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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	KARTIKEYA JAISWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	1031651
Center	CHAIR	Date	17-12-21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2	10		उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यापीठ क्रमांक आदि)।
3	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
4	10		इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
5	10		3. All questions are compulsory.
6	10		सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
7	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
8	10		प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
9	10		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.
10	10		प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपकी 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।
11	15		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
12	15		प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
13	15		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
14	15		उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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
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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।

Jyotirao Phule (also called Jyotiba) was a 19th century social thinker & reformer, who worked extensively for the cause of women with his wife Savitribai Phule.

Role as a Key
Social Reformer

→ 1. Established a girls' school (Pune, 1848)

→ 2. Laid foundation of Satyashodhak Samaj (1873)

→ 3. Set up Balhatya-Pratibandhak Griha for Widows.

→ 4. Opposed casteism & Brahmin oppression

↳ 5. Advocated for women's education, widow remarriage & equality in society

Patron of Literary Works:

- Wrote "Gulamgiri", "Sarva-janik Satyadharma"
- Encouraged Savitribai to write inspirational poems for women
- Patronised literature at Pune school among students.
- Circulated literary works in Satyashodhak Samaj meetings

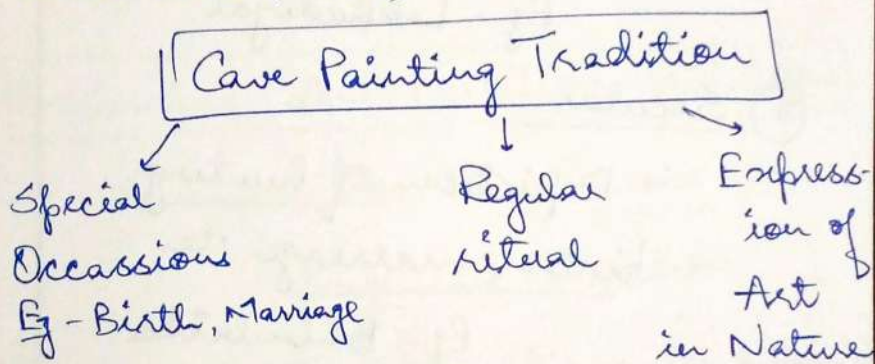
Thus, Jyotiba Phule was a true social reformer, who worked to change social mindset through literature

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 date back to about 30,000 BCE in Upper Palaeolithic Age, as seen in the Bhimbetka Rock Art (M.P.)



Attributes :

① Religious :

↳ Buddhist motifs in Ajanta & Ellora Caves

Eg - Bodhisattvas

↳ Jain themes in Bagh

Cave paintings.

↳ Scenes from Ramayana &
Mahabharata in Badami
rock art (Chalukyas)

↳ Indications of religious cere-
monies in Palaeolithic art
Eg - Lakhudiyar.

② Secular

↳ Depiction of hunting,
birth, marriage etc.

Eg - Bhimbetka

↳ Scenes of human-animal
conflict

↳ Hand prints on cave sur-
faces

↳ Daily activities in paint

Religious & Secular attributes went
hand in hand in Indian rock art.

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 (1905) began in Bengal region of British India against Lord Curzon's decision to partition Bengal.

Beginning: Anti Partition Agitation

- Opposition to religious & linguistic division.
- Marches & meetings to organise protest
- Tagore's "Rakhi tying" campaign for solidarity
- "Amar Sonar Bangla" sung for a united Bengal.

Multi-Faceted Orientation: Post 1905

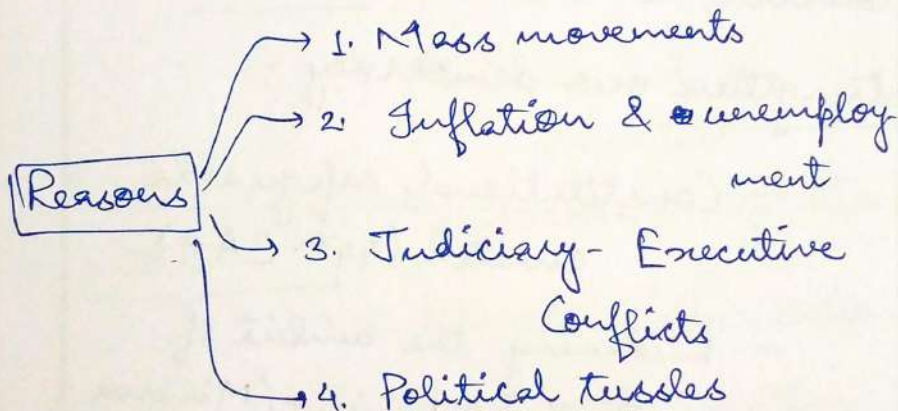
- ① Organisation of Sanitis for mass participation
Eg - Barisal Saniti (Ashwini K. Dutta)
- ② Extremists' urge to expand movement's popular & geographic base
- ③ Strikes, distribution of pamphlets & role of press.
- ④ Agitation for Boycott of colonial commodities
↳ Salt, Liquor, Cloth
- ⑤ Focus on nationalist education
↳ National Council for Education

Swadeshi Movement thus became the launchpad for mass politics in Gandhian era.

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 (under Art.- 352)
was imposed on the grounds of
"Internal Disturbance" in June, 1975



Temporary Blip in India's History

- ① Forced imprisonment & preventive detention of political leaders.
- ② Forced sterilisation.
- ③ Enactment of comprehensive

Constitutional changes

↳ 42nd Constitutional

Amendment ('76)
[CAA]

- ④ Coerced eviction of poor.
- ⑤ High handed curbs on press
& popular dissent

However, it acted to embolden &
strengthen our democracy :

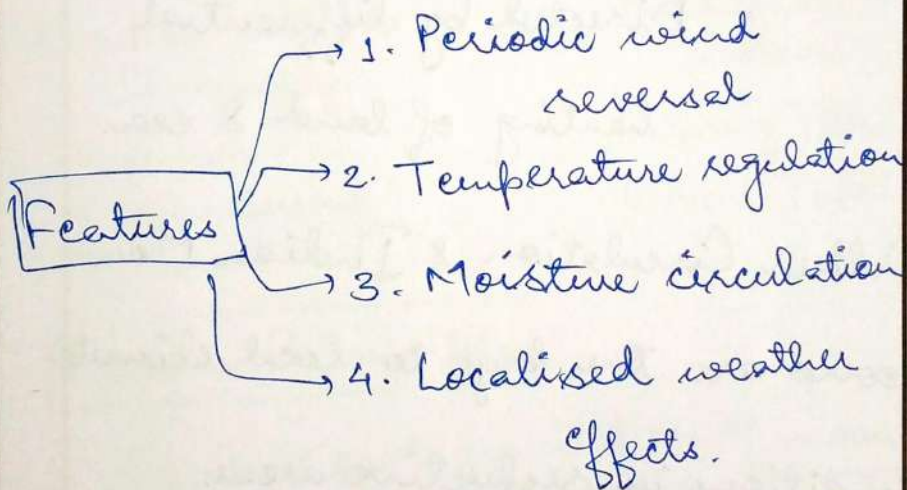
- Constitutional safeguards
erected (44th CAA)
- Widening the ambit of
Judicial Review (Minerva
Mills Case)
- Stronger Civil Society move-
ments
- Broader awareness of citizen
rights

Emergency proved to be a reminder
for a democracy to be "By the People,
Of the People & For the People."

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 a local wind circulation that affects precipitation & temperature, as Monsoon does in India



Relation with Indian Monsoon

— Formation of a climate feedback loop.

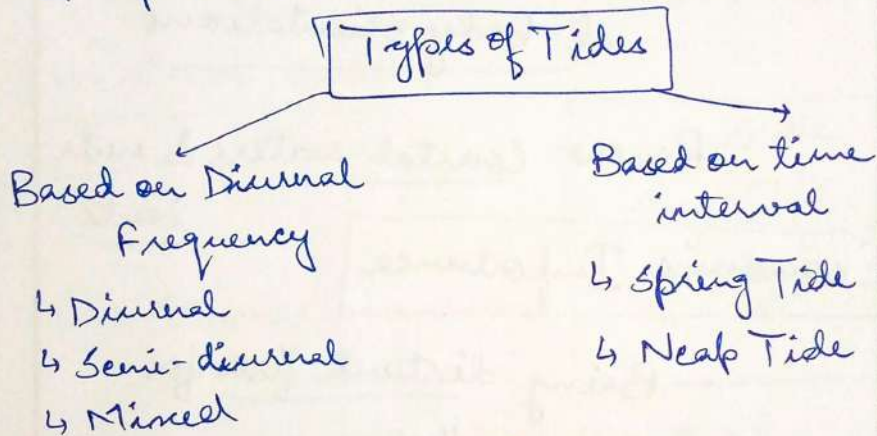
- Synergised regulation of wind direction.
- Similar nature of mois-
ture capture in oceans
- Precipitation on landfall
- Directed by differential
heating of land & sea

Walker Circulation & Indian Mon-
soons are the keys to local climate
conditions in respective areas.

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

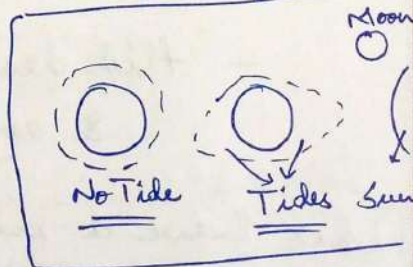
ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tides are natural coastal phenomenon that cause a regular surge & dip in ocean water levels on coasts



Factors Responsible :

- ① Position & gravitation of moon
- ② Position & gravitation of sun.
- ③ Centrifugal force on earth



④ Inertial force of water mass

Geographic Significance

- Indicate storm surge.
- Aid in determining celestial body orientations
- Renew coastal waters & nutrients

Economic Importance

- Bring distant fish for fishermen.
- Help in tapping tidal energy
- Aid desalination plants & coastal tourism

Tides have a multifarious
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।

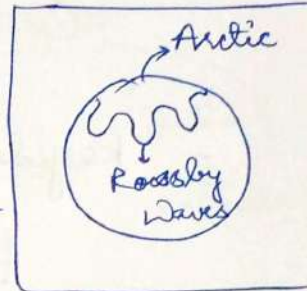
Rossby Waves refer to polar jet streams that encircle both poles & blow at an altitude of 8-13 km above earth.

Features :

① Stronger in summer

② Anti-clockwise circulation.

③ Aided & guided by Coriolis force.



Role in Climate of Earth

- Restrict cold winds to polar areas

- Bring precipitation as

snowfall

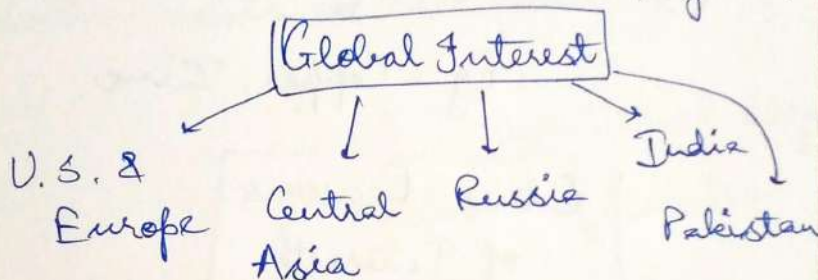
- Weak Rossby Waves spill
icy winds in Europe
& N. America.
- Influence planetary wind
patterns.
- Regulate temperature in
polar areas.

Rossby Waves are critical to
our understanding of atmosphere
& global climate.

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 is a resource rich country situated on the cross-roads of Central - South Asia & Eurasian region.



Natural Resources: A reason for interest

① Presence of hydrocarbon reserves

↳ Oil ↳ Gas ↳ Coal

② Abundance of Rare Earth Metals

↳ Lanthanides

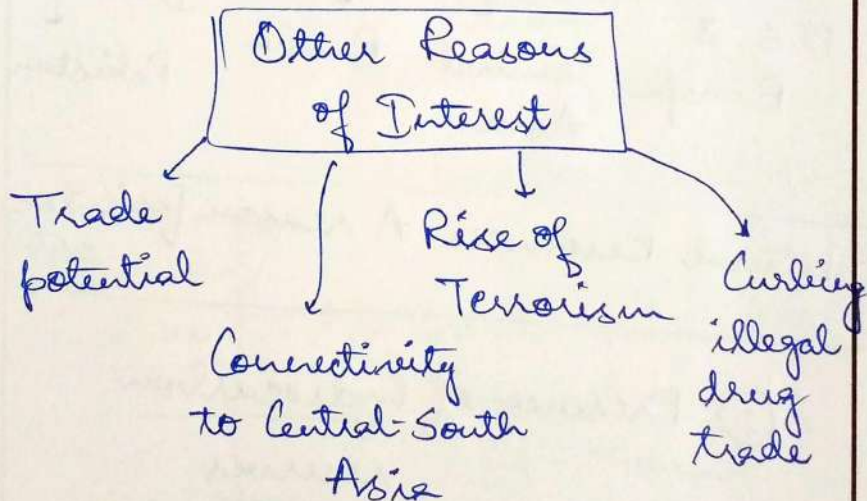
③ Potential of mineral
ores

Eg - Iron, Manganese

④ Potential shale gas resources

⑤ Presence of valuable metals

Eg - Copper, Zinc.

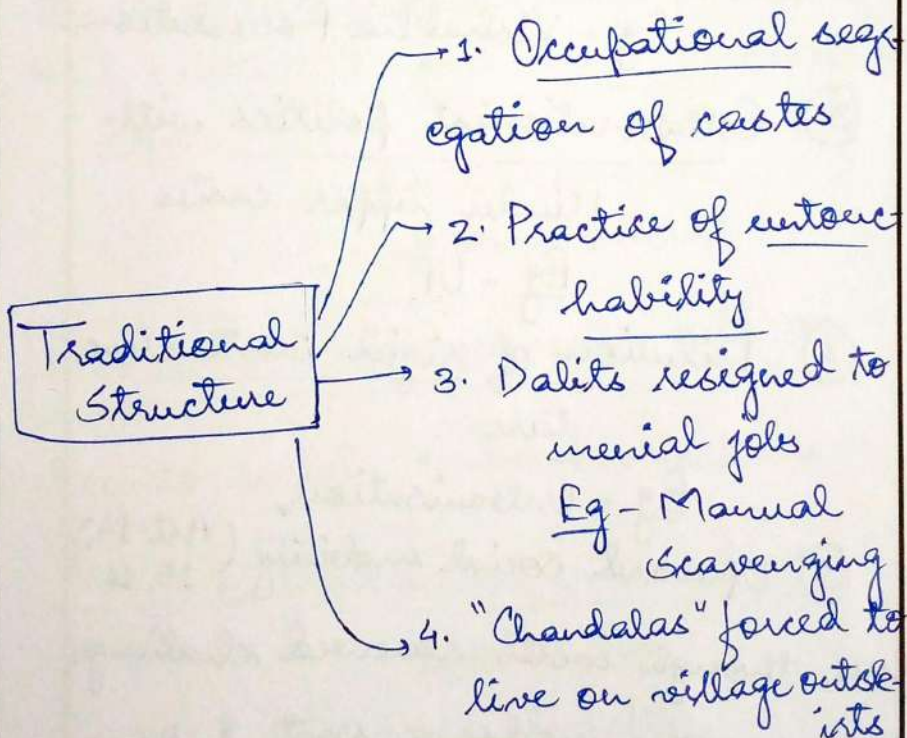


Afghanistan is a key geo-strategic country with high potential of natural resource commercialisation

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 refers to a hierarchical social system, which fixes a person's social status by birth (earlier by occupation)



Paradoxical Changes have however

occurred in last few decades.

Instances:

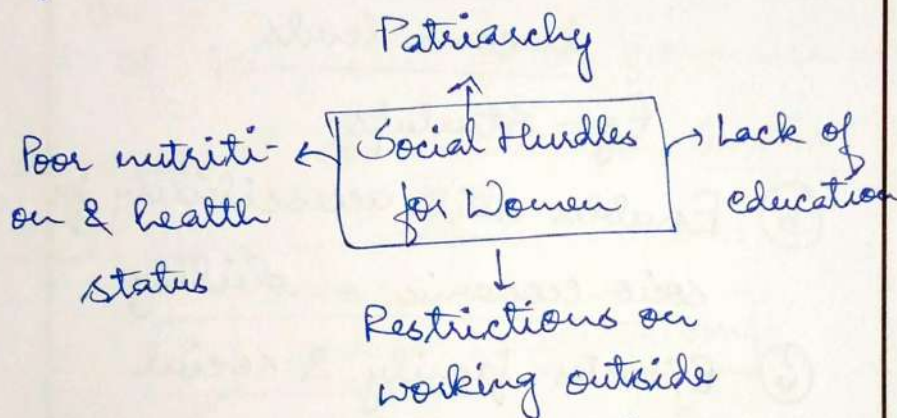
- ① Proactive assertion of Dalit
identity
Eg - Dalit Panthers (1972)
- ② Organised Dalit women groups
Eg - Vishakha Foundation
- ③ Collaborationist politics with
Hindu upper castes
Eg - U.P.
- ④ Dilution of rigid caste struc-
ture
Eg - Urbanisation.
- ⑤ Upward social mobility (Art-14,
15, 16)

Thus, though with renewed challenges, caste system needs a root & branch eradication.

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।

As per PLFS (2020), Labour Force Participation Rate of women is a meagre 22.3% in India.



Economic Empowerment acts as key to social empowerment as:

- ① Enhances self employment opportunities

Eg - Handicrafts

- ② Reduces financial dependence

on male family members.

- ③ Expands choices for health-care & body autonomy

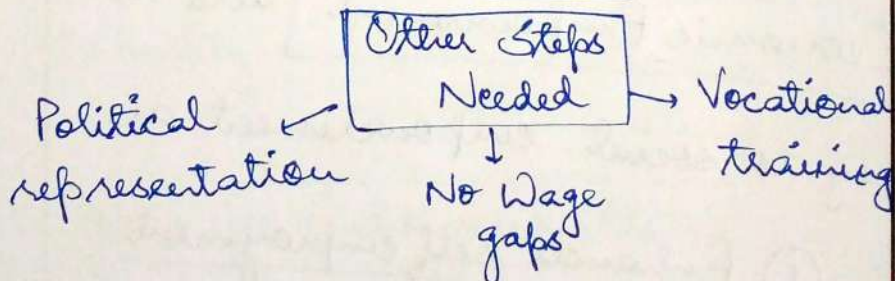
Eg Reproductive rights.

- ④ Raises entrepreneurship & income levels

Eg - Startups

- ⑤ Enables skill accessibility for socio-economic mobility

- ⑥ Elevates family & social status

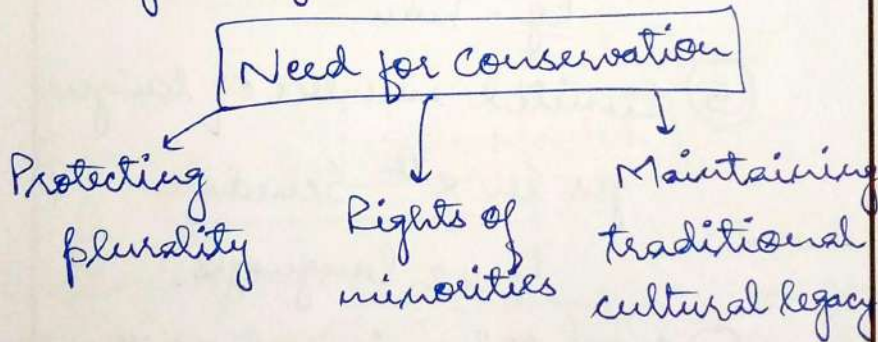


⇒ Holistic women empowerment alone is the key for India to realise demographic dividend.

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 UNESCO, Endangered Languages are those which face the threat of being eliminated from use as a means of communication. India leads globally in their numbers.



Factors for Endangered Status

① Development & acceptance of English as lingua franca.

- ② Lack of native linguistic
knowledge among youth.
- ③ Expanding footprint of
globalisation
Eg - Literature, Cinema.
- ④ Decrease in speakers of
native languages
Eg - Tulu.
- ⑤ Limited number of languages
in 8th Schedule
↳ 22 languages.
- ⑥ "Hindi" envisaged as the
symbol of composite culture
↳ Art-351

Steps Taken :

- Expanding official language

centries in 8th Schedule

Eg - Santhali, Dogri

- NEP 2020 focus on vernacular primary education
- Creation of Centre for Conserving native language (Myanmar)
- Classical language status.
- National Manuscript Mission for translations

Steps Needed

Employing native language teachers

Changes in curriculum

Incentives for linguistic minorities

To protect India's diverse linguistic heritage, conservation of endangered languages is need of the hour

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।

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) introduced

"Subsidiary Alliance" policy to
(SA)
strengthen colonial control over Indian
States

Features

1. Indian States made subordinate partners of the British
2. Maintenance of British contingents on Princes' expenses
3. Stationing of a British Resident in Courts
4. Restrictions on foreign relations of States.

This policy enabled British

control on States' internal affairs,
without any liability as:

- ① It regulated trade relations
between Indian States.
- ② Interference in succession
disputes
- ③ Limiting policy choices of
Princes
↳ Through "Resident".
- ④ Recommending revenue &
land settlements.
- ⑤ Usurping military control
of States on their own armies
- ⑥ Preaching colonial loyalty
to State subjects

Status of Imperial Liability :

— Direct :

- ↳ No responsibility for public welfare
- ↳ Unilateral moves to expand territorial control

— Indirect :

- ↳ Need for checking other European Powers

French → Dutch

- ↳ Securing colonial politico-economic interests.

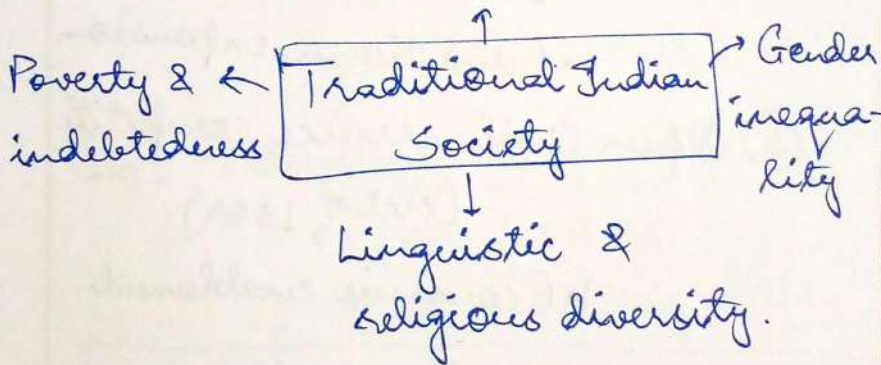
Thus, SA policy was the foundation of British overtaking of States' sovereignty.

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 year 1857, marks a watershed in Indian struggle for uprooting British rule & demanding self-rule

Caste divisions



Pre-1857; British functioned against Indian social structure as:

① Abolition of Sati undertaken (1829)

② Widow Remarriage Act (1856)

- ③ Abolition of Slavery
enforced (1843)
- ④ Promoting grants for educa-
ting Indians
↳ Act of 1833
- ⑤ Wood's Despatch & Macaul-
ay's Minute
↳ Educational expansion.
- ⑥ Open Civil service competi-
(Act of 1853) - on
↳ Economic enablement.

Work with Traditional Structure

- Fuelling communalism
Eg - Separate electorates
(1909)
- Caste based military require-
ments

- Radicalisation of thinkers
& intellectuals

Eg - Sir Syed Ahmed
Khan.

- Communal Award (1932) for
Depressed Classes.

- Racism widened in India

Eg - Ilbert Bill (1883)

- Pitting capitalists against
poor workers

Eg - Biased Factory Acts

Thus, British only followed policies that best suited colonial interests at the cost of India's future.

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 a Chinese nationalist who rose to struggle centre stage by creating a Chinese Republic in 1911.



Revolutionary Maxims:

- ① Establishing One China under self rule
- ② Unifying military, peasants,

landlords & other nationalists

- ③ Adopting a firm resistance against foreign encroachments
- ④ Creating a prosperous & progressive China.

Following Conditions revived Chinese Nationalism in early 20th century:

- "Cutting of Chinese Melon" into Spheres of European Influence (late 19th century)
- U.S.A.'s call for "Open Door Policy" for China's economic exploitation.
- Loss of revenue to Imperial China due to trade concession

- Deterioration of traditional culture due to Opium
(Opium Wars - 1839, '56)
- Realisation of approaching colonial footprint in Asia
- Japan's victory in War against Russia (1905)
↳ Asian power.
- Japanese invasion of China & Korean territories (1910)

Sun Yat Sen's efforts to revive Chinese nationalism were the lynchpin of later nationalist revolutions in China.

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 reserves found in India date back to Pre-Cambrian age, formed due to lithification of dead organic matter over millions of years.



③ Tertiary Coal Reserves

↳ Most recent (a few hundred thousand years old)

Distribution :

- Gondwana Coal

↳ Odisha ↳ Jharkhand

↳ Chhattisgarh ↳ W. Bengal

↳ M.P.

- Dharwar System

↳ Karnataka ↳ Goa

↳ Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

- Tertiary Coal

↳ J & K and Ladakh

↳ NE Region ↳ Krishna-Godavari basin

Ongoing Stress: Coal Sector

① Reasons

- ↳ Delayed monsoon (2021)
- ↳ Slow coal recovery & transportation.
- ↳ Regulations for coal washing & gasification

② Impact:

- Power sector
- Iron & steel sector
- Cement industry

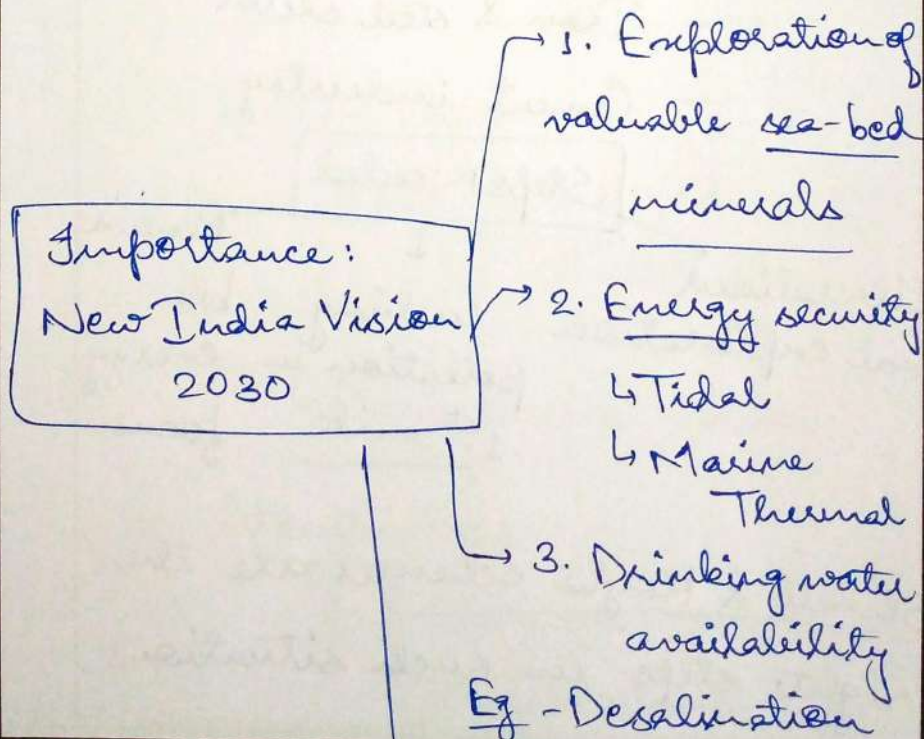


Shakti & Koyla schemes are the right steps in such situations.

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 sustainable use of ocean resources, viz. Minerals, navigation channels etc. for enhancing their economic potential in development.



↳ 4. Conservation of marine
biodiversity

Eg - Corals

↳ 5. Scientific research &
exploration

Eg - Bathymetry

↳ 6. Climate change inputs

Distribution of Key Ocean Minerals

① Indian Ocean

↳ Polymetallic Nodules (PN)

Eg - Nickel, Zinc,
Cobalt

↳ Polysulphide Nodules.

② Atlantic Ocean

↳ Shale gas reserves

↳ Hydrocarbons.

③ Pacific Ocean

↳ Molybdenum

↳ Zirconium

↳ Cadmium.

④ Arctic Ocean

↳ Oil ↳ Gas ↳ Coal.

⑤ Southern Ocean

↳ Hydrocarbon reserves

India's Potential

ISB's grants
of exploration for PN
(Indian Ocean)

Private
sector initiatives

Way Ahead

To realise mineral use potential India must focus on integrated & sustainable Blue Economy with global cooperation.

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।

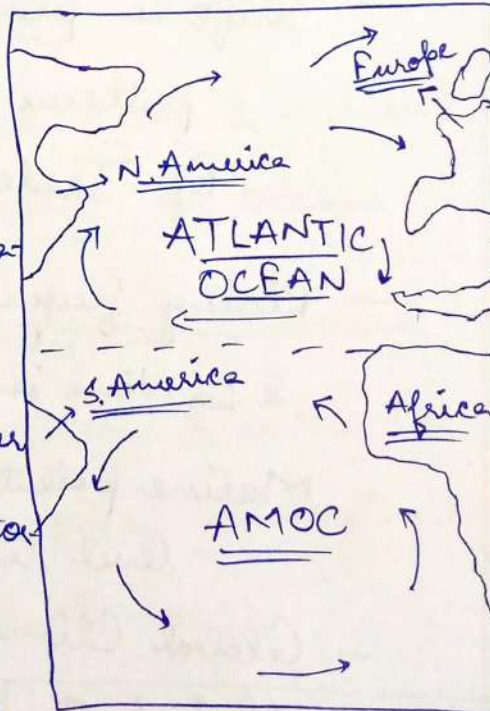
AMOC, in simple terms, is a circum-Atlantic conveyor belt of ocean currents, that also mixes with other ocean currents at the global level.

Features :

① Warm water moves from equator to poles

② Cold polar water circulates equatorwards

③ Upwelling of warmer, less saline water



④ Downwelling of cold, dense,
saline water.

Recently, scientists observed a
decline in AMOC for these Reasons

- * - Rising ocean temperature
- Shift in planetary wind
patterns
Eg - Trades & Westerlies
- Rising frequency of El Niño
& La Niña in Pacific Ocean.
- Marine pollution & sea
level rise
- Global Climate Change.

Associated Impacts

① Rising intensity of

monsoon precipitation.

② Dipping regional temperature
in Europe

③ Spillover effects on other
ocean currents

④ Uneven precipitation in
Americas

⑤ Decreased heat & nutrient
circulation in oceans.

AMOC is a significant marine
natural phenomenon & is key to
addressing our ocean understand-
ing & climate change.

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।

As per NFHS-5 (2019-21), India's
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) dipped
to 2.0, below replacement rate of 2.1

Monumental Demographic Shift

① Adult Sex Ratio at 1020
females / 1000 males

↳ First time more
females than males.

② Fall of TFR below 2.1,
vis-a-vis 2.2 in NFHS 4
(2015-16)

③ Rise in Sex Ratio at
Birth (929)

- ④ Increase in incidence of Anaemia across age & gender groups.
- ⑤ Rise in institutional deliveries (89%).
- ⑥ Only a few states with TFR 2.1 or above (Eg - Bihar)

Challenges Posed

- 1. Rising burden of dependent (old) population
- 2. Inadequate development of grey economy
- 3. Deteriorating nutritional status
- 4. Issues in ensuring health infrastructure & primary care for all
- 5. Rising burden of

pensions & old age social security on exchequer.

Suggested Measures

- Enhancing silver economy services

Eg - Healthcare, Residence

- Bio-fortification for nutritional security

- Promoting digi-health startups

- Raising public spending (3% GDP) on healthcare

SAGE scheme ← Steps Taken → IGNOAPS
↓
PM-POSHAN

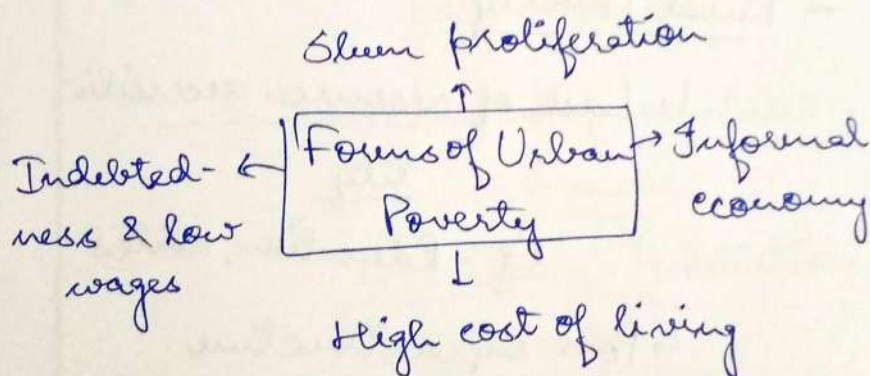
To leverage demographic dividend & cater to old & elderly, an integrated approach is needed.

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 हम कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per World Bank, 34% of Indian population resides in Urban areas & contributes 63% to India's GVA



India's Conventional Approach

- ① Political decentralisation
↳ 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992)
- ② Creation of Fair Price Shops

for food security

③ Urban Employment Guarantee
in States

Eg - Tamil Nadu, HP.

Differences in Rural-Urban Scenarios

- Rural Poverty:

↳ Lack of resource accessibility

Eg - Education, skills

↳ Poor infrastructure

Eg - Primary healthcare

↳ Caste-based deprivation

↳ Agricultural indebtedness

↳ Poor price recovery &
low yields in crops.

↳ Gender restrictions

Urban Poverty

↳ Overburdened by migrant labour

↳ Lack of housing

↳ Slums-Squatters.

↳ High non-food spending

Eg - Mobility

↳ Poor status of sanitation & hygiene

↳ Drainage ↳ Pollution.

Steps Needed

Integrated Smart
Solutions

Eg - Green jobs for migrants

Sustainable
urban employ-
ment

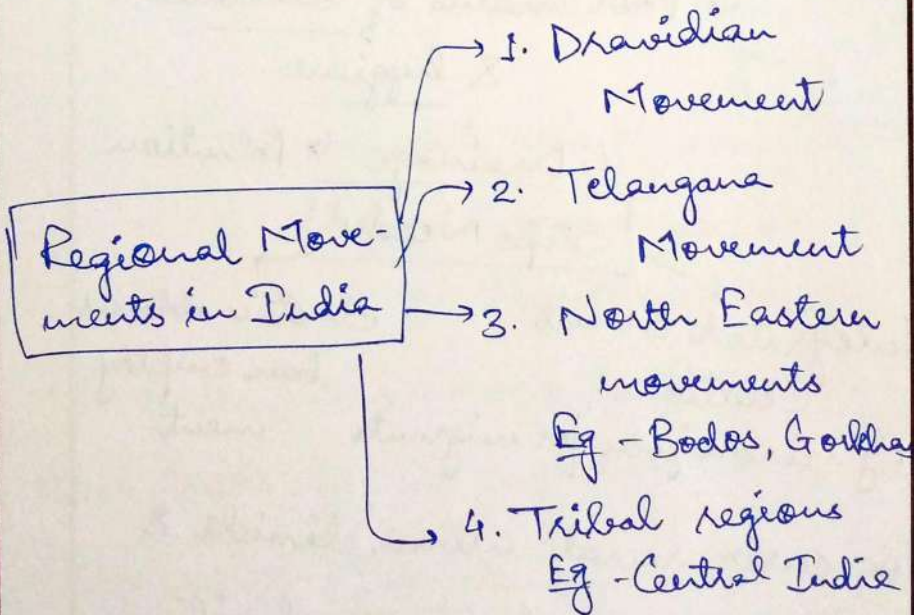
To curb rural-urban divide &
eradicate poverty, area specific
measures are needed.

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 refers to identification of a group of people with their sub-national region, as opposed to a national identity.



Conventional Orientation & Social Base

① Religion as a basis of

Regional demands

Eg - Khalistan Movement

② Protecting traditional social identities

Eg - Marathas.

③ Opposing social change

Eg - Tribal groups in Jharkhand-Chhattisgarh.

④ Dominant role of social elites

Eg - Jats-Gurjars in Rajasthan-Haryana.

However, it's wrong to generalise these traits for all regional movements.

Progressive Movements

- People's demands for creation of Hill State - Uttarakhand

↳ Peaceful demonstrations

- Supporting modernity

Eg - Purvanchal (U.P.)

- Expanding participation

Eg - Farmers in Vidarbha

- Distance from religious identity

Eg - Dravidian movement.

Thus, regional movements in India are evolving to a more inclusive & development-oriented stance.