

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	ASAD ZUBERI	Registration Number	1222481
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	24/12/2021
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. Jyotiba Phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे बल्कि साहित्यिक कार्यों के संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।

Jyotiba Phule is considered to be one of the most important social reformers of India during late 19th century-

Key Social Reformer

① Satyashodhak Samaj :

- 'Truth seeker's Society' established by Jyotiba Phule
- Worked to uplift women
- Played a key role in empowerment of lower caste.

② Education :

- Jyotiba Phule with Scintarbai Phule

played an important role to women
girl education in India.

Patron of Literary Works

① Gulamgiri :

- Written by Jyotiba Phule
- Shows Indian mythological stories
as an example of oppression of Non-
Brahmins by Brahmins.

② Satyashodhak Dharma Pustak :

- Written by Jyotiba Phule as a religion
for humanity
- Values like brotherhood, unity and
kindness as basis of religion

→ Hence Jyotiba Phule played a key role
in Indian Renaissance in late 19th
century.

2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

भारत में गुफा चित्रकला की धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों विशेषताओं से युक्त एक दीर्घ परंपरा रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cave paintings in India go as old as Lower Palaeolithic age. However first evidences are found from Upper Palaeolithic age.

Tradition of Religious Attributes

① In early history :

- Paintings found from Upper, Palaeolithic and Mesolithic era in dark caves and passages $\Rightarrow$ evidence of Religious-Magical Practices.

② Mauvya age : Lomas Rishi Caves
(Barabar) came for Ajivika sect.

③ Gupta Age : Collector age of Religious Art.

- Ajanta Cave : 29 Buddhist Caves with
25 Viharas and 4 Chaitya

- Ellora Cave : With Buddhist, Jain and
Brahminical Caves (includes Kailashnath Temple)

Tradition of Secular Attributes

① Early History :

- Upper Paleolithic : Patterns, images of animals -
- Mesolithic : Hunting scenes, dancing

② Mauvya and Post Mauvya :

- Caves contain evidences of pottery, cultural artifacts like Bangles, etc.

→ Hence Cave Tradition in India is
a unique mix of Religious and Secular
Traditions.

3. The Swadeshi movement started as an anti-partition movement, but became a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

स्वदेशी आंदोलन एक विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन 1905 के बाद यह एक बहु-आयामी जन आंदोलन बन गया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Swadeshi Movement began as a movement in 1903 after Lord Curzon announced partition of Bengal which was seen as a threat to unity of country.

As an Anti Partition Movement

- ① Initially began due to Moderates like SN Banerjee and Arundel Bose criticised govt. idea to partition Bengal
- ② Processions and hargeet marches on day of partition in 1905
- ③ Rakhi tied as a symbol of unity

Multi Faced Mass Movement

It was soon joined by Masses:

- ① Political : - Funds was raised
- Huge processions organised.
- ② Economic : - Call to boycott British
cloth and salt.
- Push for Swadeshi firms like
Steam Navigation Company.
- ③ Social : - Festivals like Shimaji festival
were
- Swadeshi education was conceptualised
- ④ Cultural : - 'Amr Sobar Bangla' was
sung & Abanindranath Tagore made
paintings in support of monuments.
→ Hence though started as an anti
partition struggle, it took a multi faced
form.

4. Although the National Emergency of 1975 was a temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened the spirit and resistance of our democracy. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल एक अस्थायी आघात था, तथापि इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की भावना और सहज-विरोध को प्रोत्साहित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The era of 1970s is known for it was the only time National Emergency was ~~organised~~ proclaimed. It was proclaimed on 2 grounds:

- (i) War and external aggression by Pakistan
- (ii) Internal disturbance

Temporary Blip to India's History

- ① Considered as a departure from a stable Nehru - Shastri era to a tumultuous Indian era.
- ② Known for stringent measures by govt.
- ③ Saw extreme Political Instability.

Spirit and Resurgence of Democracy

① Lead to evolution of Constitution :

- 42nd amendment Act introduced fundamental duties under Art-51A.
- 44th Amendment Act was enacted to remove and further evolve a democratic constitution.

② Role of Judiciary :

- Cases like ADM Jabalpur attracted wide criticism and showed that no organ is above power of people.

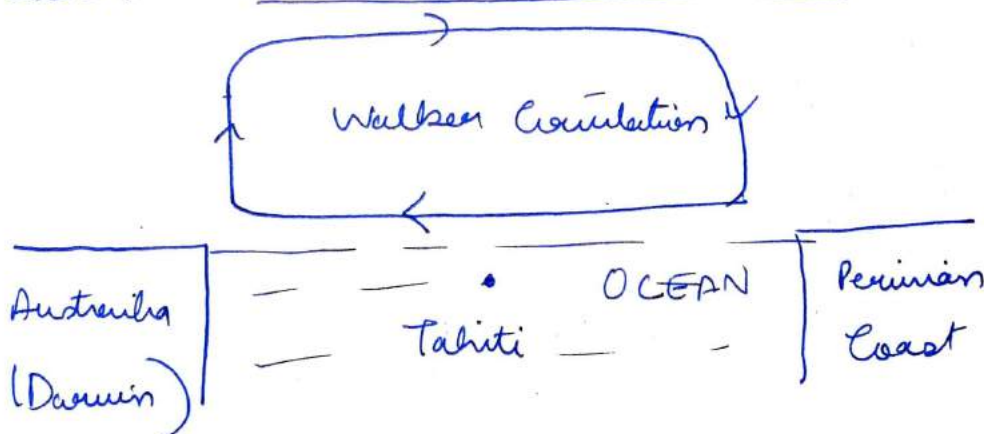
③ Saw a unique system of Checks and Balances at work.

→ Hence, though known for a very unstable era, it empowered and deepened working of Indian democracy.

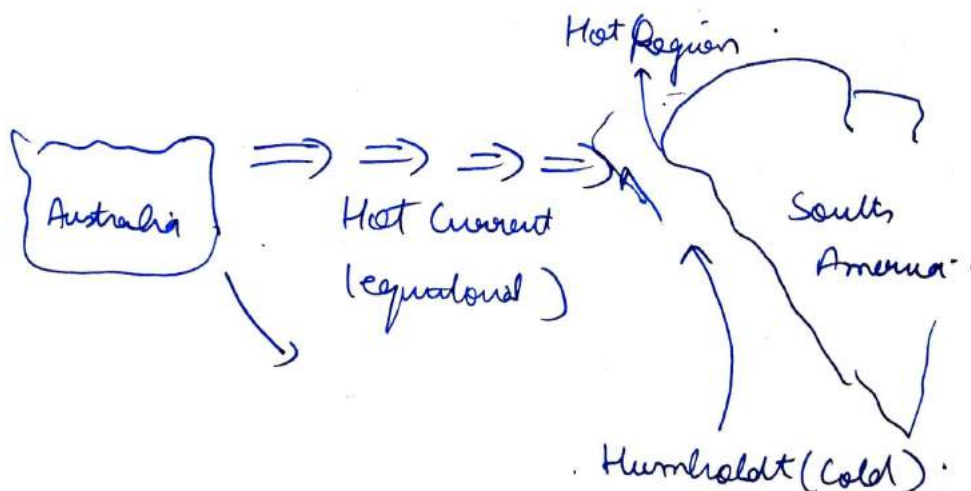
5. Examine the relationship between the Walker Circulation and the Indian Monsoon. (150 words) 10

वाकर संचरण और भारतीय मानसून के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Walker Circulation is defined as the circulation of air in low and high atmosphere in South Pacific which leads the El-Nino / La Nina events.



Inverted Walker Circulation: El Nino



Affect on Indian Monsoon

(I) El-Nino : (Inverted Walker)

- (1) Weakens South East Trade Winds
- (2) May lead to droughts in India and Australia.
- (3) May delay break^{of} Indian Monsoon.

(II) La Nina : (Strengthened)

- (1) Strengthens South East Trades
- (2) Heavy Rainfall in India & Australia
- (3) Food Security but dangers of floods.

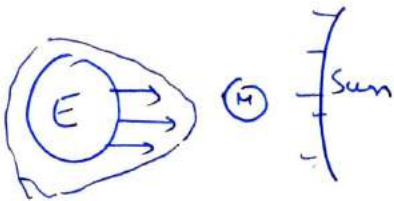
→ Hence Monsoon is a complex phenomenon with world events like Walker Circulation, Rossby Waves and Madden Julian Oscillation affecting it.

6. Identifying the factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic and economic significance. (150 words) 10

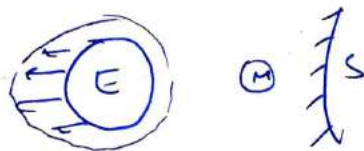
ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tides are defined as the Vertical Movement in Ocean Water due to a combined effect of gravity and Centrifugal force.

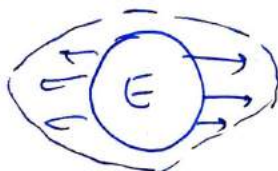
Factors responsible for formation



Gravity Bulge



Centrifugal force Bulge



Tidal Bulge

① Effect of Gravity : - Gravity of Sun and

Moon pull Water high on one side and creates Centrifugal force.

- ② Effect of Centrifugal force: Pushes Water high on other side of earth to overcome gravitational pull of sun & earth.

Geographic Significance

- ① Replenish Water in estuaries leading to coral reefs ~~ecosystem~~ getting resources.
- ② Help small plantations and organisms to migrate.

Economic Significance

- ① Tidal Energy generation
- ② Used in Navigation by small boats
- ③ Make fishing possible in estuaries.

→ Hence Tides are a phenomena of geographical and economic significance.

7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss the role played by them in shaping the climate of the earth. (150 words) 10

रॉस्बी तरंगें क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rossby Waves are high atmospheric waves or movement of air in Atlantic Region.

Role Played in shaping Climate

- ① Affects global air circulation
- ② Affects movement of Polar Jet Stream
- ③ Affects Oceanic Water circulation of Atlantic Ocean.
- ④ Regulates distribution of heat and hence controls air pressure conditions of Atlantic region.

⑤ Affects Indian Monsoon. by bringing
in depressions and affecting conditions
of West Indian Ocean Region.

→ Hence Rossby Waves have a large
bearing ~~of~~ on global atmospheric
conditions, inducing rain in some areas
and affecting food security.

8. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफ़गानिस्तान में बढ़ते वैश्विक रुचि के कारणों में से एक यहां प्रमुख प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

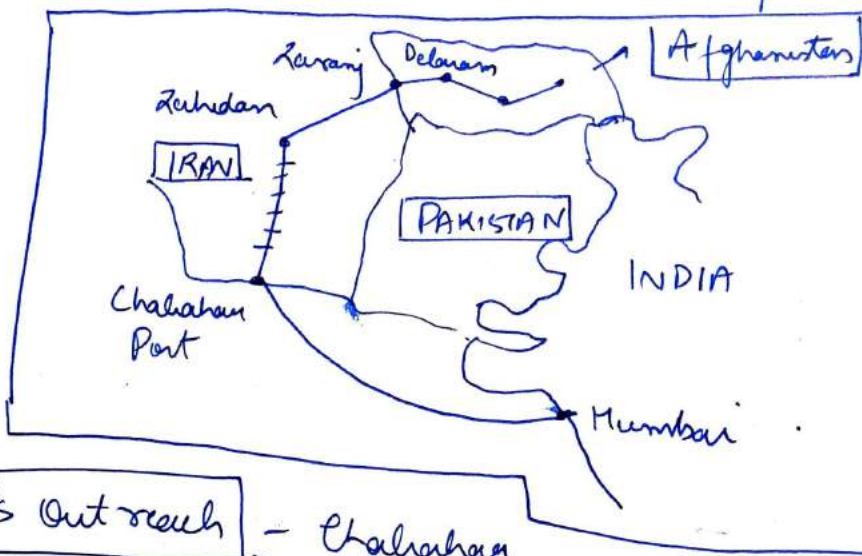
Afghanistan saw a recent coup by Taliban which came back in power toppling a democratic government after 2001.

Increased Global Interest in Afghanistan

- ① China : - Seeks the support Taliban for Natural resources.
- Invited Taliban leader to China for talks.
- ② Russia : - Trying to increase influence using Moscow-10 grouping
- ③ US : - Recently held dialogue called Tróika Plus on Taliban.
- ④ India : - Many projects in Afghanistan
- Recently held Delhi Declaration

Key Natural Resources in Afghanistan

- ① Lithium Reserves : - China is already conducting surveys to harness it.
- Important for e-Vehicles.
- ② Nuclear fuel : - Uranium deposits in Central Asia including Karakoram & Afghanistan.
- ③ Unutilised sand and Minerals deposits.



India's Outreach - Chabahar Port Project through Iran
- Connect Central Asia Policy.

→ Hence to leverage on Natural Resources of Afghanistan, several countries are making efforts to assert its influence.

9. The traditional structure of the caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over the last few decades in India. Comment. (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछले कुछ दशकों में जाति व्यवस्था की पारंपरिक संरचना में विरोधाभासी परिवर्तन देखे गए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste System in India forms a basic part on which Indian society is organised. A hierarchy or social stratification of Brahmin - Kshatriya - Vaishya - Shudra is a characteristic of Caste System.

G.S. Ghurye has studied caste system and mentioned its changing nature.

Paradoxical Changes

- ① Desanskritization : - Traditionally lower caste wanted to move to higher ones - Now higher castes are claiming low status to get Reservation Benefits.

② Pseudo Tribalisation : - Higher caste are even claiming Tribal status by taking up their practices for Legal Benefits.

③ Mobilisation and Dominant Caste :

- Money, Education and Occupation now play a greater role than land holdings.

④ Status of Women in Caste :

- Increasing Individualism due to Feminist Movements.

⑤ New Forms of Caste System : - Initially

restricted to socio-economic sphere, now caste system is claiming new forms in Urban spaces like in factories.

→ Hence, paradoxical Change is marked by higher castes trying to claim a low status which is not seen in Traditional setup.

10. Economic empowerment of women is the key to ensure their social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

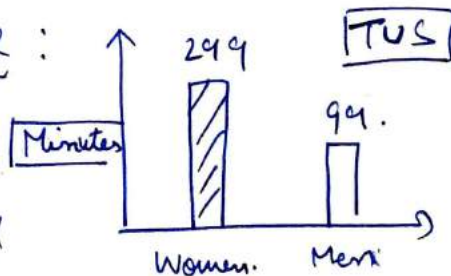
महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण उनके सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Women in India have traditionally been oppressed under the pretext of Religious orthodoxy, Caste atrocities and Patriarchy. India has changed its approach from Welfare-Development based to Empowerment based post 2001.

Economic Empowerment as a Key to Social Empowerment

① Unpaid Work issue :

- Women spend 3 times more time doing unpaid labour.



(Time Use Survey)

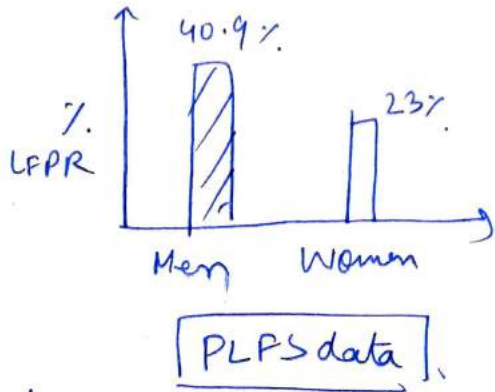
Social effect : - Seen as unproductive part of family
- Locked in home $\Rightarrow$ No self dignity.

② Low Labour Force Participation :

↳ Sexual effect :

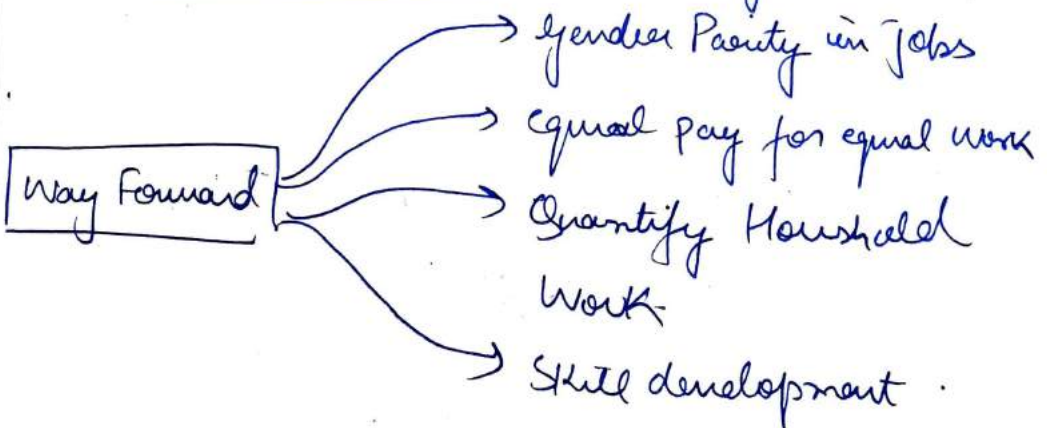
- Less economic
independence.

- Dependent on males
for basic social functions



③ Economic empowerment leads to increased literacy in Women.

④ Increased economic role decrease their role as care-takers in society.

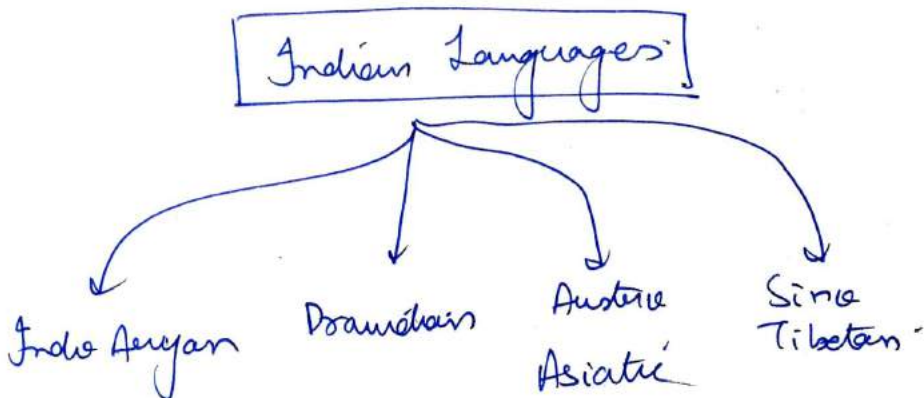


→ With 2020 as 25th year of Beijing Platform for Action on Women, its time to empower women socially & economically.

11. India has the highest number of endangered languages in the world as per the UNESCO. In this context, discuss the factors that have endangered native languages in India and highlight the steps taken to conserve and protect these languages. (250 words) 15

यूनेस्को के अनुसार, विश्व में संकटग्रस्त भाषाओं की सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में देशज भाषाओं को संकटग्रस्त बना दिया है और इन भाषाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

As per People's Linguistic Survey of
Indian Languages, around 400 languages
face the threat of extinction in India



Composition - Indo Aryan group is most spoken languages with 71% Hindi speakers

- Dravidian is 2nd most spoken.
- Sino Tibetan & Austroasiatic is largely Tribal group.

Factors endangering Languages

① Lack of Script :

- Many tribal languages like Gondi do not have script.

② Changing Nature of Tribal Society :

- Youth is choosing mainstream languages like English over their own language.

③ Political Issues :

- Regional political parties playing politics on language.

④ Globalisation and Urbanisation :

- Leading to demographic change & loss of native culture.

⑤ Lack of Mother Tongue in Schools :

- due to lack of staff and lack of Material.

Steps Taken to Conserve

- ① Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
under Art 350 B.
- ② Art 29 empowers minorities to conserve
their language, script and culture.
- ③ NEP, 2020 : Mandates uninterrupted
in Mother Tongue till Class 5 or beyond.
- ④ Anthropological Survey of India &
Tribal Research Institutions working to
develop scripts of Tribal languages.

→ Though efforts are being made,
leveraging on Technology like AI
and Machine learning can help to assess
audios and develop scripts at a faster
pace.

12. The policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss. (250 words) 15

'सहायक संधि' की नीति ने बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष साम्राज्यिक दायित्व के भारतीय गिरावटों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

The policy of Subsidiary Alliance is attributed as a policy formulated and implemented by Lord Wellesley during end of 18th century.

Enabling Control on Indian States

Features :

- ① British troops will be placed in Indian states.
- ② Maintenance of Troops will be done by Indian state itself.
- ③ If maintenance is not paid, a part of territory was taken.

④ No European engagement can be done by Indian state without viceroy's consent.

⑤ A British resident was posted in court of state.

⑥ No domestic alliance could be made without British concurrence.

In return:

① British promised to protect the state in case of attacks by fellow state or external agents.

② Promised not to interfere in Internal affairs of state.

Advantages

- ① British troop stationed all over India.
- ② No direct debt to Britishers
- ③ controlled any other European engagement.
- ④ controlled Internal affairs

→ Hence, through this policy states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Maraathas were taken one by one under colonial control. Proved to be one of the hallmarks of Colonial Strategies.

13. "Before 1857 the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment, (250 words) 15

"1857 से पूर्व अंग्रेज भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक स्वरूप के विरुद्ध प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर रहे थे, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इसके साथ कार्य किया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The struggle of 1857 is considered to be a Watershed in India's struggle towards Independence. VD Savarkar has called it as a Ist War of Independence.

Before 1857: Against Traditional Grain

- Post Charter Act of 1813 Britishers took Victorian liberalism and tried to reform Indian Society.

① Indian Renaissance :

- Efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy and

Other Indian reformers urged British to take up Social Reforms.

(2) Ban on Female Infanticide : - first done in 1795, then in 1804 in all Indian states.

(3) Ban on Sati : - Efforts of Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar led to Sati Abolition Act 1829.

(4) Widow Remarriage : - was allowed as per act of 1845

(5) Various commissions like ~~Macartney~~ Wood Despatch ushered for a move to Female education.

→ This led Indians to think Britishers are attacking Indian Social Traditions.

Post 1857 : Act of Good Government of India

- ① India was brought under Sovereign Rule of Queen.
- ② Promised to respect Indian Culture and Traditions.
- ③ Indians were allowed to compete for Civil Services post 1861.
- ④ Indian representation in legislature was also increased.
- ⑤ British alienated themselves from Social reforms.

→ Hence the era of Victorian liberalism was replaced by a Conservative brand of liberalism where British were now working with Indian Traditional grain and not against it.

14. Enumerating the revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat-sen, discuss the conditions that led to the revival of Chinese nationalism in the early 20th century. (250 words) 15

सन यात-सेन द्वारा प्रतिपादित क्रांतिकारी सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चीनी राष्ट्रवाद का पुनरुत्थान हुआ।

Sun-Yat-Sen is considered to be one of the greatest Nationalists in China leading many movements in early 20th century leading to revival of Chinese Nationalism

Revival of Chinese Nationalism

① First World War (1914-19)

- Saw growing importance of Japan in eastern sphere

② Growth of ~~Colonial~~ Colonialism:

- As a British Colony, China saw

colonial miseries like India.

③ Economic Uses :

- Due to Wartime Expenses, Wars and loss of Soldiers.

④ Quest for Natural Resources :

- Japan, being scarce in Natural Resources looked for colonies leading to Miseries in Manchuria Region.

⑤ Russo-Japanese War (Japan Win) :

- 1904-1907 saw growth in Japanese dominance leading to Chinese fear.

⑥ Role of Thinkers :

- Eastern philosophy and its nature have made Chinese rethink about their land.

⑦ Russian Revolution :

- First in 1905 and then in 1917 by

Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

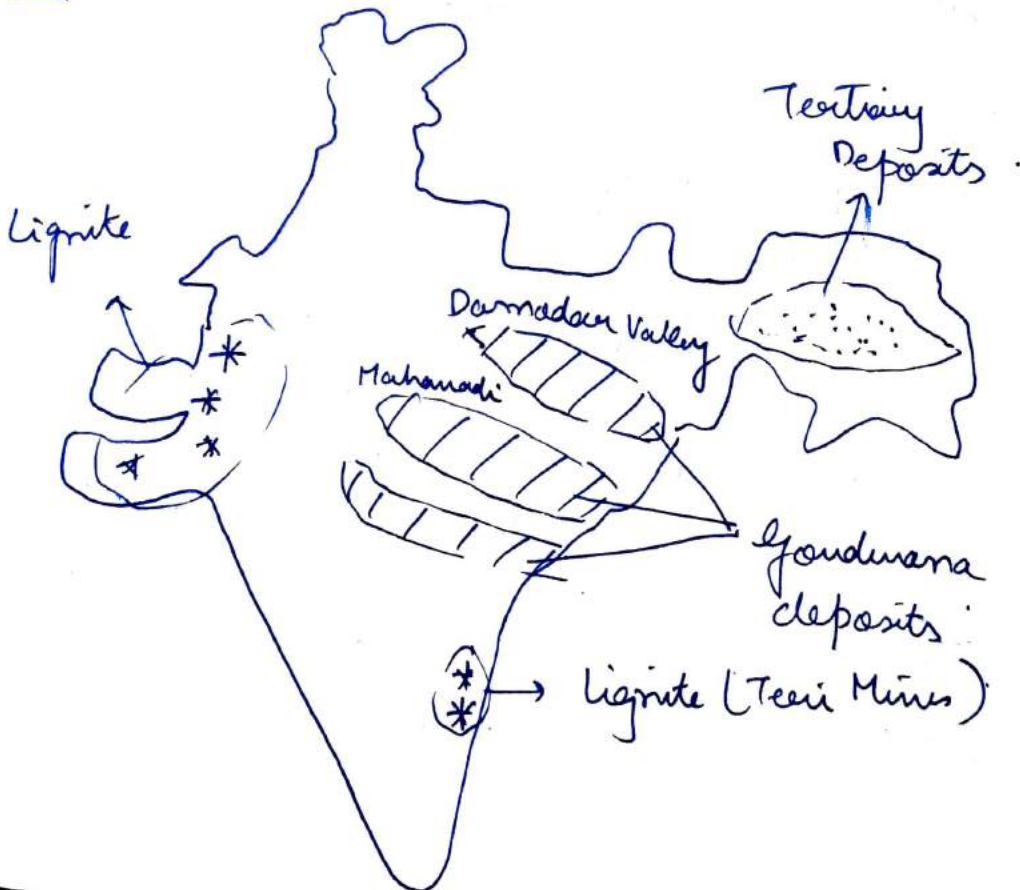
- Led to growth of idea of Communism
and extreme Socialism in China.

→ All these factors led to and
paved way of consolidating Nationalism
in China in early 20th century.

15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of the classification and distribution of coal reserves in India. Also, discuss the ongoing stress in the coal sector in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में कोयला भण्डारों की भूवैज्ञानिक आयु के आधार पर, उनके वर्गीकरण एवं वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला क्षेत्र में जारी दबाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Coal is one of the most widely distributed Natural Resources in the World and is a primary source of energy used in Iron ore, Metallurgical, Steel and Power Industries.



Coal Band on Geological Age

① Gondwana Deposits :

- One of the oldest Sedimentary deposits of coal.

- Found in Central India plateau in Damodar Valley, Mahanadi Valley

Region.

- ^{Low} ~~High~~ in Sulphur content, ^{Average} ~~low~~ quality coal.

② Tertiary Deposits :

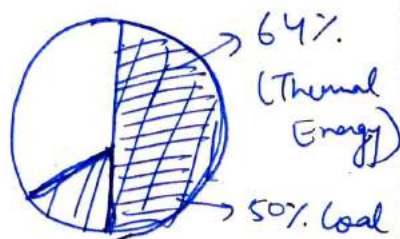
- Mainly found in North east India in Brahmaputra Valley Region.

- High in Sulphur content, coal is not of very high quality.

③ Some lignite deposits from Gondwana age also found in West and South.

Ongoing Stress of Coal in India

- ① High dependence on Coal
- ② Decrease in World production leading to decreased imports



Coal as energy mix of India

- ③ Surge in Power Demand.
- ④ Huge disruption in China, leading producer of coal.

→ Hence though the govt. has said that country is facing no shortage of Coal, its credentials as a possible pollutant demands a move towards a Renewable energy based development Model.

16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can be help India realise its potential. (250 words) 15

न्यू इंडिया विज़न 2030 के लिए ब्लू इकोनॉमी के महत्व को देखते हुए, उन प्रमुख समुद्री खनिजों के वितरण को चित्रित कीजिए जो भारत को अपनी क्षमता को समझने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

Blue Economy as a key to New Vision for India. It is based on economic, geo-political importance of Oceans as well as the potential to yield Natural Resources for Energy Security.

Importance of Blue Economy

- ① Free and open Sea lanes of Communications (SLOCs).
- ② Development of Fishing sector to ensure food security.

- ③ Sustainable Model of fishing using new Technology.
- ④ Geo-Political engagement in Indian Ocean Region is strengthened
- ⑤ Further Maritime Security and curb on Drug Trafficking on Sea Route.

Key Ocean Minerals

① Mineral Nodules :

- Found on the ocean Bed
- Mining may give minerals like Manganese.
- Found in Continental Shelves and in Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

② Methane Hydrates :

- Frozen cage of ice with bubbles

- of Methane trapped in between
- Can help India to realise the goal of gas Economy (15% of mix by 2030)
- Found in rich amounts in Kanem basin and Bay of Bengal region.

③ Shale gas :

- Offshore coal and oil fields in India can yield rich Shale gas deposits largely in Arabian sea region.
- Hence, Blue economy for a New India Vision 2030 can help India to steer its energy security towards a promising future. Technological cooperation with US will help India realising its potential.

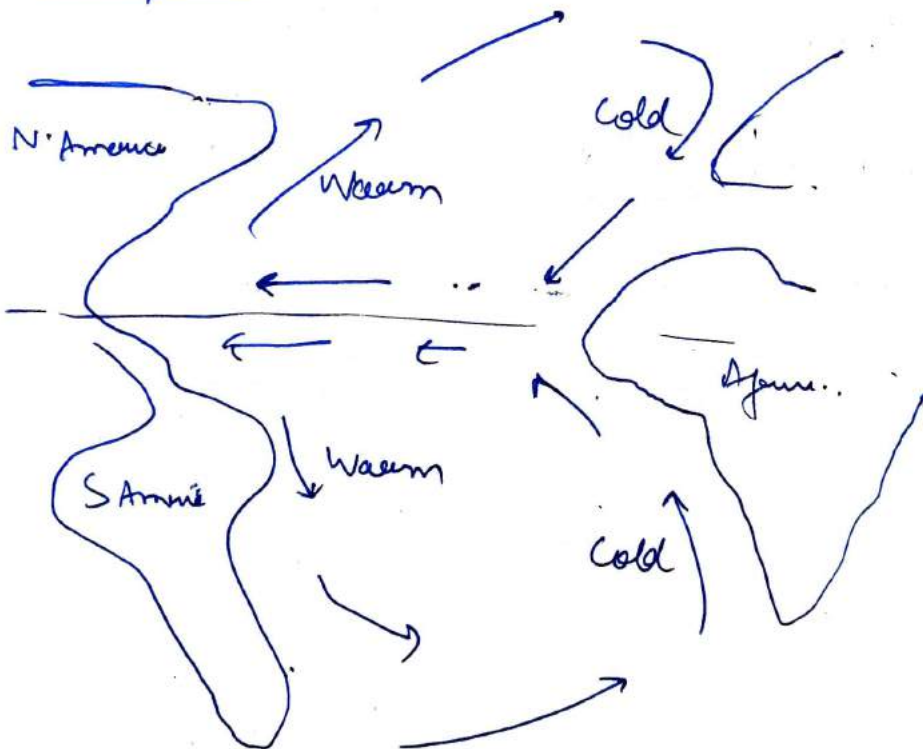
17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact.

(250 words) 15

अटलांटिक मेरिडियनल ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन (AMOC) क्या है? AMOC में हालिया अवनति के कारणों और इससे संबंधित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation

(AMOC) is defined as the oceanic circulation of warm, salty water on surface towards poles and cold water currents under water towards the equator.



Recent decline in circulation

As reported by World Meteorological Organisation, AMOC has been weakest in 2010-20.

Reasons: ① Changing climatic Patterns

② Ocean Acidification

③ Change in global Atmospheric Circulation

④ Global Warming leading to more fresh water melting at the Poles.

⑤ Weak Polar Vortex affecting climate of Northern Hemisphere.

Associated Impacts of Weakening AMOC

① Affects global air circulation

② Affects salinity distribution of Ocean Water

- ③ May impact food security due to climate extremes.
- ④ Rising sea levels lead to endangering livelihoods.
- ⑤ Effects Ocean temperature $\Rightarrow$ threat to survival of organisms.

$\rightarrow$ Hence since global oceanic circulations and air circulations are linked to the climate ~~regimes~~ regimes, the weakening of AMOC will have a huge impact on global climate & hence well being of humans.

18. Recent reports and National Family Health Surveys have signalled a monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss the challenges that it will pose. Also, suggest remedial measures. (250 words) 15

हालिया रिपोर्ट्स और राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों ने भारतीय जनसांख्यिकी में एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का संकेत दिया है। इस बदलाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जो इसके कारण उत्पन्न होंगी। साथ ही, उपचारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

data was recently released which has shown a huge shift in India's demography.

Highlights of Shift

① Sex Ratio ;

- Adult sex Ratio has shifted in favour of females (1020/1000)

② Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

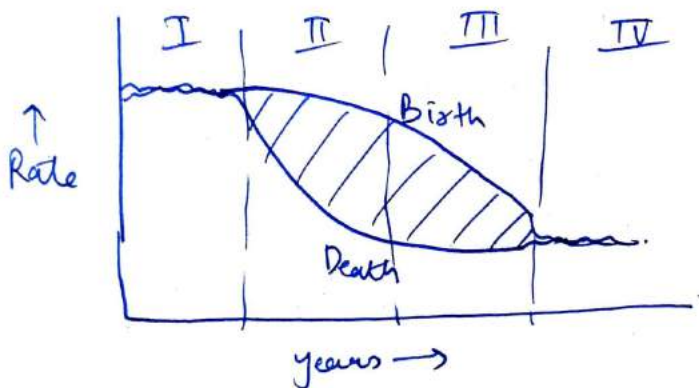
- Reported to be 2.1 which is replacement rate.

- Some states show a TPR of 1.9 which is below Replacement Rate.

(b) Female Fertility:

- Around 24% of girls between 15-18 were found to be married and bearing children.

Challenges Posed by Shift



- India was expected to be towards end of IIIrd stage but NFHS shows signs of country stepping into ~~stage~~ Stage IV of population stabilisation.

- ① Middle Income Trap is a threat
- ② Low Human Capital development
- ③ Increasing dependent population and decreasing productive population.
- ④ Shows decreasing tendency to lower children $\Rightarrow$ Social Impacts on society & relationships (Family, etc.).
- ⑤ Huge digital and economic divide.

Remedial Measures

- No push to Population control Law.
- Invest more in Health, Nutrition, Education
- Increased Capital Expenditure for Multiplier Effect.
- Increasing Awareness on Maternal Health

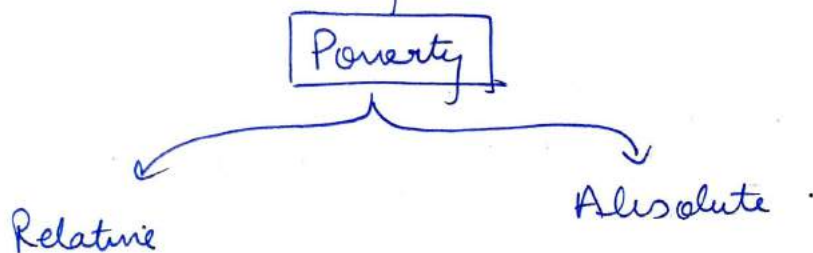
→ Hence, India's population is likely to increase due to Population Momentum for few more decades, levelling on Divident is need of hour.

19. Looking at all poverty from the rural perspective and applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss the statement in context of differences between urban and rural poverty in India.

(250 words) 15

सभी प्रकार की निर्धनता को ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से देखने और शहरी परिस्थितियों के लिए ग्रामीण समाधानों को लागू करने से परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। भारत में शहरी और ग्रामीण निर्धनता के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Poverty is considered to be a global problem for Developing Nations including India which Manifests itself in 2 forms



Differences between Rural and Urban Poverty

① Basket of Poverty Line Indicators :

- is different in Rural and Urban areas due to different livelihood.

② Consumption Pattern :

- different leads to issues of Poverty

is calculated using consumption basis.

③ Dynamism:

- Both in consumption pattern and basket are more in Urban Areas.

④ Recall Period:

- Affects Rural needs differently than Urban.

- A shorter period in Urban areas is required due to more dynamic Nature.

⑤ Relative Poverty:

- More prevalent in Urban areas than in Rural areas.

Rural Solutions of Poverty

① MGNREGA for ensured livelihood

② DDU-NRLM for self-help grouped prosperity.

③ PDU-Gramin Kaushalya Yojana for
Basic Skill Development.

Need in Urban Areas Way Forward:

① Scheme for guaranteed livelihood.

[eg] Decentralised Urban Employment and
Training (DUET) model of Jane Dore.

② Mobility in PDS : Implementing

One-Ration Card scheme.

③ Considering Relative Poverty in estimates
and schemes.

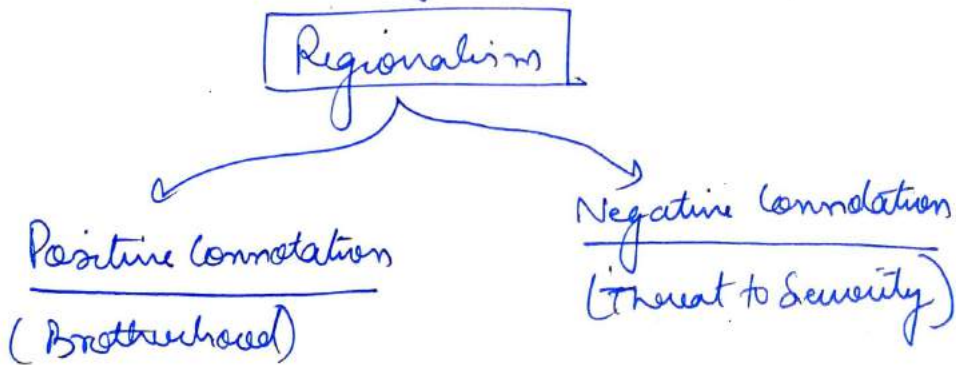
→ Since Urban poverty has a more
dynamic nature marked by rapid
Migration, issues with Sanitation, etc.

An Urban oriented poverty Model different
from rural is required for Urban
issues.

20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes and religious groups and oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

क्षेत्रीय आंदोलन प्रायः रूढ़िवादी होते हैं, पारंपरिक सामाजिक वर्गों और धार्मिक समूहों द्वारा समर्थित होते हैं और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण आए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विरोध करते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is defined as a loyal feeling towards one's own land and region / community and feeling of it to be more politically independent.



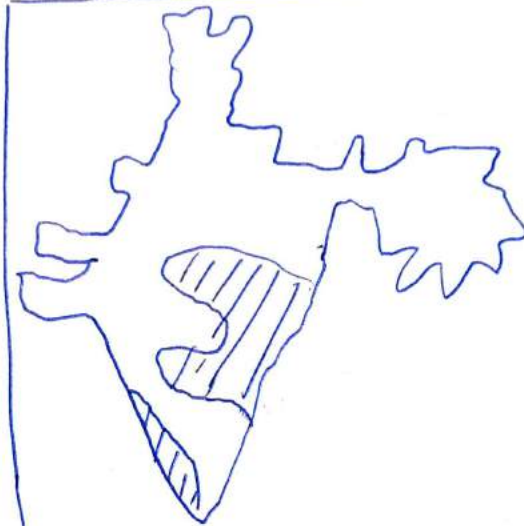
Regional Movements in India

① Left Wing Extremism Movement:

- Prevalent in Central India, seeks to establish a Red Corridor.

• Traditional Class Support :

- Local Tribals support it.
- Reliquish of Jal-Jungle Zameen is advocated.



LWE affect area
(MoHA, 2018)

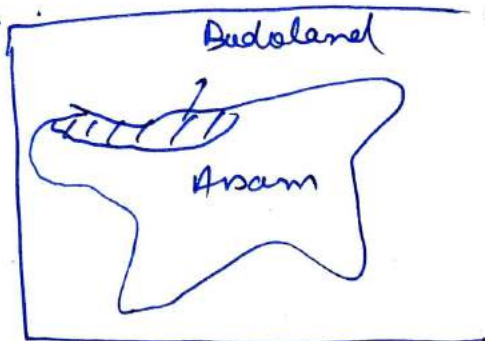
• Oppose Social Change :

- Lopsided Industrialisation is opposed.
- Land Alienation, Shift in economy opposed.

② Badland Movement :

• Traditional Support :

- By Bodo-Kukhri Tribe (5% of STs).



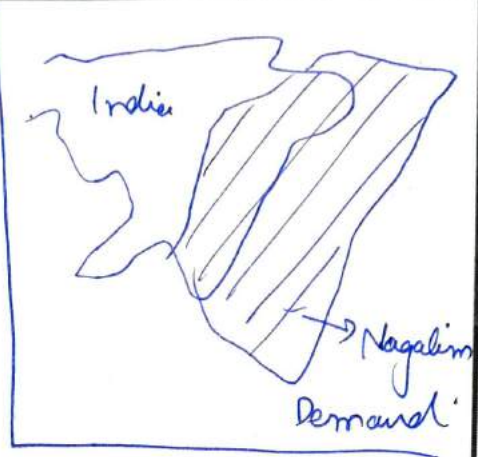
• Oppose Social Change :

- Oppose Migration of Bengali in this area.
- Opposes demographic change.

③ Naga Movement :

• Traditional Support :

- Of Ethnic Nagas living in North East



• Oppose Social Change :

- frequent attacks on groups like NSCN-IM.
- Against Ethnic mix up of Naga with Indian Culture

→ Hence, clearly most of the regional movements in India leverage on a Traditional looking Religion and ethnic clashes to oppose Modernity. An inclusive approach for development is a way forward.