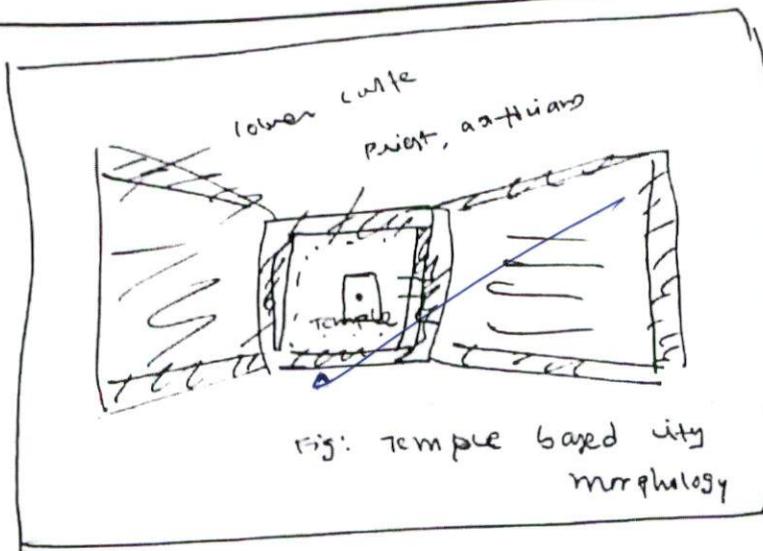
Q 1(a).

Morphology of city is ~~be refers~~ to the study of structure, size, pattern, spatial arrangement and demography of the city and the evolution of these all over a period of time.

Indian cities have 4 types of morphological features.

1) Ancient cities developed based on temple as the centre. Example: Varanasi, Madurai, Thiruvantapuram, Coimbatore, Patna etc. In this type of city morphology, the cities morphology based on the caste.

The Priest, artisans and upper caste people located near to the temple surrounding and lower caste people are several away from the temple centre.



2) In the medieval times, the city developed based on the market as the centre. Also called as 'Bazaar model'.

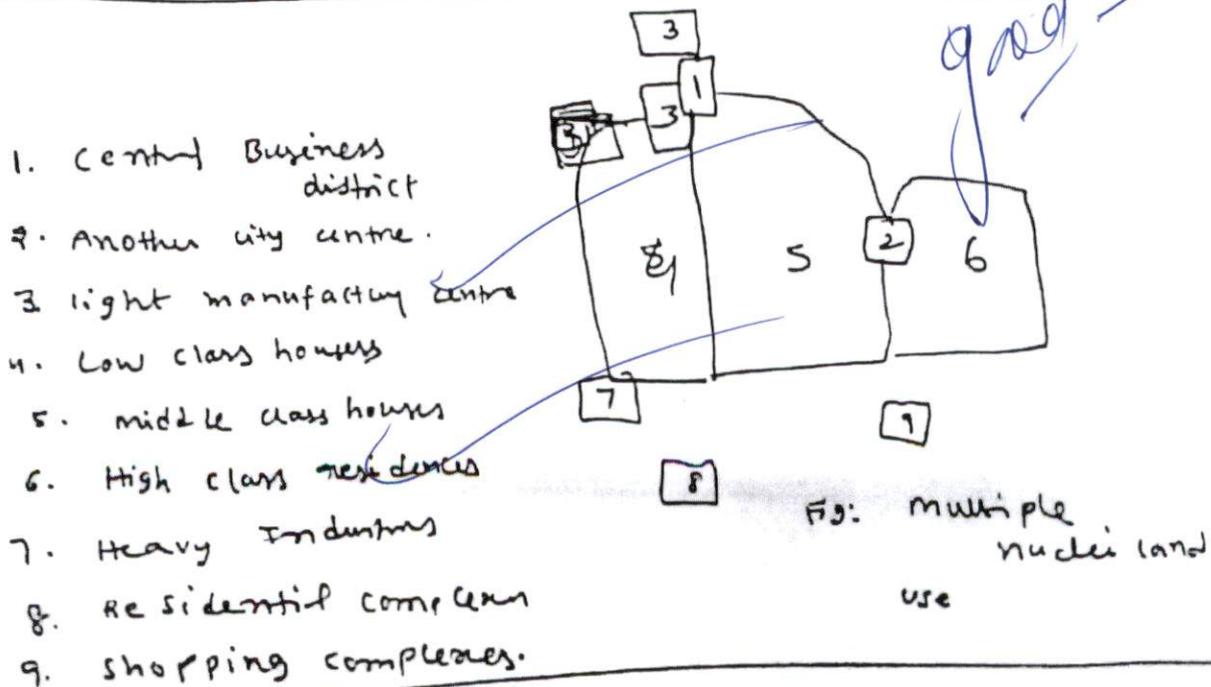
These cities developed at the time of Mughal rule. These cities morphology mainly based on the class/nobility. Rich people surrounds around the market and poor resides away from the market. Ex: Delhi

3) cities developed at the times of British. These the port based cities. Example. Puducherry, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai etc. European Victorian structures presents. city morphology depends on

There is fort in the centre of the city. In front of fort open space presents. It is due to view of enemy force entrance to the fort at the time of attack.

↳ modern cities, In the modern times, the city morphology developed based on multiple nuclei land use model of Harris and Ullman.

the city developed with shopping malls, manufacturing units. more over, no strong class / caste division exists. Recently, gated community structures developing.



Thus, the modern city morphology based on the the present day technological developments, modern transport facilities, rapid urbanization etc.

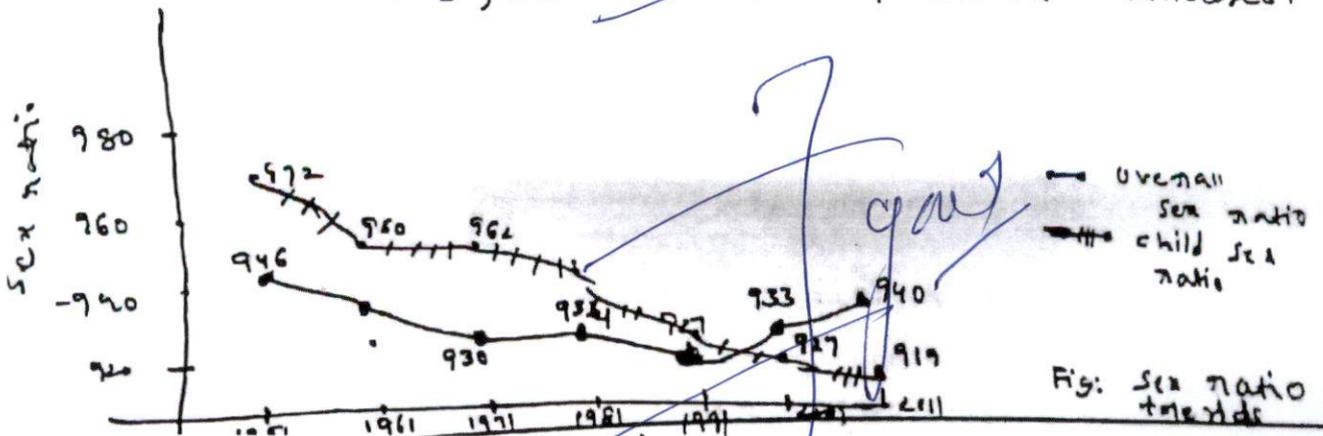
Therefore, Indian cities morphology changed over a period of time with changing times and needs.

Q 7 (b).

Sex ratio is the number of females for 1000 males. This is increased from last 2 census from 927 in 1991 to 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. Even though, there is regional variability like Kerala (1084) to Haryana (843), more than 29 states (UT's showed increase in trend in 2011 census.

Reasons for this :

- Due to improvement in medical facilities, maternal mortality decreased and female life expectancy is more than males.
- Increase in the incomes of the families led to use of modern cooking facilities, timely healthy food to females helped the female longevity. Previously, most of the women lack these facilities.
- Gender sensitivity and women empowerment increased.



The child sex ratio (CSR) is continuously decreasing in 1991 it 943 to 927 in 2001 and 919 in 2011. The reasons for this are:

- Preference to the male baby due to the existence of patriarchal system.
- High female foeticide due to increased technology and misuse of it through illegal means.
- Strong mind set of parents that in old age they have to take care by male child only. Hence, parents preferring for male child.
- Feeling of female child has a burden and property of others in the society.

Thus, there is continuous decline of child sex ratio and almost in all states the trend is same even in Kerala. Recent steps like

not to do beti padao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana etc

Second demographic dividend

If there is the more ~~pop~~ working age people exist in the total population, this state is called as demographic dividend. According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in India this Demographic dividend lasts in next 5 decades.

Second demographic dividend is that the ~~end of~~ 1<sup>st</sup> demographic dividend made the old people earn more money i.e. capital accumulation possible by the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> demographic dividend.

- This capital accumulation helps to increase in savings and expenditure. Thus, leads to overall economic growth.

- The end of demographic dividend, means low fertility i.e. less children. Hence, better investment on their education and and health. Thus, quality Human resource development possible

Thus, second demographic dividend leads to overall growth of society.

BUT, to realise, these benefits, there is challenges exists. They are:

- Poor Human resources

only 20% of our engineers are employable according to their skill level (McKinsey report).

- Job less growth

- Lack of basic facilities like education and Health.

- Low female work participation (~23% as per International Labour Organization's Gender Gap Report).

- Poor Industry - university linkages etc.

These all challenges causing harm to realise the potential of demographic dividend. Hence, need to focus to overcome these road blocks for the need of the hour. Recent steps like, Skill India, Mudra Yojana etc. are right steps in the direction to achieve benefits of demographic dividend.

amj