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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	<u>Pulkit</u>	Registration Number	<u>686441</u>
Medium Eng./Hindi	<u>English</u>	Date	<u>20/12/21</u>
Center	<u>Online</u>		

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
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19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**

इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।

3. **All questions are compulsory.**

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

5. 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।

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

7. 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, was the
prominent lower caste voice
that ~~was~~ helped in empan
cipating Indian society from
caste discrimination

Jyotiba as a Social Reformer

- ① Came from Mali background and thus touched with lower caste groups
- ② Started satyashodhak Samaj - Truth Seeker's Society
- ③ Advocated for Women education and widow remarriage along with Savitribai phule
- ④ Held the responsible child marriage abolition in Satara, Maharashtra

Jyotiba worked both off paper and on paper to inspire society and reform it

Manifestations of literary works

① Culamgari Book by Jyotibaphule
↳ advocated slavish realities must be done away with

② Journal ⇒ Satyashodhak
Journal - consistently discussed the need for eradicating poverty and upholding women rights

Jyotiba phule inspired many later caste reformer such as BR Ambedkar and Munje.

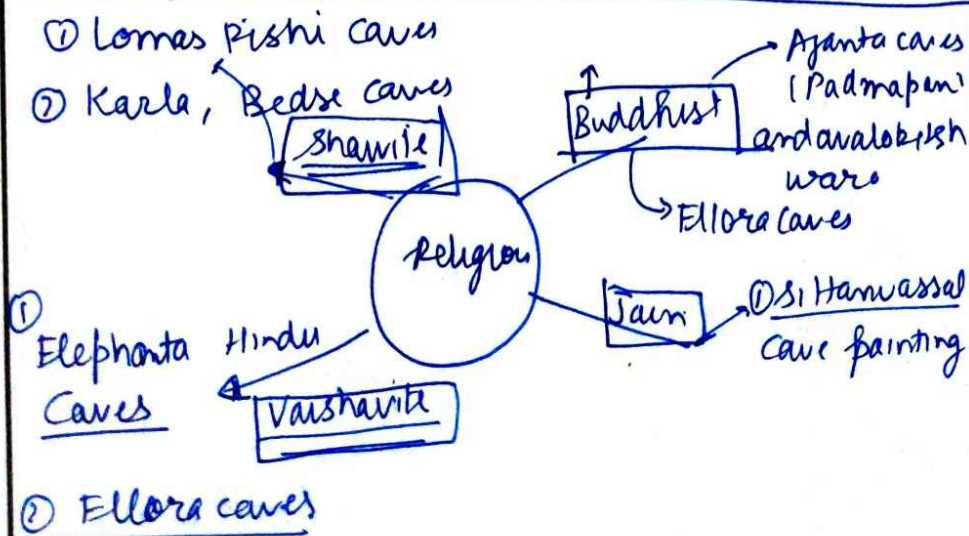
2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

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

Rich Tradition of Indian cave paintings is unique cultural feature of India. Rock paintings have been both secular and religious and also artificial methods versus local Natural methods

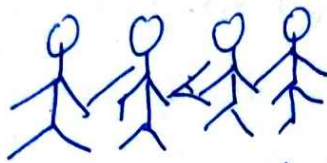
Cave paintings that reflect the Religious tradition



However not all paintings were religious some of it were secular

① Bhimbetha prehistoric painting

using red
ochre and
green Fe_3O_4
as painting



portrayed Natural
Anumun

② Lakhudiyar paintings of Uttaraphand

③ Hathigumpha inscriptions have also undertone of secular paintings

No wonder, why UNESCO has
recognised Ajanta, Ellora as
World Heritage Sites due to rich
cave paintings unique in world

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 was the first civil disobedience movement launched in August, 1905 in retaliation ~~with~~ for the alleged partition of the Bengal by Lord Curzon

Started as a partition movement

- ① Initiated by Satyendara at Calcutta Townhall during 1903
- ② Lord Curzon participation to divide Bengal in two antagonised both the sides
- ③ Reasons cited were discriminatory compared to the actual reason of divide and rule

Became a multifaceted movement

- ① Entremist involvement in 1905
and sudden mass awareness
- ② Youth, Students and Urban Women
were all roped in for Mass protest
- ③ Along with the partition struggle
Swadeshi acted as liberator of
Women especially
- ④ Congress had found out an issue
based on which they can bank upon
- ⑤ Mass Campaigns even spread to
Bengal, Pune, Punjab roping in
other leader also

Criticism → although it was mass
movement it lacked participation of
Muslims in general

Swadeshi can be considered as the
first inspiration that helped India
in its freedom struggle nationally

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।

Indian democracy saw the dark days of when Emergency of 1975 was imposed citing internal disturbance as a reason. However, it was done so to refute the Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Judgement.

Why it was a blip in democracy

- ① Method of imposition was unconstitutional cited by Fazlul Karim Commission
- ② Coerced mass sterilization programmes
- ③ Widespread press censorship and curbing of freedom of speech
- ④ Jailed many activists which is antithetical to democracy
eg JP Narayan

But since then, it can be said that democracy has further strengthened

- ① 44th amendment introduced provisions safeguarding unilateral imposition of the emergency citing internal disturbance
- ② Press in India realized it's importance to safeguard institutional accountability
- ③ Many political activists including Mass activists (youth, women and students) emerged as leaders
↳ participatory democracy
- ④ Democratisation of population policy with voluntary methods

Thus India, as Edmond Burke said "Those who never learn from history are doomed to repeat it". India has learned from its mistakes

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 the~~

Cause

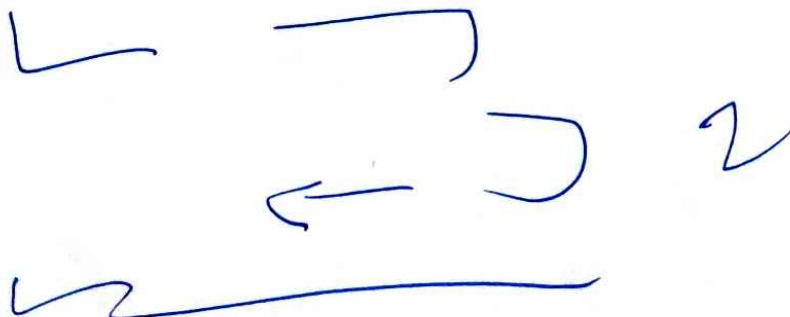
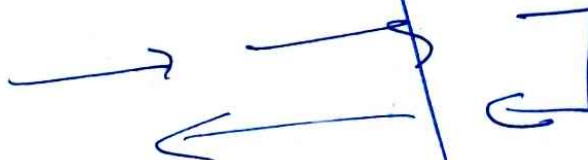
① by

② Gradient

③ Coenodius furo

④

⑤



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।

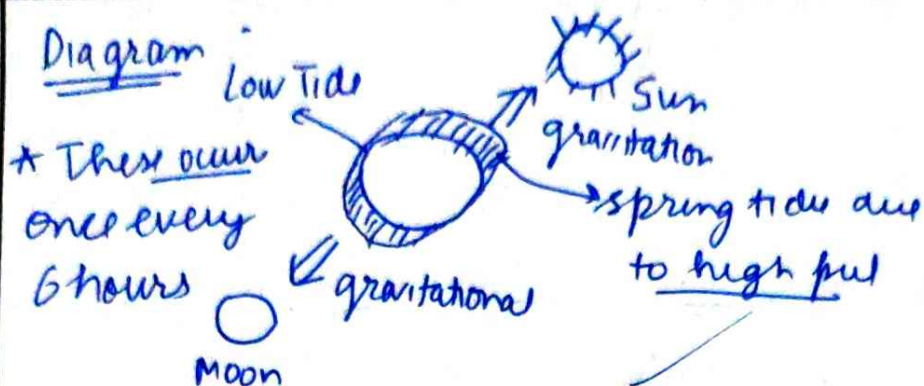
Tides are longitudinal variation in level of water which results in ebbs and flows on ~~sea~~ beaches.

Major
Types of Tides → Spring Tide
When Sun and Moon and earth are in one line

☉ Neap tide → when relative pulls of Sun and moon cancel to reduce the variation in water level

Formation → These are formed due to gravitational attraction of sun and Moon on earth's surface

→ Since water is highly mobile it ~~can~~ gets deformed in various shapes due to gravity



Geographical Significance

① Mangrove Backwaters

② Coastal Silt deposition

this increases
fertility of ~~sea~~
beach areas

③ Impacts low lying
areas + protects coasts
from drying

Economic Significance

① Fishing Industry
(Inland industry)

eg Tidal estuaries
in Kutch

② Mangroves Tourism
also depend

③ Inland ports eg
Calcutta port

④ Shipping turn around
time depends on tides

⑤ Beaches (Nova Scotia)

India's Chandipur beach ^(Orissa) shows a high
tidal range which not only attracts tourism
but also houses ISRO launchers ~~launchers~~

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 निर्माई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

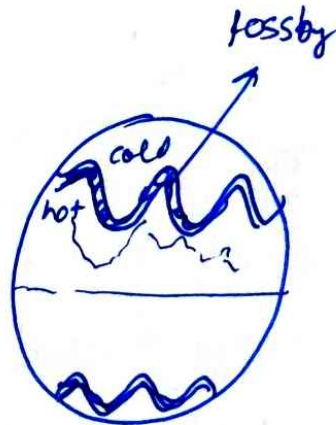
Rossby waves were responsible
for the cold wave that tided the
entire Chicago and upper Northern
America into excessive negative
temperatures

What are Rossby waves

- ① They are periodic oscillations in the upper tropospheric jetstream (Polar jetstream)

Why do they happen

- ② Polar vortex composed of Polar jet stream gets disturbed as a result of cold and hot air masses giving rise to rossby waves



Role of Rossby in shaping climate

- ① Cold waves and Heat waves in
America and Europe

Thus any region
that comes under cold
air mass will undergo sudden drop
in temperature



- ② Impacts tropospheric and Polar strato-
spheric clouds.

Rossby Oscillation Reduced → High Polar
stratospheric clouds
↓
higher heating
of ozone
← under
Ozone hole
← greater
Insolation

- ③ Rains in Russia/Arctic and Canada due
to carrying of Moist air mass
- ④ Extratropical cyclone formation

The final impact of Rossby waves is yet
to be understood on climate change

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

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

Afghanistan has been in center of turmoil for the past 50 years. Much of it, is due to geo-political strategic considerations and significant part of interests that Afghanistan provides to

Key Natural resources

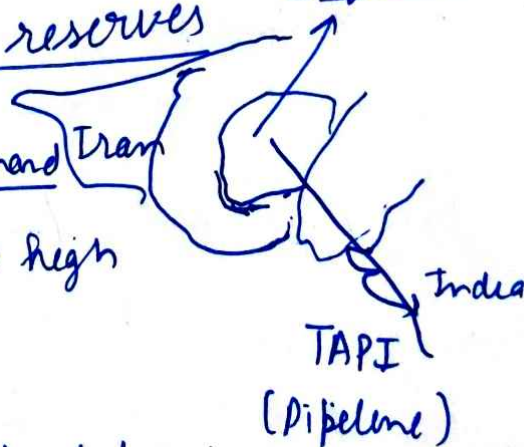
- ① Oil and Gas reserves

in Southern Helmand Iran

province, there are high

resources

Afghanistan



- ② Fertile soil for wheat + rice

cultivation → eg Kabul River provides

high fertility to Eastern afghanistan

- ③ Poppy cultivation → This is the major reason for terror finance and funding. This is a negative Natural resource that is important for other reasons
- ④ Diamonds ⇒ High Coal reserves along with diamonds are key to Mineral source
- ⑤ Silica, copper → Afghanistan
Kyzkum desert also provides much needed resources along with rare earth minerals
- ⑥ Uranium & Nuclear fuel
- More than that Afghanistan is gateway to Central Asia and connects Asia and Europe. with wide resources that allow this trade, Afghanistan has been the center point of power politics & economic profits for 5 decades

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 is the hierarchical
structure in communities traditionally
deciding the inter-marriage and food
habits along with Occupation. However
the traditional system of caste is
changing in myriad ways

- ① Delinking Caste from Occupation
↳ Higher inter-caste mobility
in caste due to occupational freedom
- ② Rising Inter-caste marriages
these show that intra community
mobility is increasing
- ③ From Sanskritisation to
De-sanskritisation

eg Today many caste groups
such as Jats, Patidars vow for
reservation citing Backward status
thus paradoxical from earlier quest
for high caste status

④ Upper-Caste groups no longer
hold to caste identity and low caste
groups increasingly have a tendency
to hold to this identity

↳ Paradoxically as traditional
Brahmins asserted caste but today
economic forces has made caste redundant

However challenges in caste system

- ↳ Low Inter caste marriage
- ↳ Political permanence of Caste
- ↳ Caste Based Violence: Bhima Koregaon

Recent demands of Caste Based census
may help in reconciling caste with
realities

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।

Economic empowerment of women
refers to the financial freedom of
women and allowing herself
to take decisions in life not rest-
ricted by economic backwardness
and financial crunch

Economic Empowerment is a precursor
to social empowerment

- ① Waves of Feminism eg 2nd and 3rd wave focused on gender pay and wage gap and later waves focused on social issue
- ② Economic freedom translates to reduced dependence on patriarchy

- ③ Today Women own only 20% of the lands. Thus patriarchy stems from confidence of Economic maldistribution
- ④ Higher Labour force participation fuels not only financial freedom but translates to social confidence: → More women motivated to pursue social emancipation
- ⑤ Economic empowerment → to greater freedom
- reduced child marriage due to ~~low~~ higher access to education
 - Reduced dowry due to higher equality

We must learn that, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao & Sukanya Samriddhi all focus on economic empowerment through education & skill as a vehicle to bring social reform as happening in urban areas

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 है। 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।

India has more than 722 language
spoken by atleast 50,000 population
and ~~15,000~~ more than 1000
different dialects that are
spoken by greater than 10 people.

This has raised concerns on
preserving languages with
some languages facing threat to
Endangered as well as Extinction

Endangered
languages

UNESCO defines
endangered languages as
those whose population
use has been in decay
by more than 70%.

Factors that led to such decline

- ① Globalisation → use of English language in most jobs has reduced the need to learn native languages
- ② Cultural Homogenisation → example
North east Native languages are forgotten despite growing population
- ③ Lack of literary books and → Example
Institutional Mechanisms Tulu language in Karnataka
- ④ Declining traditional structures of transfer's of knowledge
- ⑤ Lack of Documentation of languages - without script the language oral transmission is on the decline
- ⑥ Low population per language → Example
Andaman tribes North Sentinelese etc

Steps taken to prevent such decline

- ① National Education Policy 2020
↳ has provision of teaching in Mother tongue to better transfer knowledge
- ② State policies are also conducive
eg Odisha sambati project
has been successful in digitising the endangered languages
- ③ Sahitya Akademi awards also incentivise the language
- ④ Continuous demands for Scheduled language states
- ⑤ National Literary Mission → promotes language learning eg Tribals
- ⑥ International Collaboration with UNESCO

India must continue to preserve its languages because languages represent cultural diversity that India enudes

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।

Policy of Subsidiary Alliance was put to use by Lord Wellesley during his tenure from 1799-1804 where he allied with most regional kingdoms to expand english control as well prevent it from external invasion and impact its finances

Origins of subsidiary alliance
↳ first given by Lord Duplex in Anglo-French war
↳ Lord Wellesley used it as an official policy.

Features of Subsidiary Alliance

① the british promised to be

a protectorate of the regional state

- ② The allied state agreed to pay the expenses ~~to~~ for army maintenance and wars
- ③ Allied states must continue to have British resident in courts
- ④ They cannot have relations with other foreign powers without British permission
- ⑤ British agreed a non-interference policy in internal affairs

States that allied eg Hyderabad,

Carnatic, Marathas, etc

Why it helped British in Control

- ① The police army capability was in hands of British. Thus the king was to act responsibly and at the behest of military power of British

② They had control and influence over tonation and trade over British Merchants

③ This was followed by British approval of king dealing with other non-european powers eg - French

Why it helped External liability)

- ① Did not have to pay for wars
- ② No direct responsibility to control over internal affairs eg Awadh
- ③ were able to maintain de facto control without liability of local subjects
- ④ The puppet king was liable when the internal administration imposed heavy taxes in wars eg Amers of Sindh

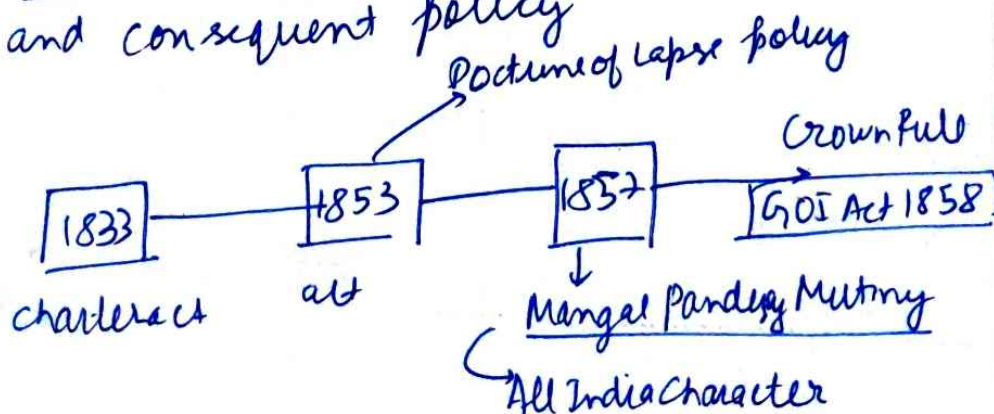
British subsidiary ally system was a masterstroke Indian rulers was were shortsighted to know the final impact

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।

1857 was a watershed event that led to change in British policy in India. Earlier the company rule was intended to maximise profits but the later crown rule realised the importance of showing respect of Indian society to prevent further revolts.

Sequence of events that led to 1857 and consequent policy



Before 1857 they were working
against grain of Indian society

- ① Abolition of Sati and Female
Infanticide → Reformatory character
of British policies led to antagonism
of Indian Society eg 1829 Raja Ram
Mohan Roy's Sati
Act
- ② Education (Downward) Filtration
theory by McLaulay was against
the traditional learning
- ③ Industrial (Deurbanisation and)
Ruralisation → led to destruction
of traditional society support Mechanism
- ④ Doctrine of Lapse → Not allowing the
legitimate son and interference in
policy making
- ⑤ No support to local universities and
colleges etc

After 1857: The policy recognised the need to be conservative in social reform

- ① very few acts passed on child Marriage, widow remarriage
- ② Need to recognise the local languages with the Wood's despatch.

Also, it emphasized the participation in universities

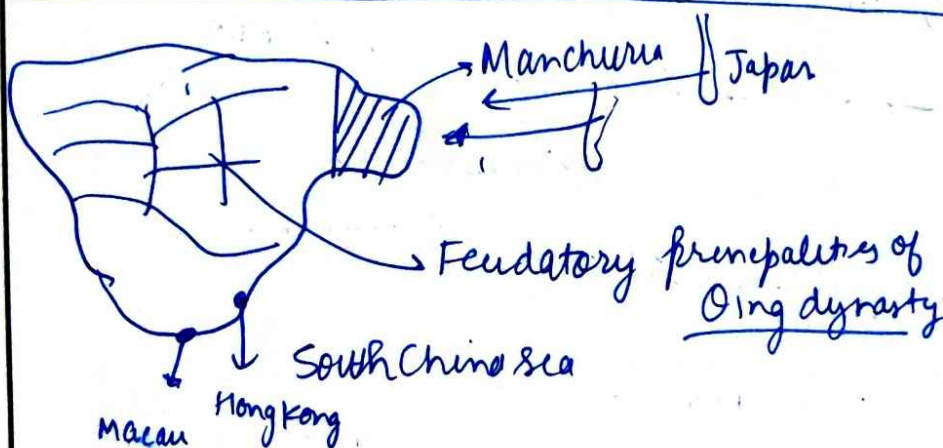
- ③ 1858 act, promised equality in hiring and no discrimination on basis of color
- ④ Doctrine of lapse policy was avoided as it antagonised Society
- ⑤ Army was cutoff from society to prevent rebellions

Thus, the British recognised that the policy shift with Indian society is the only way to preserve power

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।

Chinese revolutionary forces
joined hands under Dr. Sun Yat Sun
who was able to form Republic
of China from 1912.

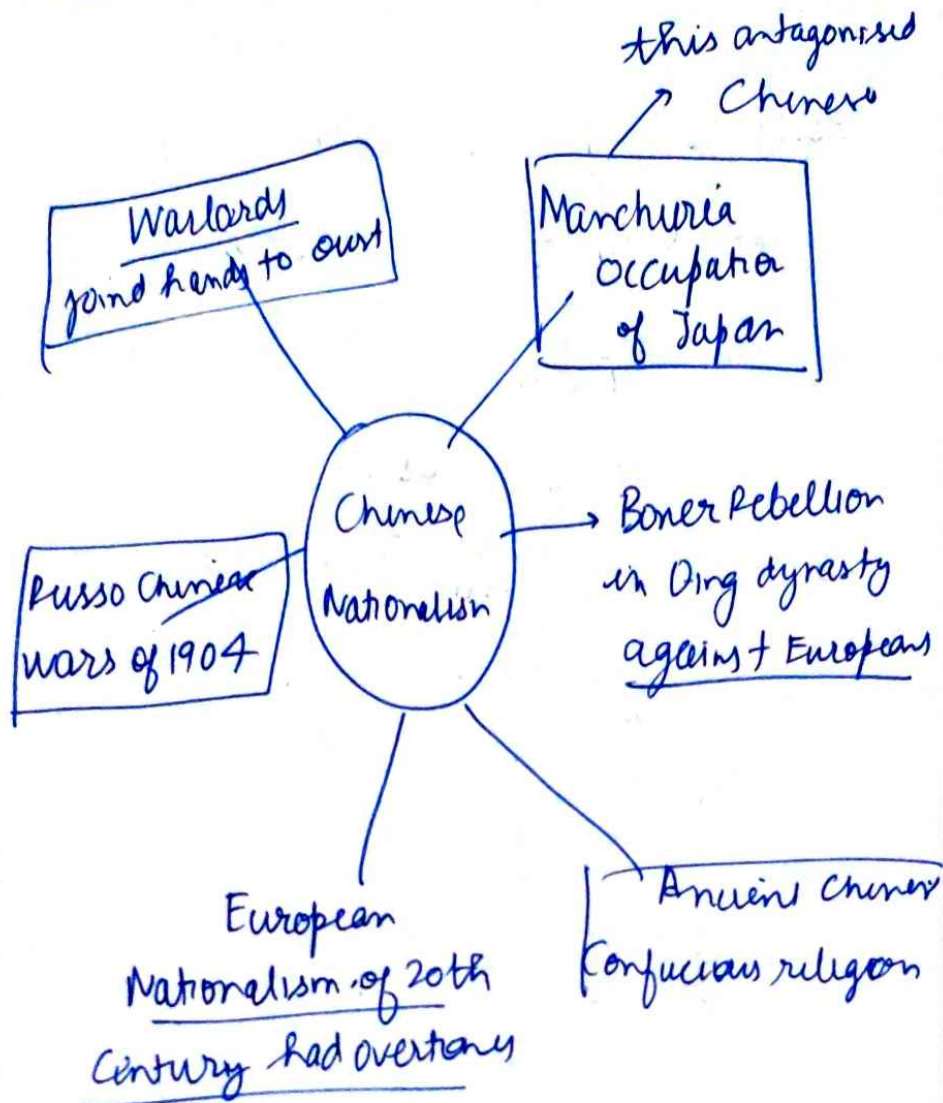


Revolutionary principles of Sun Yat Sun

- ① He focused on Revival of Ancient Chinese Nationalism
founded by principles of Confucius

- ② Divided we fall, United we win:
He emphasized the need to unite
local warlords and form a democratic
government
- ③ Democracy → A China 1912-1949
was ruled by a elected form of
government
- ④ Against Communist Movement
↳ Sun 'let sun recognised need
to Counter Anarchy of Mao Zedong
Communist Party of China
- ⑤ Foreign Collaboration → China
followed a non-interventionist
policy and often joined hands with
USA to counter China

Conditions that led to Chinese Nationalism



Chinese Nationalism under Sun Yat sen suddenly took the form of communist movement. The people's republic of China was born in 1949.

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 contributes to 55% of

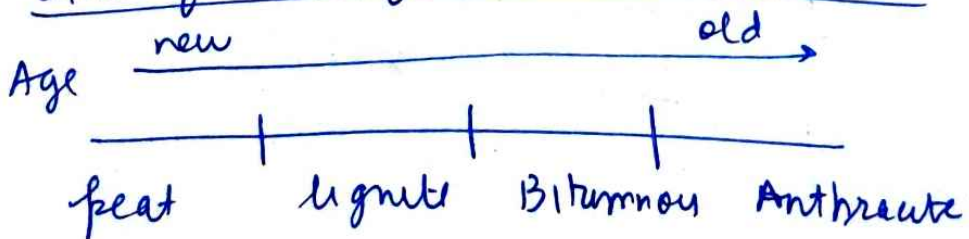
India's thermal power needs

India is the second largest consumer and exporter of coal. Despite that

India imports around ~~800~~ 30% of its

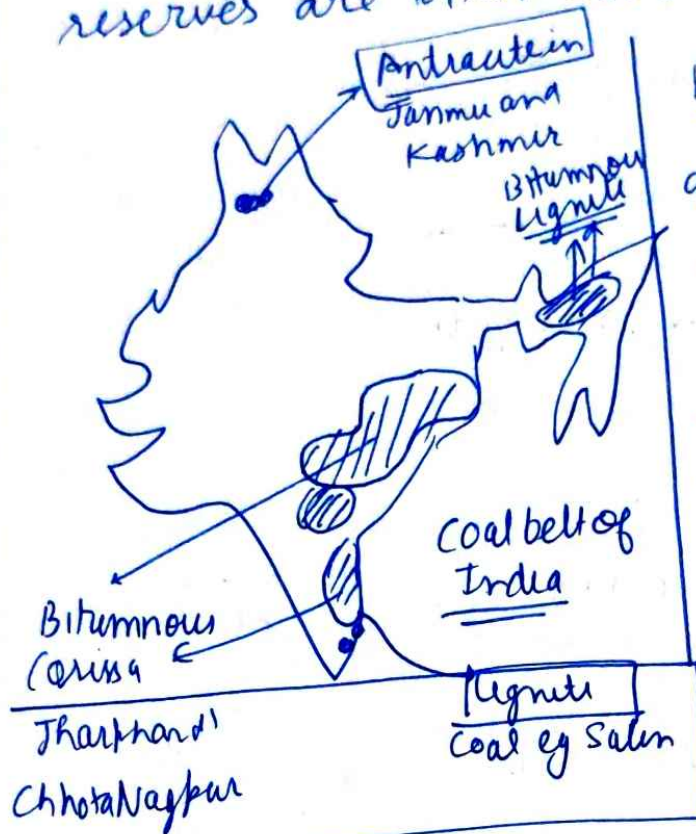
coal requirements to meet the high domestic demand

Classification of coal based on age



Calorific value	low	medium	high	very high
	30% carbon		80% carbon	90% coal

India's peninsular plateau is very old and most of the coal reserves are bituminous



Distribution

90% of coal in India is bituminous in nature.

Though the anthracite has been found out

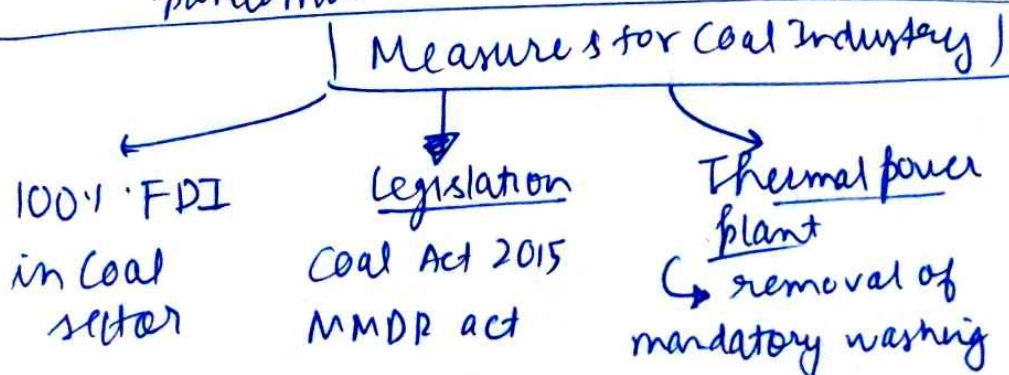
50% in Jammu and Kashmir as well due to high pressure forces in Himalayas

Other qualities of Indian coal

- ① High ash content
- ② Low sulphur content
- ③ More open field Mines

Ongoing Coal sector stress

- Why?
- ① Local & global supply chain disruption due to lack of production during CORID-19
 - ② Efficiency and power generation of Thermal plants is very low
 - ③ High import dependence → prone to external influence
 - ④ Less local storage capacity with Thermal power plants
 - ⑤ High power consumption demand during pandemic



India has diversified it's coal use and
RBI recently floating the idea of
Strategic coal reserves for India

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।

India can add additional 500 billion dollars to it's economy if the blue economy is fully utilised according to Niti Aayog

Blue economy → refers to the list of products and services that are focused around marine resources

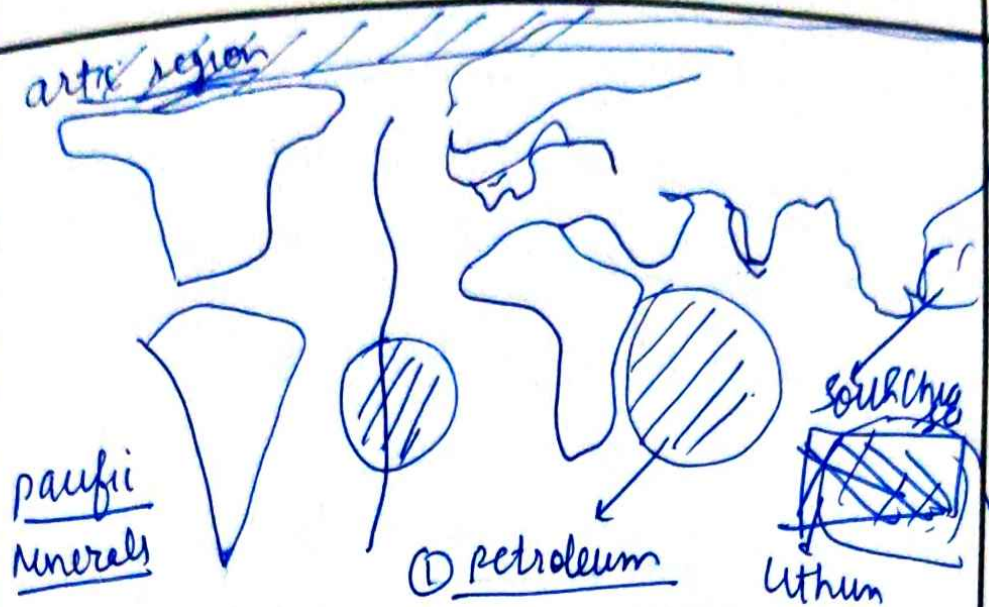
Distribution of key Ocean Minerals that can help India

Minerals in Indian Ocean

⑤

① PMN Nodules that is helpful for electronic industry.

India was granted 75,000 sq km land by ISA



- ① petroleum
- ② Minerals - Magnesium
- ③ Rare earth

② Rare earth minerals → eg
South Pacific Ocean

③ Hydrocarbons eg Petroleum, Natural gas in Indian Ocean

④ Carbonate, limestone in Ocean beds

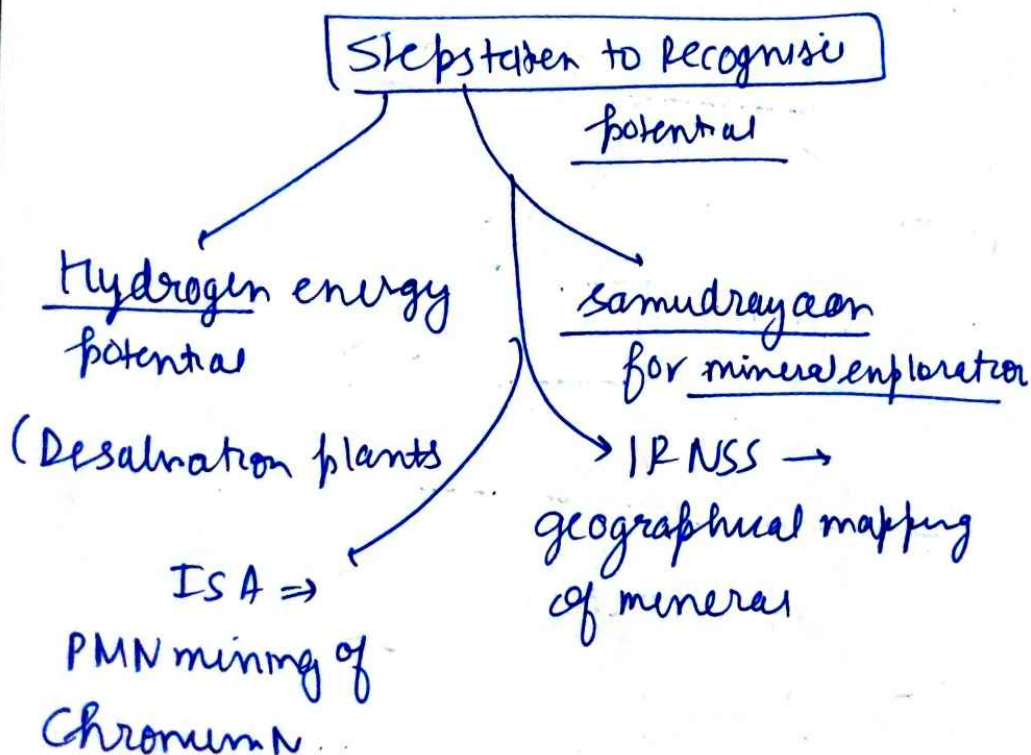
⑤ Igneous and Metamorphic rocks along the Mid Oceanic ridge

Minerals around the world

① Australian ocean is rich with lithium
Sources and Barite sources

② Arctic has long continental shelves providing gas and rare earth minerals to reduce dependence on Gulf and China respectively

③ Atlantic Mid Oceanic Base has many minerals eg: Minerals along west coast of Ghana



Thus, the Blue economy has also shifted the geo-political focus of world on Indo-Pacific ocean base

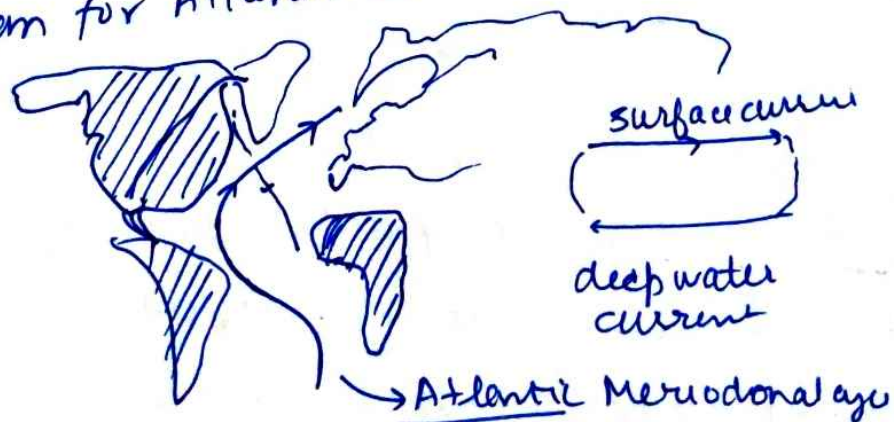
17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact. (250 words) 15

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

The Global Conveyor Belt is a thermo haline circulation that is responsible for heat distribution from equator and poles

Atlantic Meridional Oscillation
Circulation → refers to the the Oceanic circulation part of global conveyor belt from East coast of America to West coast of Britain

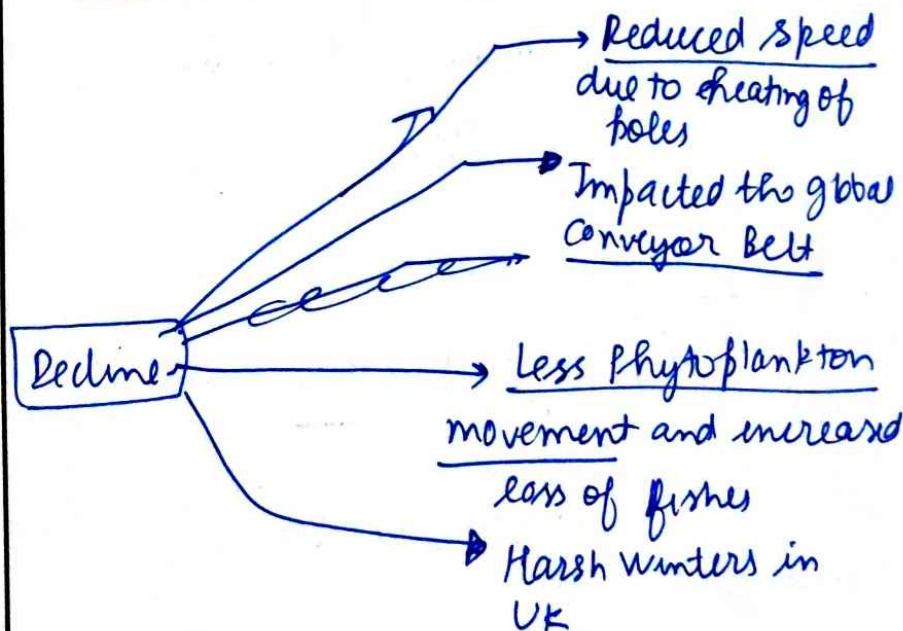
Diagram for Atlantic Oca



Features of AMOC

- ① Responsible for Heat transport from Equator to western coast of Europe
- ② Responsible for deep sea current that drives the global Conveyor Belt
- ③ Thermohaline circulation

Recent decline of AMOC



Reasons is because of global warming the thermal difference is reducing causing slow down in AMOC

Reasons

- Global warming
- Salinity differences have reduced due to ~~the~~ melting of glaciers
- Impact of other phenomenon eg Earth's rotation and precession of earth on it's axis

Impact → Western Europe weather is more likely to be extreme due to no warm currents

- ② Impact on Monsoon climate → due to slowing down of thermal belt eg Indian Monsoon is reducing due
- ③ High cyclones in Atlantic due to higher heating
- ④ Fishing industry has been impacted due to less mining

Further, long term implications are yet to be seen as a result to Conveyor Bel

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।

NFHS-5 report recently released
has showed positive signs of progress
of India on SDG-3 (Health for all)
with the biggest win coming from
reduced fertility rates below
replacement level in majority of
states

Monumental shift in India's demographics

- ① Population rates have slowed down
in most states according to NFHS-5
eg: Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

② Linkage of Backward population growth areas rates

→ states having less GDP per capita have higher fertility rates

③ Rural-Urban demography →

NSSO report shows that the Urbanisation has increased from 31.1. to about 33.1. and increasing at faster rate

④ Bare Necessities Improvement

Economic survey states that Now the most backward states eg BIMARU states have showed the biggest improvement in Bare Necessities

⑤ Migration (Rural-Rural & Urban-Rural)

Intra state migration according to NITI ayog continues to be most dominant form but Inter-state migration has increased

- ⑥ Community Based population - eg
Muslim's demography has been
more distributed rather than pockets
citing greater social and economic
mobility
- ⑦ Child Mortality / IMP and MMP
rates have decreased CMP $\Rightarrow$ 36
IMP $\Rightarrow$ 127

Biggest Achievement

- ① Sex Ratio at Adult age → This has become more than 1000 for first time. However Total sex ratio continues to be low

Challenges

- ① Sen Partho ~~is~~ at birth is still low in Maryam Punjab
- ② Urbanisation could be a disaster if adequate steps are not taken
- ③ COVID-19 pandemic induces child marriages, child labour

Remedy

- ① Increasing the marriage age to 21 from 18 is a sound step to women empowerment and embolden status.
- ② Greater investment to tackle urbanisation.

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।

India has Net poverty rates
 around 21.1. according to Tendulkar
committee report. With Urban
poverty rates less than Rural
 poverty is a sign of relief but the
 nature of Urban poverty is much
more challenging compared to
rural poverty

No one size fits all approach

- ① Urban poverty is due to lack of
 food, shelter, services, clothing
 and has high percentage of out of
pocket expenditure

② Social safety nets that exists in ~~Urban~~ Rural India eg Community Support to Loan etc and easy access to borrowing are not present in ~~Rural~~ Urban Areas making it more Challenging

③ Nature of poverty is itself different in Rural and urban areas

Rural	Urban
① <u>seasonal unemployment</u> leading to poverty	① <u>Slum and Homeless</u> destitutes are much common
② <u>highly agriculture dependent workforce</u>	② <u>Frictional unemployment</u> without access to <u>MNREGA</u>

No ~~Rural~~ Rural poverty solution for Urban poverty

→ ① Traditional safety nets eg Food and PDS distribution might not work for Urban areas because of need for services

⑤ eg health education etc

② MARECHA - a rural poverty solution

cannot be directly applied to urban areas because the skill level in urban areas is much more demanding

③ Social Support Mechanisms need to be tweaked: For eg: Urban areas need greater access to finance

compared to rural area
eg PM SVANIDHI provides credit without collateral

④ Agriculture vs services - Rural poverty eradication will depend on agriculture but urbanisation requires new service jobs to be created

Thus Providing Urban Amenities to Rural areas and rural safety Mechanism tweaked to urban areas can eradicate poverty Multidimensional

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 occur as a result of heightened regionalism due to lack of services and deficit in fulfillment of aspirations.

→ These movements can range from niche issues such as state grant to social issues such as reservation.

However, they face the challenge of being conservative in outlook and thus require a more nuanced approach to handle them.

Recent Regional Movements that portray traditional character and opposing social change

- ① Jat Reservation Agitation in Haryana
 These were traditional de-sanskritizing movements; aimed at accruing social demands for being Backward. The Modernity for economic empowered through self sufficiency was lacking

- ② Curugram Muslim Conflict Movement
 ↳ These show that how religious groups impose order rather than Modernity

- ③ Upper-Caste Brahmin Movement in Uttar Pradesh → Against Dalits and aimed at institutionalizing status quo

- ④ Farmer's movement → Heavily oriented in Punjab and Haryana, opposed the movement of modernisation of workforce

Why do they oppose | ~~with~~ Modernity with
status quo

- ① Perceived harms to social institutions
such as Dalit Bhima Karegaon movement
in Pune
- ② Illiteracy leads to uninformed decision
which fuels traditionalism
- ③ Informal pressure group character →
thus they have to rely on traditional
identity of caste and religion to mobilize

However, they are a symptom rather
than problem

- ① Maratha Son of Soil Movement - Shows
that local employment has been unable
to keep up
- ② Reservation based Movements show that
there is a need to
- ③ Religious movements show that there
is a need to pursue secularism in
approach and uplift vulnerable communities

we can learn lessons from such movements
since the demands can be legitimate even if
methods are traditional