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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Anshu Priya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	S00S82
Center	ORN (Offline)	Date	20/12/2021

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.

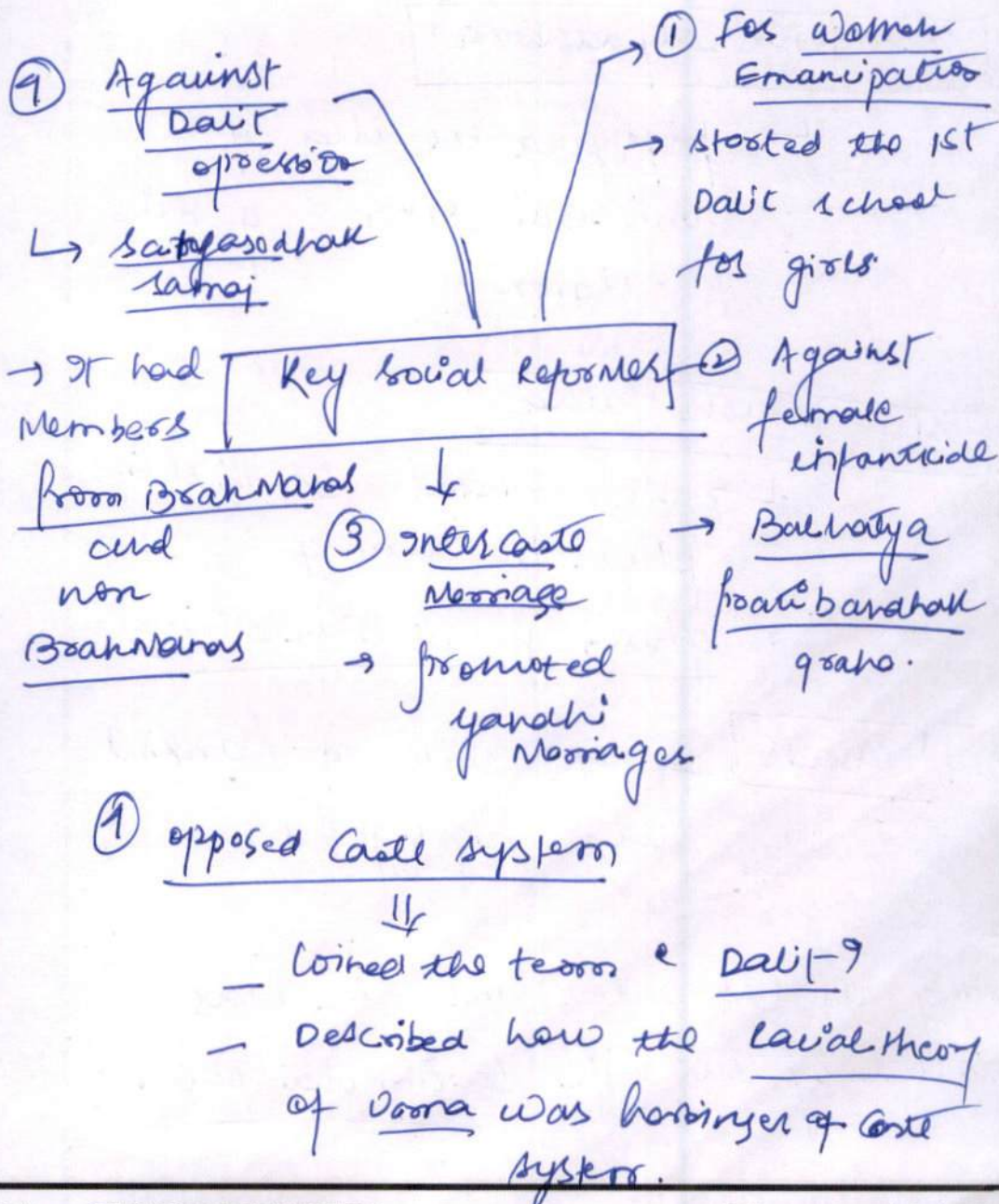
6.

All the Best

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 borne in a Dalit Mali caste was one of the most reformist faces of Modern India.



He was also a patron of great literary work →

- ① Tyulamgiri : He Explained
Exploitation of lower
caste by upper caste
- ② Sarvajana Satyadhara
↳ propagated the idea of
universal oneness of all
religion
- ③ Shri-purush Tulna
↳ He assisted Savitri bai
phule in writing
(girls, go get Education)
- ④ 1st Asud ↳ the will of Mankind
were highlighted.

During all his endeavors, he was
assisted by his wife Savitri bai phule.

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 depict the rich tradition and culture of India in many ways.

Religious Attributes

- Ajanta ⇒ Stories of Buddha
↓
Shibi Satana
↳ Stories of Mahaparinirvana
and Dhammachakrapavartan
↳ Padmapani Bodhisatva
- Ellora and Elephanta
↳ Yajamana Shiva and Ashtavinayak
↳ 'Kaleshvari' of Shiva cult
- Pallava → Mahisasur Mardini
- Talchupur Shivali → Tomb of 'Sakun Chishi'
↳
- Teparkshi → Mother parvati

- Gittanavasaal Cave

↳ the prayer hall of Jain
monks depicted. [Sarnathorahan]

- Sudama, Nagarjuni Caves of Yaya
(Barabar)

[Chetys]

[Vihara]

SEULARA ELEMENTS.

- Ajanta → images of common
people dancing,
singing
- Shimbetha and Chatterbhuj Nala
↳ hunting, child birth scenes.
- Khajuraho cave temple
↳ Evolution of common
man
- Sambharjika, lotus & elephant motifs

Hence, Indian cave painting is an
amalgamation of both secular and religious
elements

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 - Marked the entry of common man in the Freedom struggle and has huge significance.

• Swadeshi as an Anti-partition movement

↳ led by leaders like Bal gangadhar Tilak

↳ started officially after deboatisation of partition of Bengal

An attempt by British to divide and rule → create communal disharmony

However, it soon became a multi-faceted movement :-

① Participation By all sections

↳ women + student
South → V.O Chidambaram Pillai

② focus on self reliance

↳ Swadesh Bazar
↳ Sarniti of
↳ Kwini Kurnos duct

↳ Steam Navigation
↳ Company of V.O
↳ Chidambaram Pillai

③ Educational revolution

↳ Bengal college (Aurobindo Ghosh)
↳ National Council of Education

④ Cultural Revolution

↳ people took bath in Ganga and
↳ tied Rakhi
↳ Sang "Amor Conos Bangala"
↳ Swadesh geetam (Subramaniam
Bhasi)
↳ Paintings of Nandal Bose

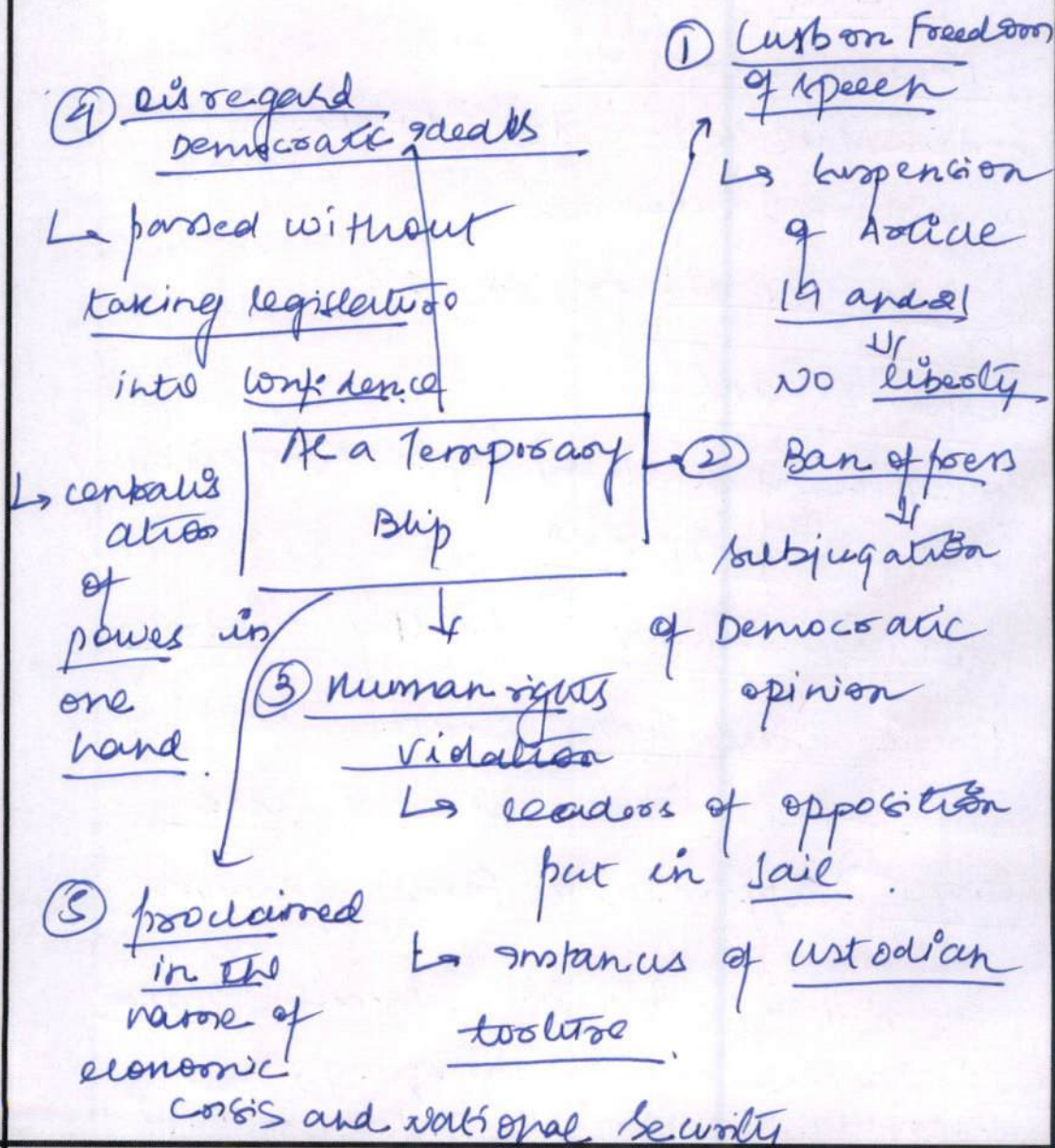
⑤ participation of working class (focus
on Swadeshi) Muslim on bigger scale.

Swadeshi movement was an alert
to the British government about
India's belief in its 'Atma Shakti'.

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।

National Emergency of 1975 has often been lighted as one of the dark days of Indian Democracy.



However, it emboldened spirit of
Democracy By :-

① Constitutional Means

↓
passage of 44th Constitutional Amendment Act

- Emergency could not be declared without written recommendation of Cabinet.
- restored Freedom of Press
- Fundamental rights under (19 and 21) cannot be suspended
- Judicial review for Excesses.

② Electoral Means

- Emergence of a strong opposition vis a vis one party rule.

③ Acted as a check for any temptation

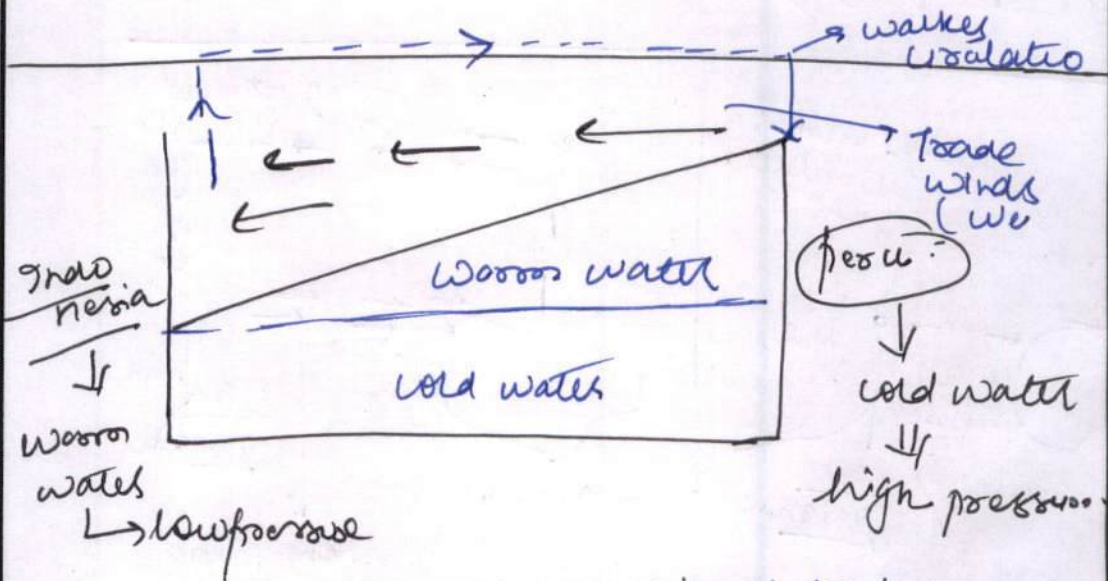
- forced sterilisation became too feared → later India adopted no target approach of family planning.

As accepted by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi : In those days of Emergency, we successfully liberated all sections of society.

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 refers to an atmospheric circulation in the tropical Pacific ocean characterised by low pressure in western Pacific and high pressure in the Eastern Pacific.



Relationship with Indian Monsoon.

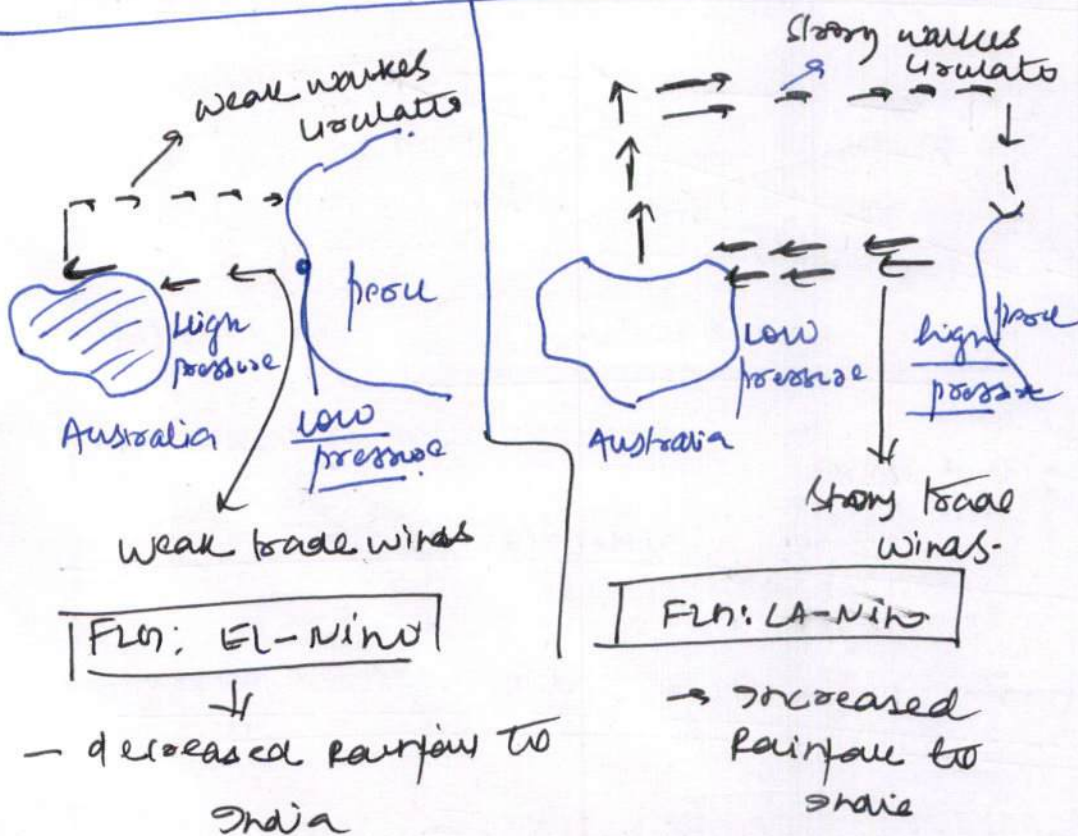
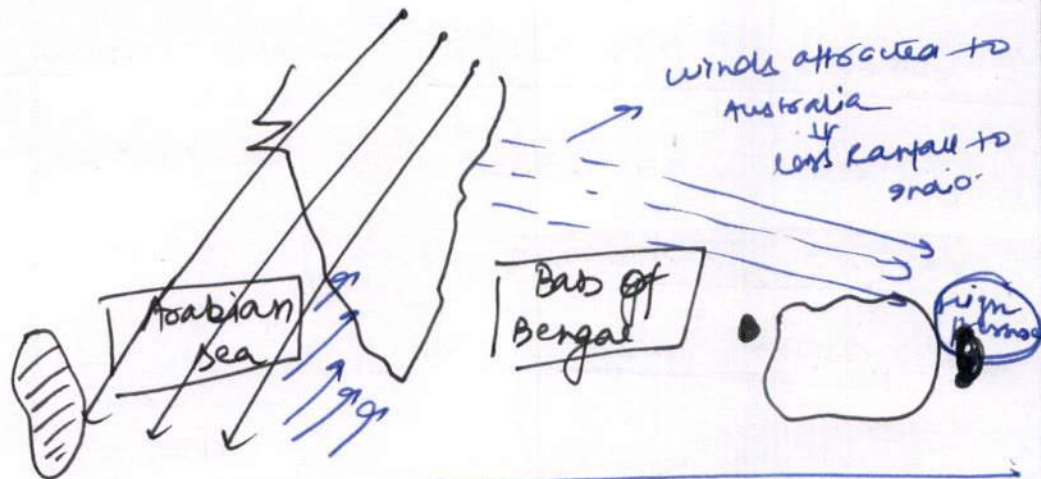
Weaker Walker circulation



development of El-Niño



Deficiency of Rainfall in India
Australia with floods in Africa.



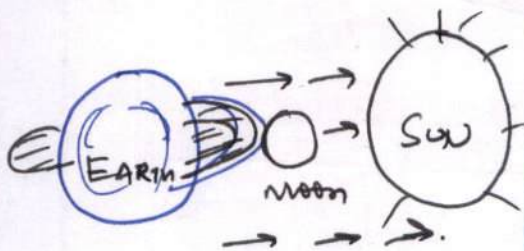
Hence walker circulation has an important role to play.

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 refer to the periodic rise and fall of water in oceans due to gravitational force of Sun, Moon and rotation of Earth.

FACTORS FOR FORMATION

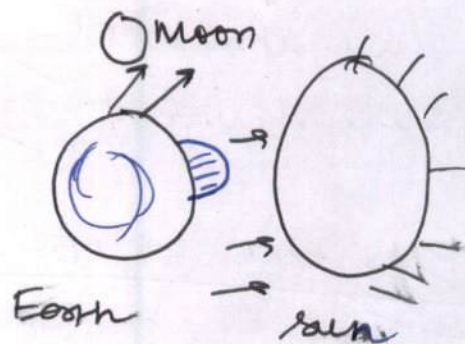


→ Sun and Moon in conjunction position

||

Strong Tidal bulge

Spring tide



→ Moon and Sun at right angles (quadrature position)

Small tidal bulge

Neap tide

A Geographic Significance

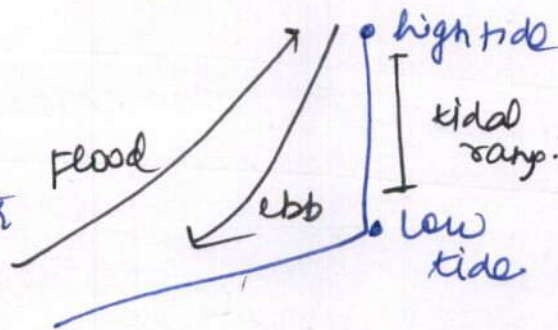
- ① Tidal bore ↓
due to sudden
entry of tidal
waters in the
estuary of river



↙ ↘
hazardous for death of organisms
Navigations

② Ebb and Flood

↓
fluctuating water
level of current



B Economic Significance

• Fishing industry

↓
large amount of
fish at continental
shelf

• Navigations

↓
[tidal]

• Tidal energy

• desilting
of
rivers

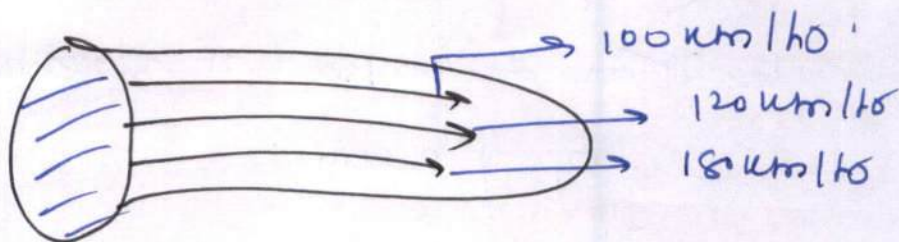
• ship
↓
help
ship
enter the
ports

Hence tides are important in many
ways.

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।

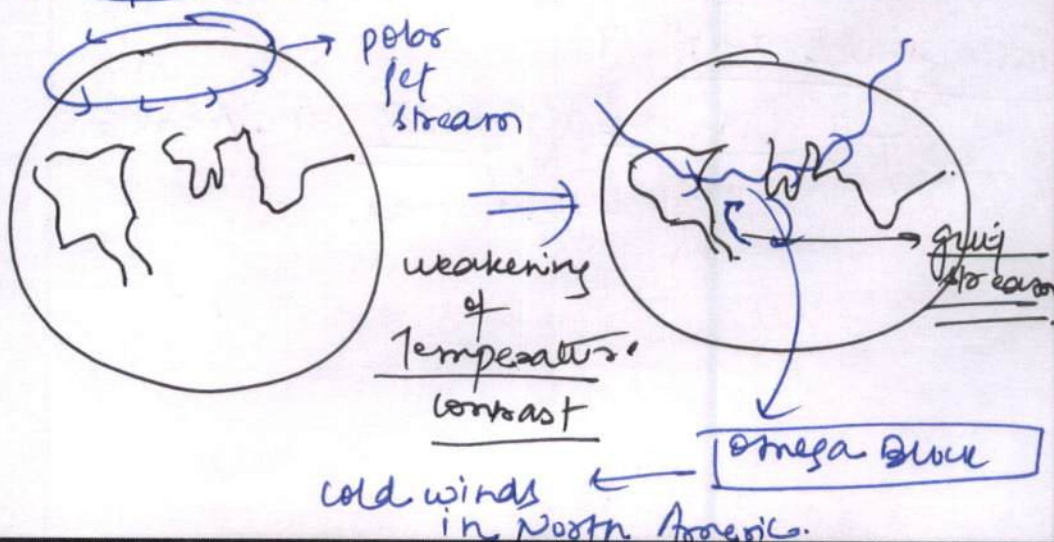
Rossby waves are meandering jet streams that influence climate of Earth in many ways.



FZL : Westerlies : Maximum
speed in the wave

Role of Rossby waves

- ① polar vortex and polar jet stream



weakening of polar jet stream

⇓ (compounded by climate change)

freezing cold in North America & while
North Atlantic drift keeps Europe warm.

② oceanic Rossby winds

⇓

alteration of temperature, pressure
and salinity of oceans

⇓

impact of Indian Monsoons.

③ alteration of Atmospheric Circulation

⇓

impact of Gulf Stream and
hence temperature of the west

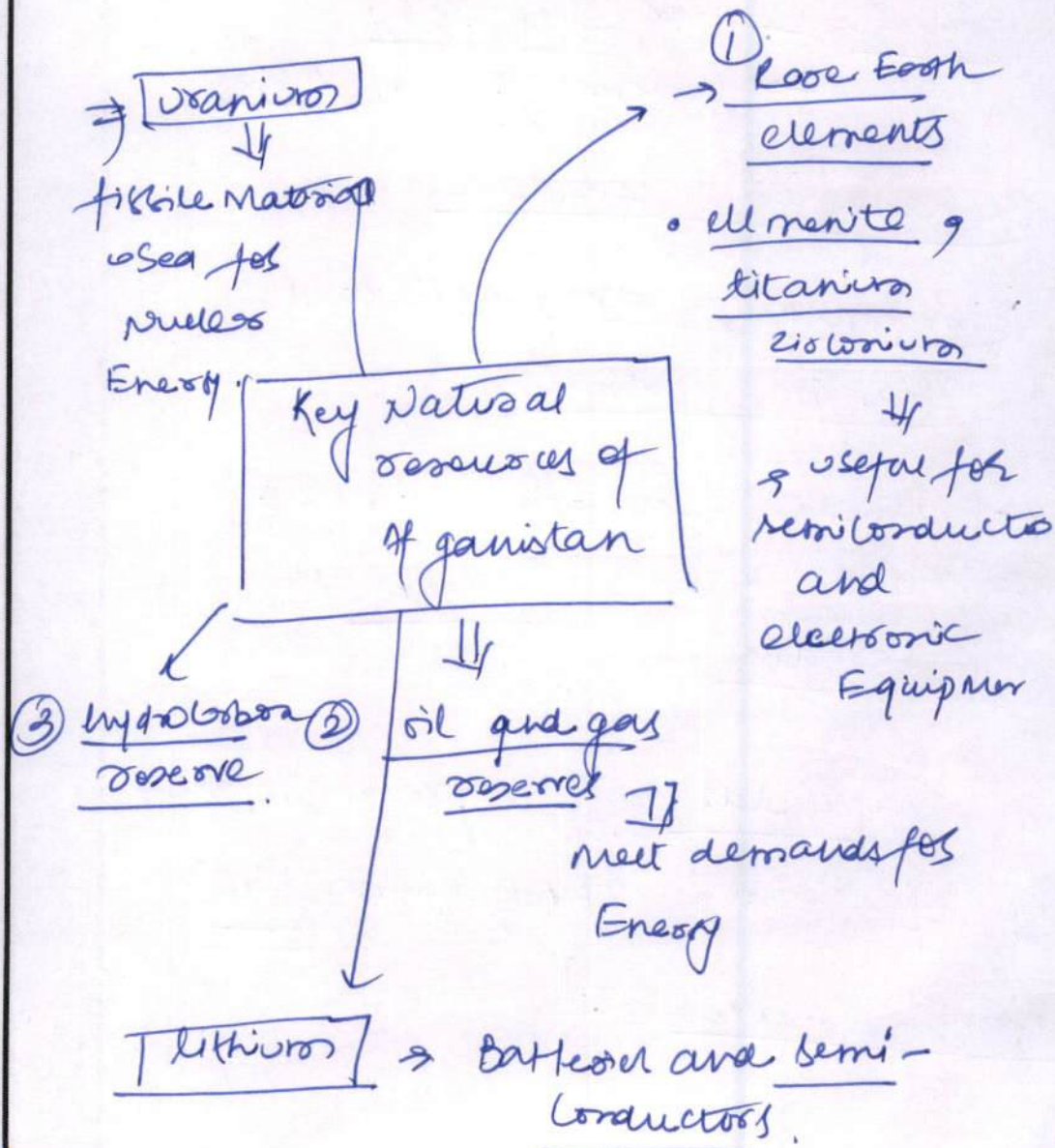
① Economic impacts

↳ closure of ports in America
may affect trade.

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 has recently faced a lot of turmoil on account of withdrawal of America and capture by Taliban.



However, other factors also play a role

↳ ① Strategic location

↓

At the helm of Central Asia and Europe.

② India's ↳ Look West policy
↳ connect Central Asia

③ Boundary with Pakistan

④ Economically Significant and Strategic projects

Eg - Ishkedar - delovars highway
- International North South Corridor

Hence Afghanistan is important for a
variety of reasons apart from rich
Economic resources.

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 refers to the hierarchical crossmanagement of Hindu society based on birth and enforcing the ideas of purity and pollution.

④ Changed Nature of Caste System

- 1) Breaking of old structure and Rise of New groups.
- Westernisation / Modernisation
 - ↳ increasing acceptance of inter-caste marriage
 - ↳ dining in promoted.
 - ↳ globalisation → inter mingling.
- Rise of Dominant Caste post green revolution
Eg → Yadavas and Kumbh of Bihar.
- Dalit Consciousness
Eg - Dalit Panthers and Dalit leaders
call themselves 'Ravans'
An anti Hindu view

- Matrimonials and Dalit / OBC Based organisations.

Eg- Dalit Chambers of Trade and Commerce.

However, Caste still manifests itself by

- ① politicisation of caste and Casteisation of politics → use of caste based voting
↳ Mandal Commission for reservation.

- ② low preference for inter Caste Marriages
↳ only 4% (per survey)

- ③ Quotas with reservation
↳ creamy layer in SC [Ram Singh Case]
↳ Benefits to OBC noncreamy layer
[Justice Rohini Commission]

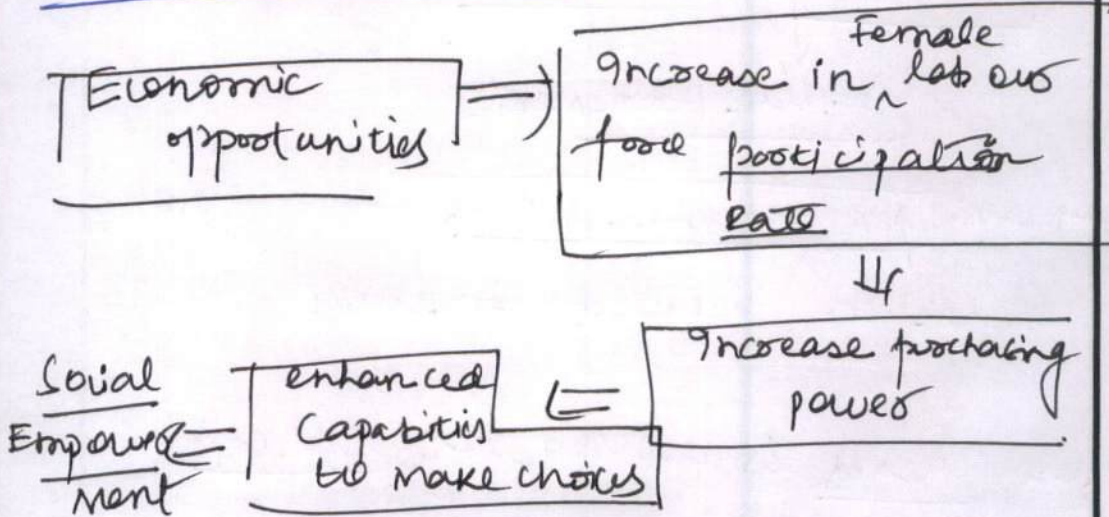
Hence, caste still remains a distinct feature of Indian Society, although with changed dynamics.

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 represent almost 50% of
India's population. Hence their
Empowerment with decisional autonomy remains important.

Economic Empowerment as a Key
to Social Empowerment



Additionally, it can lead to

- ① decrease in dependence on male
- ② expenditure on one's health and Education
- ③ Better care for reproductive

health

④ self dependence and ability to sustain
independently

However, Economic development alone
is not sufficient

↳ may increase dual burden of work

↳ Economic Empowerment mostly in
soft skills & low colored jobs

↳ women still may not break 'glass ceiling'

↳ patriarchy at workplace
↓
Sexual harassment

↳ less promotional avenues → no women
directors in reputed companies

Hence there is a need for holistic

Empowerment focusing on social & Economic,
political issues facing women to women

'Inclusive Development' !

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।

According to an official survey, India has more than 19500 mother tongues being spoken. However, it also has the most no. of Endangered languages at 40. (UNESCO)

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

① Lack of political language

↳ linguistic minority may not form a vote bank

② Lack of dedicated corpus for funding research in these languages.

③ Colonial mindset

↳ Focus on 'English' as main

Medium of instruction in schools① Education in mother tongue

- ↳ not given in many schools
- ↳ focus on improvement of English

⑤ Low of Employment opportunities

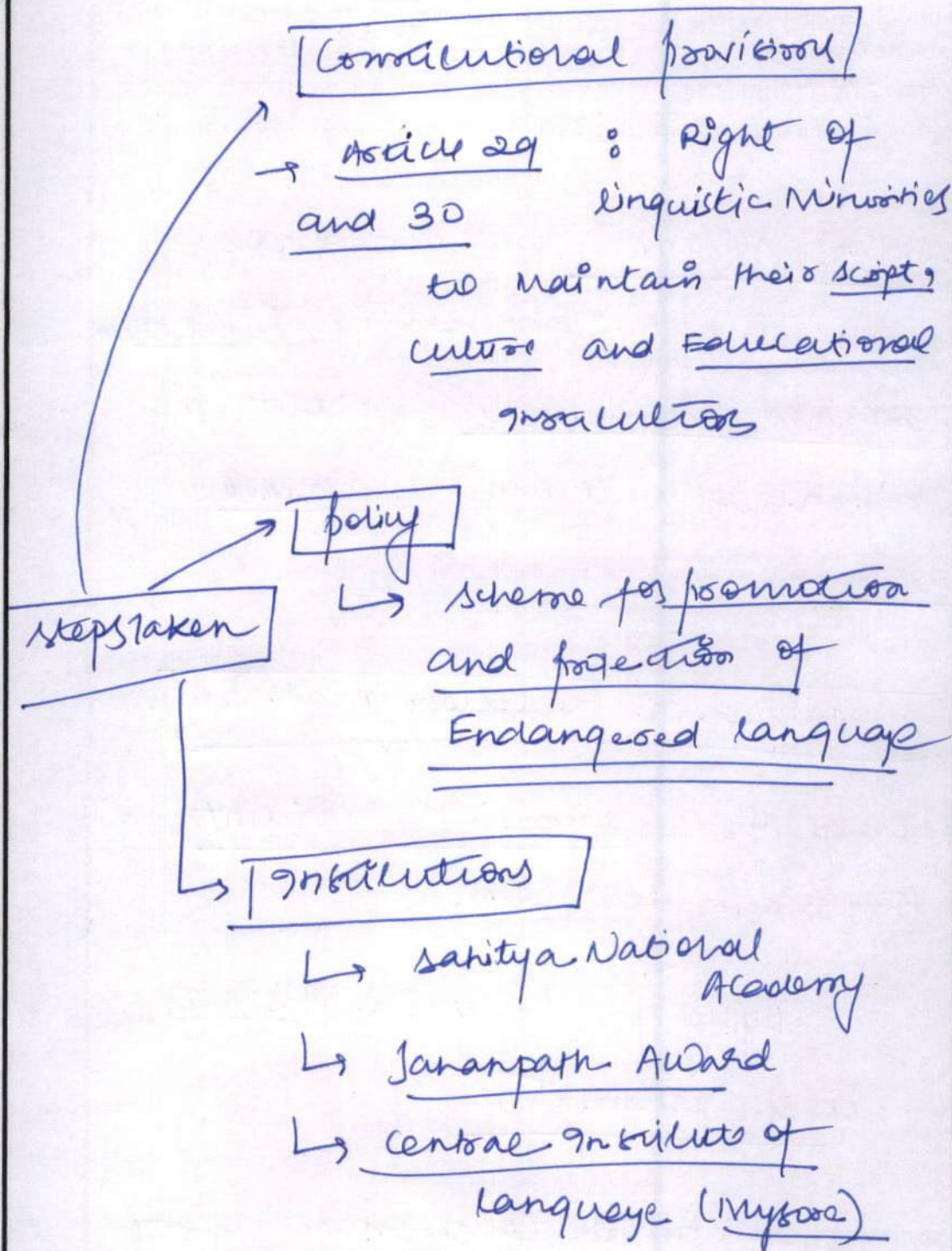
- ↳ A Tamil speaking minority cannot compete against English elite.

⑥ Low of Recognition and Incentive

- ↳ * Booker prizes and Nobel prizes in literature given to English languages

⑦ Low of Brand Ambassadors to represent the language

Eg → Premchand (Hindi)
→ Shashi Tharoor (English).



Indigenous languages represent diversity and communication. 2019 as international year of languages arouses hope.

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 रियासतों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

Subsidiary Alliance was one of the methods used by Britishers to extend their political and administrative clout in the region without any financial liability.

① It helped in Establishing control.

- Posting of a permanent resident (British) in the Court

↓
spying of all essential Activities and information

- posting of British Contingent in the palace → protection against External and internal invasion.

- No Major decisions regarding Foreign policy could be taken without permission from the British

⇓

- interference in foreign affairs
- trampling of sovereignty

- All Expenses related to Army posted had to be borne by the king

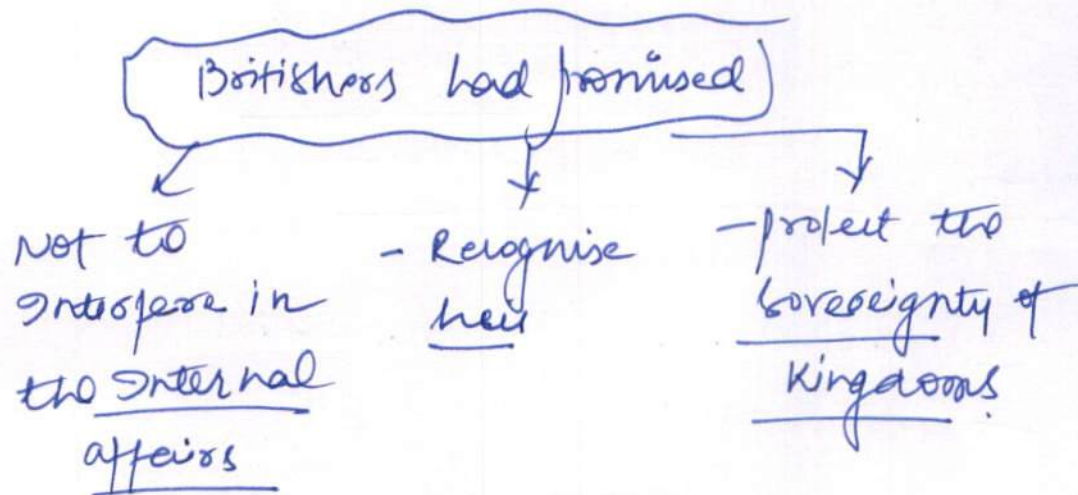
⇓

- huge burden to the Exchequer
↓
Evidence of Drain of wealth

- Creation of a Tsape border for British to guard against Napoleonic invasion

⇓

protection of commercial interest
of British East India
Company



However they did the opposite

↳ Financial draining the Kingdoms and making them dependent on British

↓
when revenue could not be paid,
Kingdom was annexed

↳ Used along with ' doctrine of lapse ' to overthrow Kingdoms of Satara, Poona, Nagpur, Sambalpur.

The anger of Indians finally got expressed in the revolution of 1857.

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 revolution of 1857 was a watershed moment in the history of India.
It fundamentally changed the way Britishers viewed India and wanted to administer it.

Before 1857

↳ British meddled with many social-religious practices of India

① Abolition of salt by William Bentinck

↳ Not acceptable to upper class

② Age of Consent Act

↳ Late Bal gangadhar Tilak
rebelled against paternal
Nature of British.

③ Widow Remarriage Act



⇒ Was a bolt on the traditional family and marriage (Anuloma/pratiloma)

④ Religious disabilities Act

⇒ adopted son of a different religion could inherit the property of father

⑤ Hindus were forced to Crook's Seal

⇒ It meant losing of 'caste status'

⑥ Secularisation of Indian tradition



→ Army couldn't wear turbans and put tilak

→ Catridges made of cow and pork

However, after the 'Revolt of 1857'

British realised the value of non

interference and promulgated the

Act for good governance of India.

→ put a limit
on the
Expansionist
politics of
British

- introduced concept
of paramountcy.

And, hence they changed their
Strategy towards :

① Divide and Rule → Britishers worked
with communal elements

- protection of
Bengal

- Muslims
deprived of
higher post

- supported
loyal Ahmed
Khan and
opposed
Sewaks

② Martial and non Martial Race in Army

⇓
Creation of Caste / Community division

Britishers were quite successful in
alienating Indians until Mahatma
Gandhi's Emergence changed the Paradigm.

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 was one of the most revolutionary thinkers of china and he could also be hailed as the founder of modern day china

① Focus on Nationalism

→ Rise above the lines of caste, family and kinship

↓

Maxims

Sole focus on building a Nationalist Identity

② Identification of lost glory

of thousands of years

↓

when china was governed by most able / affluent leaders.

→ ③ Democratic Ideals
↓

participation of Each person in
building the self identity of nation.

Factors for revival of Chinese
Nationalism

① Recognition of Century of Humiliation

→ occupation of Manchuria by Japan
and defeat by Japan
↓

Brutal rape / Massacre

② Learning from the West

→ Education : Study in Foreign
Institutions

→ dissemination of Tong's utiliser
and its propagation in the west

③ Rising above religious lines of
Buddhism and Christianity and focus
on a Rationalist Society

④ Importance to Scientific discovery

⑤ Decentralised mode of Development
↓

villages divided into 'communes'
and agricultural revolution preceded
Industrial revolution

⑥ policies of Deng xiao ping

↳ Ideals of communism combined
with efficiency of capitalism

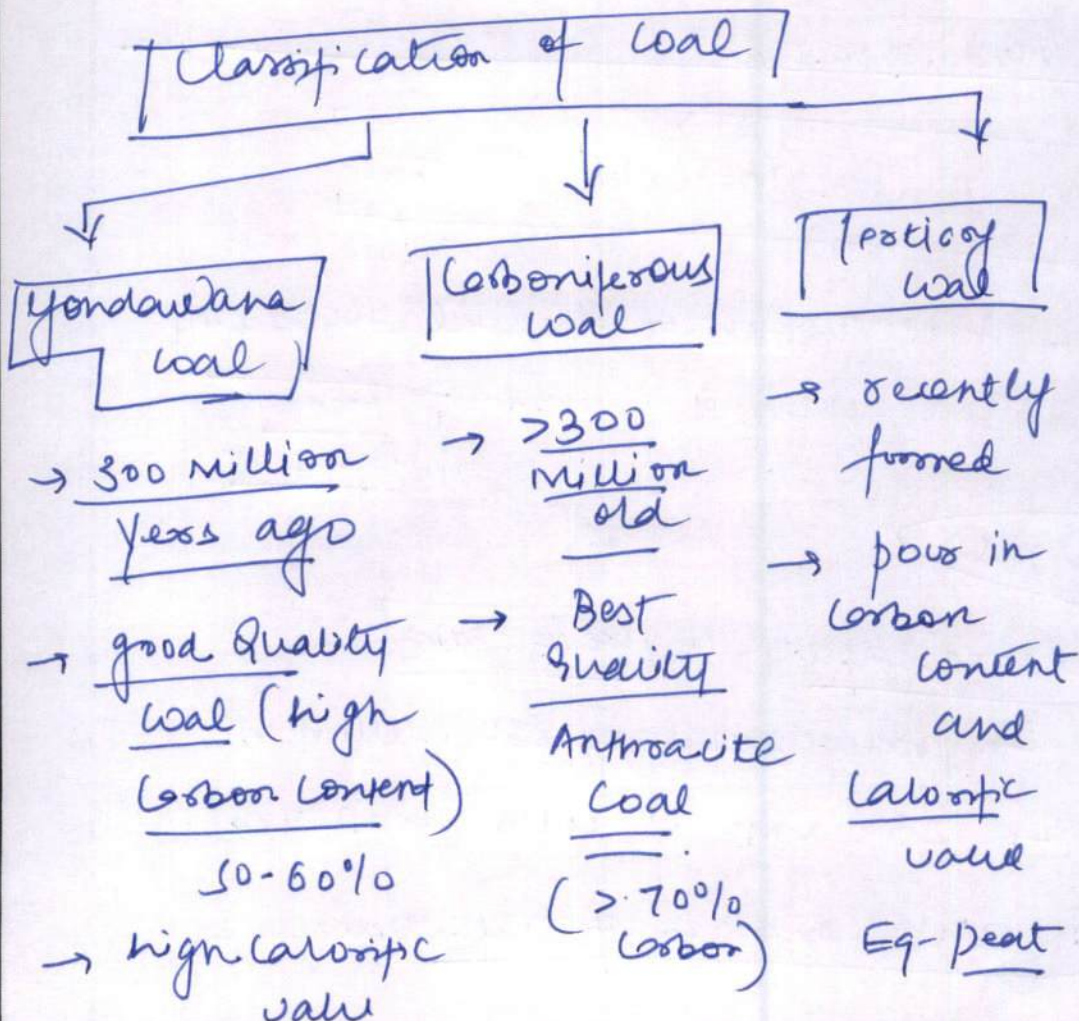
↳ Liberalism and inflow of capital

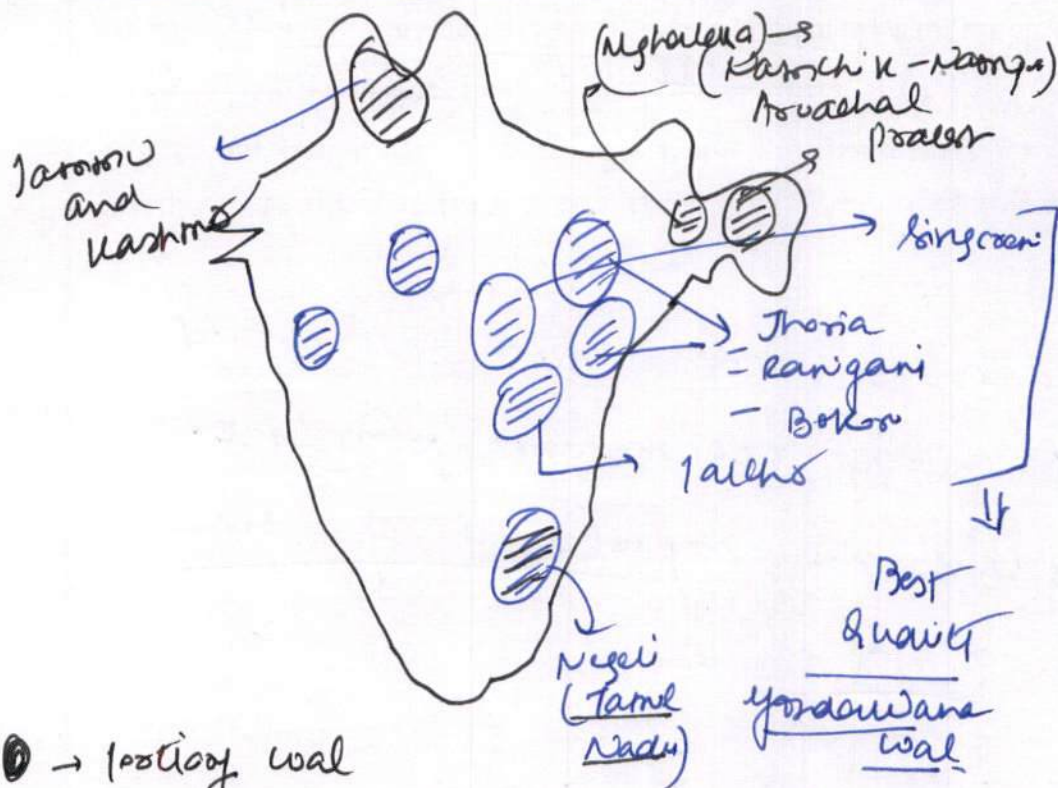
The modern economic giant of China
is a result of long drawn social,
economic and cultural reforms.

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।

India produces almost 69% of its Energy requirement from coal. This tells the importance of coal for India.





① → Jharkhand coal

② → Gondwana coal

Ongoing Crisis in Coal Sector

- ↓
- Acute disruption of coal forwarding 2nd wave of Covid
- ↓
- Fees of Blockout

Reasons

① Limited capacity of Coal India

- ↳ production only 600 Million MT.
- ↳ 230 MM of coals imported

② Financial Condition of Coal India

↳ Revenues taken back by the government as dividends

↳ huge reserves of Tenaris and Discoms to coal India

↳ outdated technology ⇒ unable to locate new reserves.

③ post pandemic economic recovery

↳ increased demand internationally.

④ Central-state relations

↳ interministerial committee on coal allocation has not met.

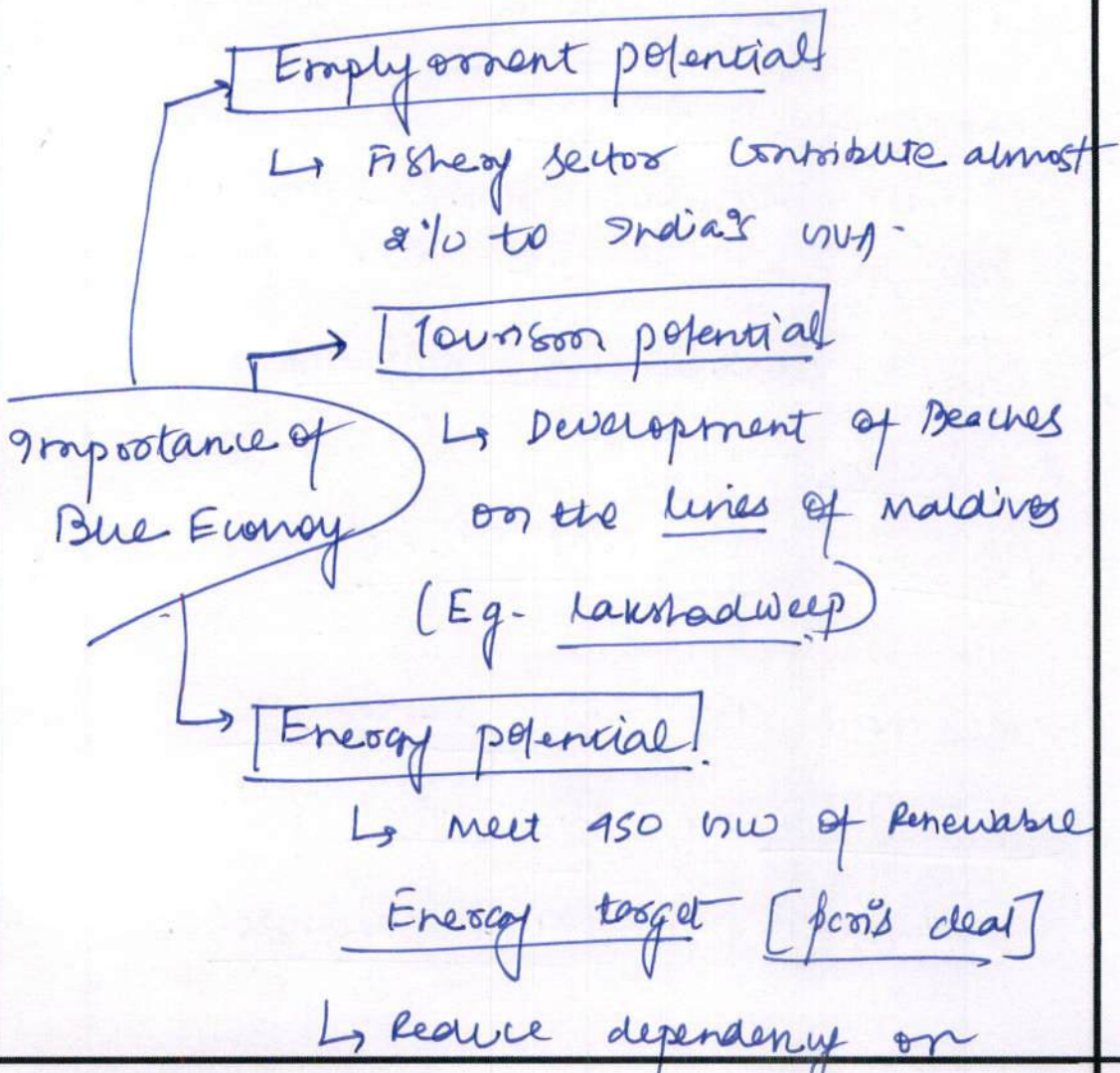
⑤ lack of capacity augmentation by private sector after cancellation of allocation of coal blocks.

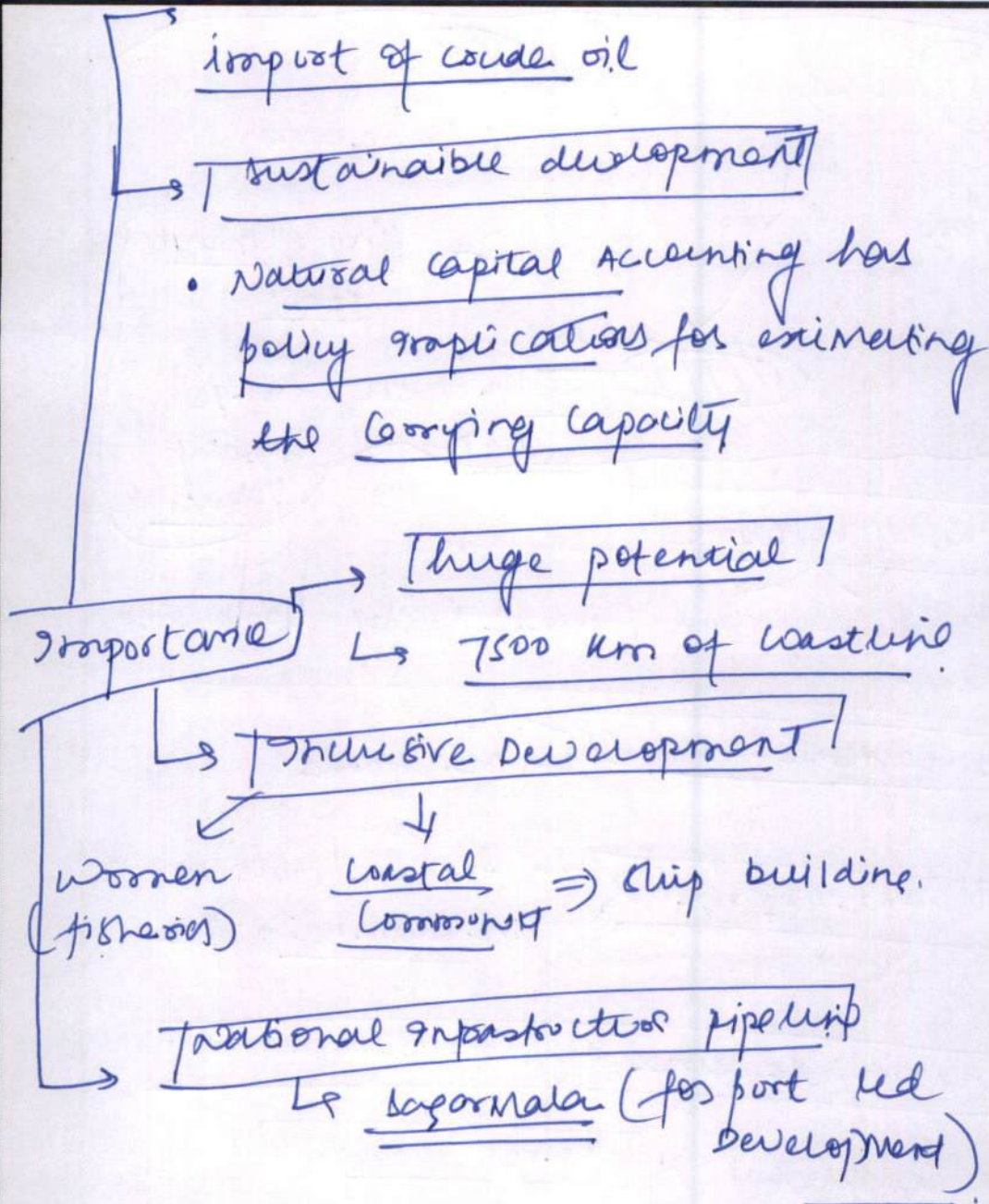
Involvement of private sector after recent amendments to mining rules, could prove a game-changer.

16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can 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।

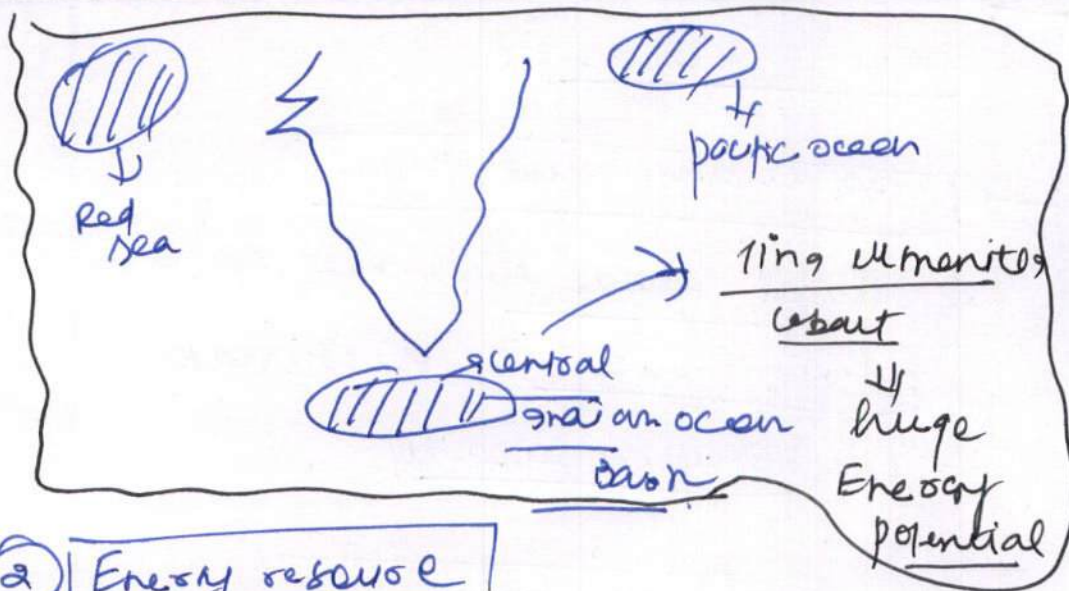
Blue Economy refers to the huge Economic potential of oceans in Augmenting its Socio-Economic development of India.





Distribution of Resources

- ① poly metallic nodules ⇒ India granted exclusive rights in 'Coral-Clipperton zone' in Indian oceans.



② Energy resource

Tidal Energy ocean Thermal Energy Conversion

③ Biological Resources → fisheries → Sea foods

④ Oil and gas reserves → offshore / onshore in Mumbai gas

⑤ Securing sea lanes of communication

⑥ Development of tourist resort (NITI Aayog document)

Blue Economy can be a huge Boost
to India's aspiration for a \$1 trillion
Economy.

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) refers to the circulation and redistribution of heat and salinity of oceans. It begins from Gulf Stream in the North and moves southward towards Indian and Pacific oceans.

Reasons for recent decline

① Climate change

↳ melting of glaciers in polar regions

↓

fresh water influx into oceans

↓

decreased salinity of ocean

↳ decreased salinity



does not allow water to
sink down

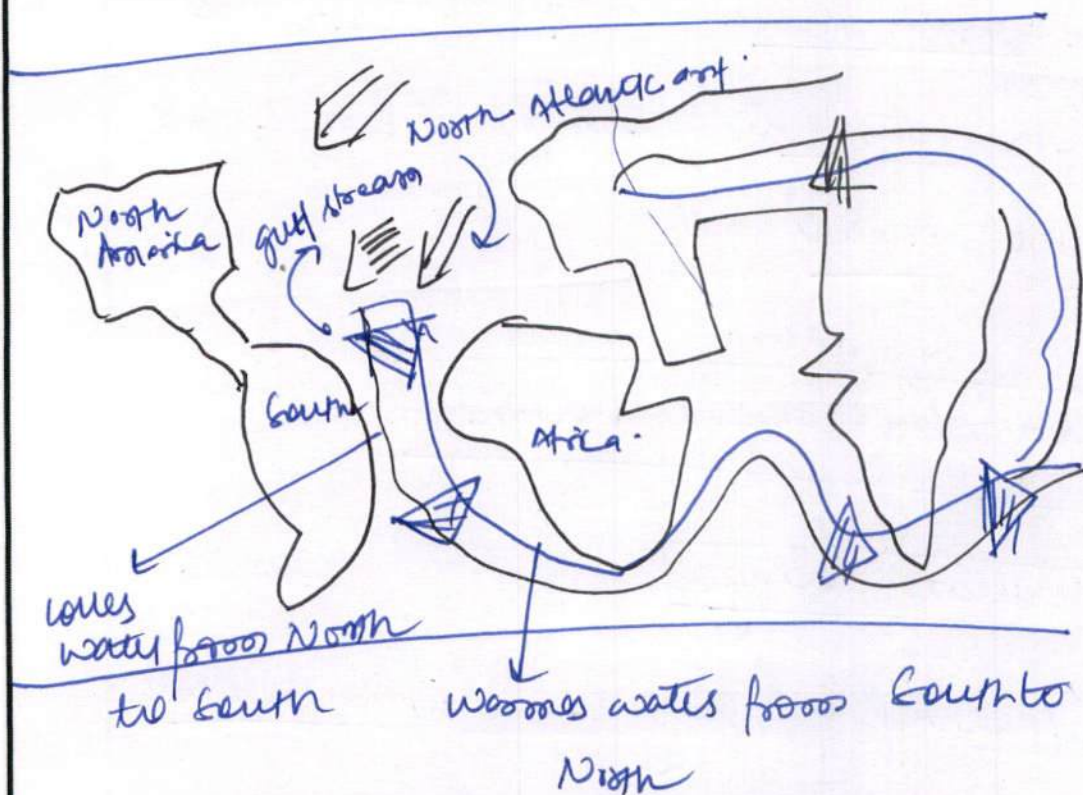


weakening of Thermohaline

Insulation



Weakening of AMOC



FLW : AMOC and Thermohaline

Insulation

Impact

↳ ① Homogenization of Climate change
due to loss of distribution of
heat and salinity

② Extreme weather events

⇓
→ Associated with Increased Rainfall
in the Indian Ocean

③ Salinity changes

↳ loss of Biodiversity ∴ cannot maintain
Osmobility

④ Loss of Intermixing of
water

↳ formation of 'dead' (hypoxic)
zones in oceans.

⑤ Weakening of atmospheric circulation

⇓
Impact on Indian Monsoon.

Hence, AMOC needs to be tackled by
addressing global warming.

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।

India is all set to become the most
populous country by 2030 according to
the United Nations. Hence, a debate on
its demographic shifts has assumed importance.

Highlighting the Shift

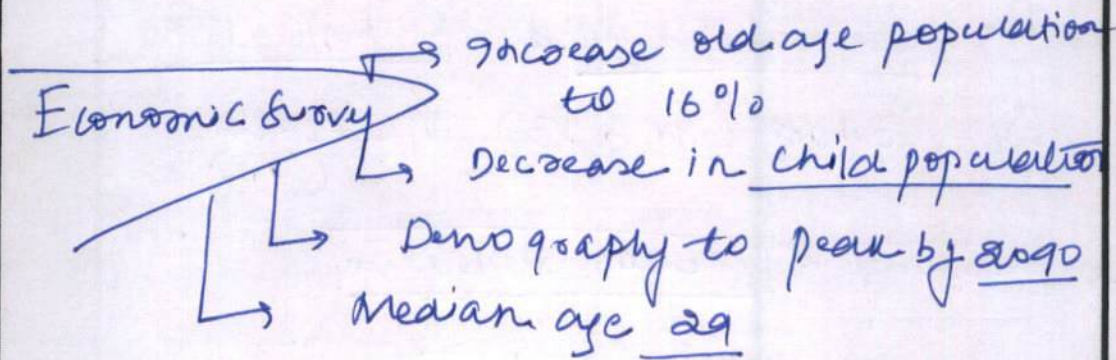
(A) National Family Health Survey

↳ decline in Total Fertility Rate to
2 (2.1 → replacement level).

↳ increase in contraceptive use and
decrease in unmet need for
contraception

↳ increasing burden of contraception
on female.

- ↳ Increase in adult sex ratio (1020 Female per 1000 male)
- ↳ 68% children and women anaemic.



① Demographic dividend

- only 49% are formally skilled.

④ Old Age population

- ↳ Increased need for geriatric care
- ↳ Feminisation of age
- ↳ Surveillance of non-communicable disease

Challenges

⑤

- Inclusion of disabled → a wild policy and → burden of transgender

③ Women

- ↳ increased dependency ratio
- ↳ increased contraception and family planning.

⑥ Children

- ↳ loss of demography and labor force participation after 2050

Remedial Measures① Policy level↳ A dedicated growth policy↳ decentralised need of populationEg - Bihar (TFR $\rightarrow > 3$) v/s Kerala (1.2)↳ planning of labour migration↳ South states in deficit② Health level↳ upskilling as a branch in Medical Science↳ National 9000 plus initiative↳ male contraception③ Skill Level↳ vocational training (New Education policy)↳ Apprenticeship promotion scheme → Kaushal vikas yojana④ Employment and Industrial Base↳ entrepreneurship skoolIndia needs a decentralised and calibrated approach for tackling its Demography shift

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 can be defined as the absence of basic amenities of life. It also includes the inability to choose ones social, Economic and cultural preferences according to ones own choice.

Rural poverty	Urban poverty
↳ homogeneous Area	↳ heterogeneous Area
↳ Focus on minimal basic needs	↳ Focus on needs like health, transport
↳ Caste driven mainly	↳ Class driven mainly
↳ <u>Rural areas</u> ↳ less impact of density and population growth	↳ <u>urbanisation</u> and <u>slums</u> pose a <u>new wave</u>

<u>Rural poverty</u>	<u>urban poverty</u>
* <u>Mode of sustenance</u> ↳ <u>Agriculture</u> ↳ Measures focused on <u>disguised/underemployment</u>	* <u>Mode of sustenance</u> ↳ <u>informal jobs</u> ↳ <u>Construction</u> ↳ <u>Service</u> ↳ Hence issue of <u>low paying jobs</u>
* less impact of climate change	* <u>Climate change</u> begins <u>New issues</u> <u>Urban Flood</u> demand for <u>cooling</u> <u>Urban heat island</u>

Hence, both Areas need different Approach

(A) Urban Areas

↳ planned Urbanisation

- Affordable housing / Rental accommodation

- transit oriented development

⇓
Need for safe & fast public transport

↳ Informalisation of work

- Need for a comprehensive social security net

- rise of gig workers → large poverty

⇓
securitisation fund needed

↳ Expenditure on health & education
in urban areas

- Ayushman Bharat ⇒ decreased out of pocket Expenditure

- Education

⇓

Open government schools ⇒ decrease Expenditure on education

③ Rural Areas → policy for feminisation of agriculture

↳ prevent distress migration → jobs / MGNREGA at village

↳ Agriculture → PM-NSA

A differentiated policy for urban and Rural poverty can be a great enabler.

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।

Regional movements refers to the assertion of regional identity by people originally inhabiting a particular region.

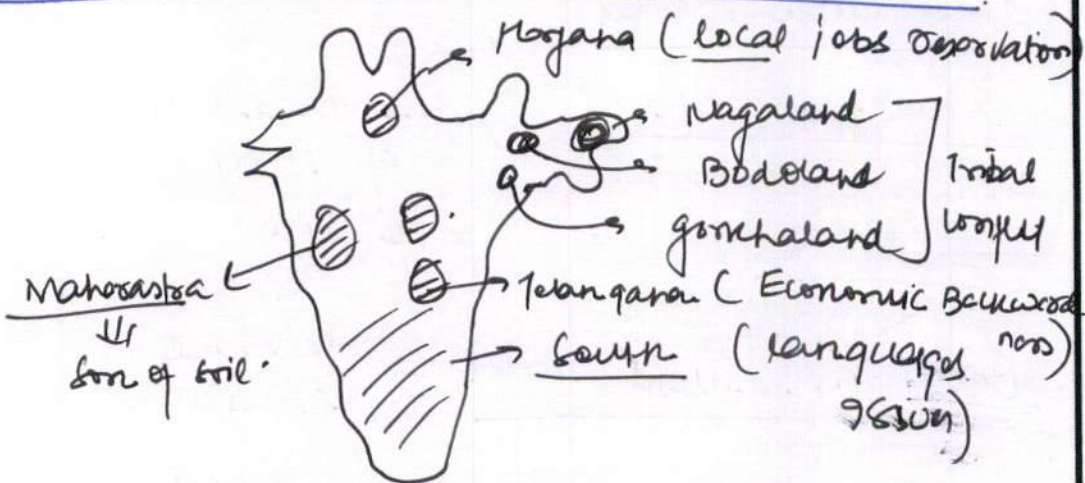


FIG : Regional Movements in India.

④ Conservative in Orientation

↳ use of Emotive Issues (like language)
than developmental

↳ Status Quoist & oppose change

③ Supported By traditional social classes

↳ Communal disharmony

Eg - Hindu v/s Muslims in Bangladesh.

↳ Landless and agrarian class

Eg - oppose immigration and new
ideas.

↳ driven by inter tribal conflicts and
hierarchical tendencies

Eg - Regionalism in North East

④ oppose social change by modernity

↳ Son of the Soil doctrine

- Reservation of jobs for locals
in Andhra Pradesh

↳ Exclusive development

- Against enterprising of class.

① use of different identity to prove
ones point ↓

Eg- Demand for David India

However, Regional movements are not
always anti modern and status quo.

↳ Highlight regional aspirations

Eg- voice to Nagas and Meities in
North East.

↳ Focus on regional development

Eg- Mineral rich region of Jharkhand
- Telangana.

↳ Increase competition of resources

↳ Highlight Socio-Economic issues

↳ Preservation of ones Culture

Eg- Tamil v/s Hindi

Hence ^{only} regional movements based on
secession, polarisation are not good for
Democracy, not all!