

80

GS SCORE

MOCK TEST SERIES 2019

TEST - 1

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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total - 86.5

Invigilator Signature _____

Invigilator Signature _____

Name Ramendra Prasad

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 17/8/19

Signature Ramendra

REMARKS

GS SCORE
NIPCC TEST SERIES 2019

7

1

Section - A

Q1. Although emergency has been constantly criticized for curbing democratic rights of individuals but it was welcomed by certain class of society. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Good
Start

The Emergency period in 1970s was a period when civil & democratic rights of individuals were curbed leading to centralisation of power.

Curbing democratic rights of individuals

Relevant
Points

- * Activists & political leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan were imprisoned.
- * Forced sterilisation of people was against right to bodily integrity.
- * Curbs on freedom of speech
 - ↳ Banning newspapers, censorship.

Remarks

3.5

→ Democratic right of Dissent was stifled. E.g. Ban on protests, gay orders, preventive detention.

though it was welcomed by certain class of people

welcomed by middle class & business class because of 20 points program & stop picketing

* Political aids of then government & sympathizers.

* Some intellectuals who believed in population control.

* People who believed in national security interests.

* Reactionary class looking for social base among uneducated

Thus, Emergency was rightly amended through 44th Amendment as it violated democratic rights of dissent, debate & discussion (3Ds)

Remarks

Also discuss its impacts on political & society

first define Indian spirituality

Q2. Indian spirituality is deeply rooted in ancient philosophical and religious traditions of the land. Comment. (10 Marks)

Indian spirituality is deeply rooted in ancient ethos comprising various philosophies & religious traditions.

Ancient philosophical roots

- * Nature worship e.g. Vedic Aryans worshipped Indra (rain), Varna (sea), Agni (fire), etc.
- * Syncretism of various people like Aryans, Sakas, Persians, etc.
- * Orthodox & Unorthodox schools of philosophy like Jain, Buddhism, Charvaka, Mimamsa, Vedanta, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya & Yoga.
- * Theory of Karma & rebirth e.g. Bhagavad Gita.

yoga to realization of self

0.5

Remarks

you fail to reflect ancient philosophy & religious tradition to their spirituality

Rooted in Ancient religious traditions

* Vedic Culture which flourished in 2000 BC - 800 BC.

Different cults like Shaivite, Vaishnavite, Shakta, etc.

* Religious groups like Jain, Buddhism, Ajivikas, Parsis, Muslims, etc.

* Bhakti-Sufi Movement which started from Nayanars & Alvars of 8th-9th century to the saints like Kabir, Mirabai, Ravidas of 15th-16th century.

* Local traditions like Kath worship of Bengal or Warkari sect of Maharashtra.

Thus, in today's rising intolerance, we must remember this ancient ethos of "Sarna Dharma Samadhan."

Remarks

Incomplete presentation
Correlate these religious traditions to their spirituality
eg - Buddhism
Nirvana
Jainism
Kaivalya

Briefly introduce
Indian handicrafts
first

Q3. Though the tradition of crafts in India has grown around religious values, needs of the common people and also the needs of the ruling elites, but it was under the Mughals when the Indian handicraft touched a new height. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

these are
organising
body
only

The traditions of arts & crafts in India is an ancient one which stems from guilds called "Shrenis".

Tradition of crafts grown around

* Religious values

- Idols for worship
- Temple architecture
- Gaudhara & Mathura schools
- Eg Buddha Statue

* Needs of common people

- Articles like pots, furniture
- Showpiece items

* Needs of ruling elites

- Status symbols, jewellery etc.
- Fine clothes like silk, muslin, etc.

Also mention
craft before
Mughals in
detail

Remarks

2.5

Indian handicrafts touched new heights under Mughals

→ Karkhanas were crafts department on large scale established by Mughals.

→ Kings & noblemen patronised crafts. Eg. Jewellery like Kohinoor.

→ Expensive taste of Mughals
Eg. Peacock Throne

→ Mixtures of Persian & Indian styles

This, Indian handicrafts were in demand all over world which eventually attracted Europeans like Portuguese, British as well as travellers like Francis Bernier.

Remarks

Please focus on what's new as in this era to be compared to be before Mughals
eg - gem inlay work started
metal craft & things.
Pillar of base

Q4. Sramana movement was the result of evils emanating from vedic hinduism. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Good Start

Sramana movement was the rise of sects like Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas etc. which originated when vedic religion stagnated & led to many social evils.

Sramana movement was result of social evils of Vedic hinduism.

Relevant points

- * Brahmins monopolised vedic religion & became more greedy & powerful.
- * Rigid rituals were invented without understanding underlying meaning.
- * Caste system discriminated against Shudras & Untouchables.
- * Women's condition worsened with

Remarks

205

Write some features of
Gyan movement and explain
why these movements became
popular among the people.

rise of child marriage, sati,
widow mistreatment, etc.

But Jnana movement had its
own set of evils :-

* Became more ritualistic over time.
Eg Mahayan Buddhism embraced
idol worship.

* Unworthy people joined Sanghas
Eg Merchants after losing money
in gambling.

* Power hierarchy in Sanghas by
some priests

* Women & men cohabiting created
issues.

Despite the drawbacks Jnana movement
helped bring religion to the masses.

Irrelevant
points

Remarks

Also mention

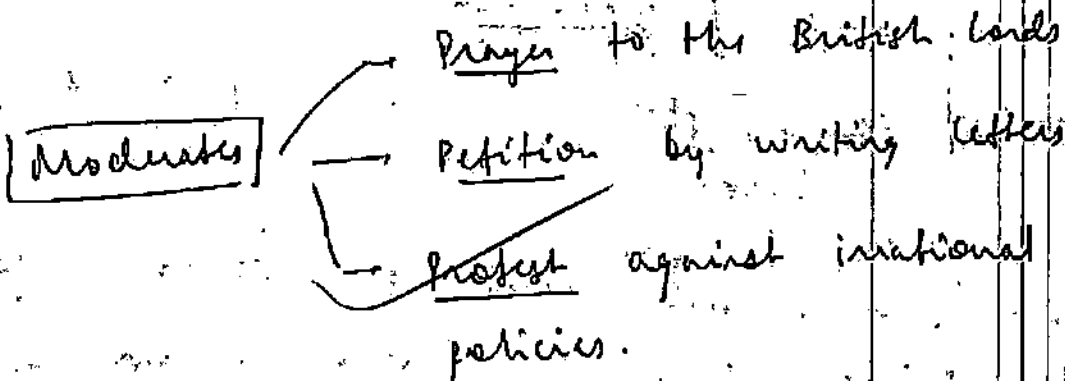
Its impacts on society &
Vedic Hinduism separately

Q5. Critically examine the method of constitutional agitation by moderates in the early phase of a national movement. Does it justify the "Safety Valve Theory" of Hume? (10 Marks)

Congress was established in 1885 with the help of A.O. Hume who called it a "safety valve", i.e. outlet for nationalists to vent out disagreement in peaceful ways.

Method of constitutional agitation by the moderates

good



Newspapers were employed by them to spread awareness among masses.
Eg. Amrita Bazar Patrika, Indhu.

Remarks

staple
wall

→ letters to British were actually more about educating masses & forming opinion.

→ Constitutional agitation & speeches in Parliament by Pheroze Shah Mehta & Gokhale.

Certain Drawbacks

- * Mass movement not initiated
- * Political "mendicancy"
- * Lack of outreach like local workers
- * Newspapers were primary mode of contact.

(A)

Thus, "in a way, it was a safety valve" but over time it developed into "pressure cooker" with entry of Extremists like Bal ^{Gangadhar} Tilak, etc.

Remarks

→ conclude safety valve theory in the context of fighting ^{with} British to awaken masses

Q6. It is not deficit monsoon, rather the lack of policies and mechanisms to drought-proof susceptible areas that turn the situation into a crisis. In the light of the above statement, discuss the causes of drought in drought-prone Bundelkhand region and suggest the way forward. (10 Marks)

good start

Though monsoon was less than average and delayed, but lack of coherent policies & mechanisms have exacerbated the problem which led to drought in areas like Vidarbha, Rajasthan, Mainpuri, Bundelkhand, etc.

Causes of drought in Bundelkhand.

- * Badland topography leads to less storage of water. Eg. Chambal ravines
- * Metereological causes like poor rainfall (lies in rain shadow region)
- * Lack of irrigation facilities by government.

Remarks

- include over exploitation of ground water
- lack of rain water harvesting
- cultivation of water by intensive crop
- government subsidies for free electricity for agriculture

- * Poor Agriculture Extension & people mostly practice rainfed Dryland Agriculture.
- * Deforestation & loss of Watershed.

Way Forward

- * coherent policy at all levels.

Village - Participatory irrigation
Eg. Rayan Siddhi

Aquifer - Aquifer mapping
- Groundwater banking

River Basin - Inter-state cooperation

Watershed management by community like check dams.

- * Micro-irrigation & extending irrigation by government Eg Ken-Betwa linking

This government needs to emulate success stories like Assisa Kakatiya of Telangana & Jal Yukt Shiras of Maharashtra.

Remarks

mention
→ Reducing soil erosion
→ emphasis on less water intensive crops
→ zero Budget farming



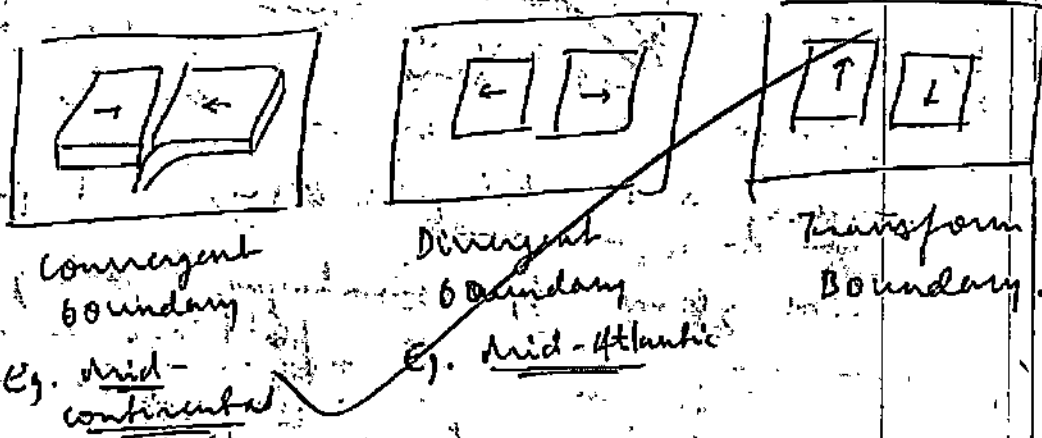
Q7. "Most of the earthquake zones be it Mid-continental belt or Mid-Atlantic Belt are plate boundaries." Elucidate the role of plate-tectonics in identifying Earthquake prone zones. (10 Marks)

good } Tectonic plates are parts of lithosphere which float on Asthenosphere leading to Volcanism, Earthquakes, etc.

Role of plate tectonics in identifying Earthquake prone zones:

→ Plate boundaries are zones of tectonic activities.

Nice Skete



→ Mid Oceanic Ridges are areas where crust is created, which are prone to tectonic activity.

abyssal plain
mid oceanic ridge

Remarks

A Ring of Fire is a zone which is earthquake prone.

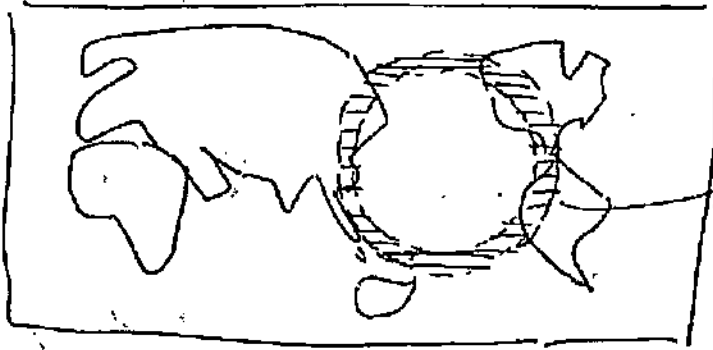


Fig: Ring of Fire

Areas of Volcanism are also earthquake prone. Eg. Mount Krakatau

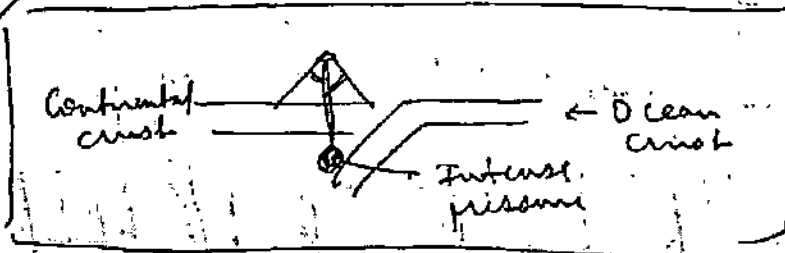
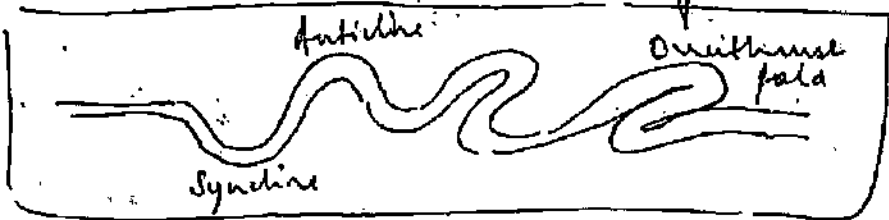


Fig: Volcanism at plate boundary.

Folding & faulting creates earthquake prone zones. Eg. Himalayas (young fold mountains).



This plate tectonics needs to be understood to mitigate earthquake risk (Sudani framework)

Remarks

Please explain adequately the areas early on the context of convergence & transform boundaries with examples

3

Q8. Meghalaya Mining Disaster is a shocking reminder that in a fast-growing economy such as India, life of people matters the least. Critically Examine. (10 Marks)

In Meghalaya, there was case of rampant illegal rat hole mining of coal which led to flooding of mines & loss of lives.

bring the context mining disaster of fast growing economy

In a fast growing economy like India, life of people matters least

* Need to achieve GDP growth (Eg. 8% target to achieve \$5 trillion economy)

(irrelevant)

* Profit motive takes priority Eg. Rat hole mining employs cheap labour.

* Coal & minerals are needed by industries.

relate with context

* Lack of strict monitoring & enforcement of laws.

In first part of question, explain why it was a shocking reminder

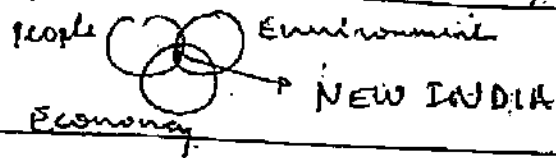
Remarks

Steps are being taken to protect lives of people

In 2nd part of question, view of whether life of people matters or not like your argument

Laws like labour Regulations prevent hazardous employment. Social Impact Assessment being conducted for mining projects. District Mineral Foundations set up. Khan Bahan app to prevent such cases in future.

Thus, more such steps must be taken to promote equitable & sustainable growth as per SDG # 8. Need to include people, environment & economy together.



Remarks

Briefly introduce Malnutrition first

Q9. "Malnutrition is a silent assassin, which not only impacts an individual but also a nation". In the context of this statement, discuss the causes and consequences of malnutrition in India. (10 Marks)

India ranks 103 in global Hunger Index with severe cases of stunting, wasting & undernutrition.

Causes of Malnutrition

* Poverty :

27% of people suffer from Multi Dimensional poverty.

* Poor health expenditure :

Only 1.15% of GDP spent on health.

* Schemes like PDS & National Food Security Act suffer from leakages, inclusion errors, etc.

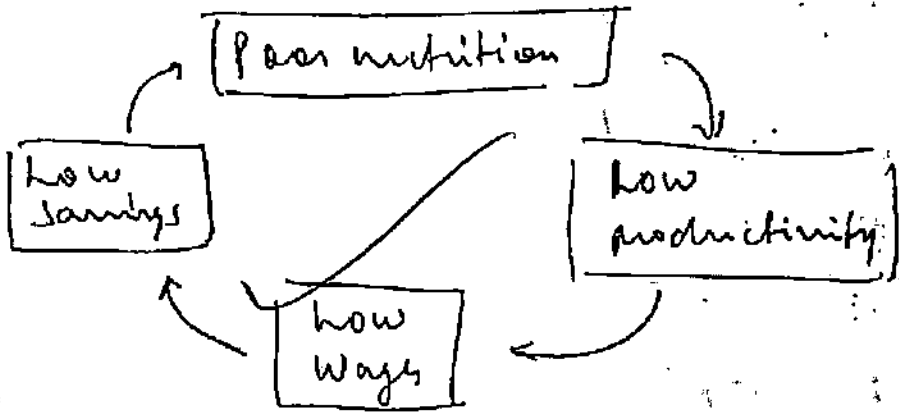
* Cereal centricity of policy leads to imbalanced diet.

Remarks

Also mention Role of Socio-cultural challenges women's fed last

Consequences of Malnutrition

↳ Vicious cycle faced by the poor & malnourished.



↳ Human Capital of country is effected

↳ G.D.P goes down

↳ Poor International image as country with largest number of stunted & wasted.

Thus steps like involvement & awareness by ASHA workers, fortification, etc. should be taken to promote "Swastha Bharat".

Remarks

separately discuss consequences of Malnutrition of level Nation level Both ① ② individual level

Q10. "Despite poverty and underdevelopment, literacy and human development index of north eastern Indian states are above national average." Elucidate. (10 Marks)

North East of India suffers from several disadvantages, like poverty, underdevelopment, lack of connectivity etc. but still fares better in literacy & human development.

Poverty & underdevelopment in North East

- * Inaccessible & hilly terrain
Eg. Chicken's Neck corridor
- * Tribal population engaged in traditional practices like shifting cultivation
- * lack of political will
- * Bureaucratic Apathy

good

try to avoid this passage

Remarks

Literacy & Human Development index are above average

Also mention availability of schools & subsidies from government Books & dresses

- * Missionaries by British helped spread English education.
- * Health outcomes are good
Eg. Natural climate, organic food.
- * Skill in traditional crafts.
- * Matriarchal societies in areas like Meghalaya promote women & child development.

Also mention how to make infrastructure work better for development

Thus, such successes must be emulated by states like BIMARU belt to increase national average. At same time North East must be developed
Eg. Bogibeel Bridge, Bhrigen Hazaribagh Bridge.

Remarks

(3)

mention what was
economic condition of
govt's when Shastri became
prime minister

Section - B

Q11. The basic idea of governance, as I see it, is to hold the society together so that it can develop and march towards certain goals". Elucidate the idea of Lal Bahadur Shastri to develop the country by contribution of each individual of the society. Discuss economic policies adopted by him in different sectors. (15 Marks)

good
start

Lal Bahadur Shastri was a visionary former Prime Minister of India who stressed on contribution of each individual to society.

Develop the country by contribution of Each individual.

Relevant
Points

- * Civic duties to be followed
- * Tolerance & cohesion of society to be promoted.
- * Build Social Capital & Public Trust.
- * Provide good governance by improving Bureaucrat - Citizen interface.

Remarks

↳ Civil services as steel frame of society.

Economic policies adopted by Lal Bahadur Shastri

↳ Agriculture sector to be promoted by providing quality inputs, credit & extension.

↳ Industries to focus on creating capital goods, & ~~achieve~~

↳ Achieve Self-sufficiency in economy.

↳ Protection to Cottage Industries.

↳ Role of State to create conducive economic environment through Mixed Economy.

Remarks

Describe its contribution in green revolution & white revolution

Thus, Lal Bahadur Shastri's
years are best remembered
for his contribution towards
Civil Services & focus on ethos
of "Jai Jawan | Jai Kisan"
which is very much needed
today.

4.5

Remarks

Q12. While no African country directly took part in the Second World War, yet they were also subject to its devastation? Examine the impact of the Second World War on Africa?

(15 Marks)

Good
Starts

Second World War of 1940s took place at unprecedented scale, causing huge loss of life & property. It had impact on all parts of globe.

No African country directly took part :-

Relevant
Points

War was between Allied powers like UK, France, US and Axis powers like Germany & Italy.

But they were subject to its devastation :-

They were a part of colonies, whose ~~was~~ mother country was.

Remarks

→ Include
→ people die
→ Economic
→ condition
→ worse
→ resultant
→ famine

part of war:

- Participated in Imperial Wars like that of Britain & France.
- Italy attacked Abyssinia (Ethiopia) & other parts.
- Subject to racial discrimination (Charter of Race)

Impact of World War II on Africa

→ Social:

- led them further into poverty, disease, loss of life etc.

→ Economic:

- loss of resources, infrastructure, human capital.

please explain

Remarks

try to expand your sentences.

Please & Political:

EXPLAIN

- Unrest among the tribes

International:

- got involved in cold war, leading to Civil Wars motivated by US & USSR

(5)

Though there were good impacts also :-

→ Decolonisation & Winds of Change

→ Atlantic Charter helped them gain self governance.

→ Impact of Technology

Thus Second World War changed face of entire world & Africa was no exception.

Remarks

→ Give an example where decolonisation was successful.

Q13. Indian temple architecture had evolved from simple rock-cut cave architecture to massive ornate shrines. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Nice Gupta
 Indian temple architecture has evolved from simple rock cut caves (Eg. Barabar Caves) to ornate shrines (Eg. Brihadiswara temple).

Simple rock cut cave architecture

* Barabar Caves in Bihar during Mauryan Age. Eg. Komroo, Rishi Caves.

* Udaygiri Caves in M.P. built in Gupta age. Eg. Varaha Statue.

* Elephanta Caves near Mumbai. Eg. Trinamiti Statue.

* Kailash Temple in Ellora carved from a single rock.

* Pallava cave temples.

Remarks

→ Please mention its features -
 eg. Chaitya & Vihar

Evolution into massive ornate shrines :-

Structural temples developed over time.

Two main schools emerged -
Nagara & Dravida among others like Vesara, Halebid style, Odisha style, Bangla style etc.

Explain Nagara Dravida style of temple in the context of their features

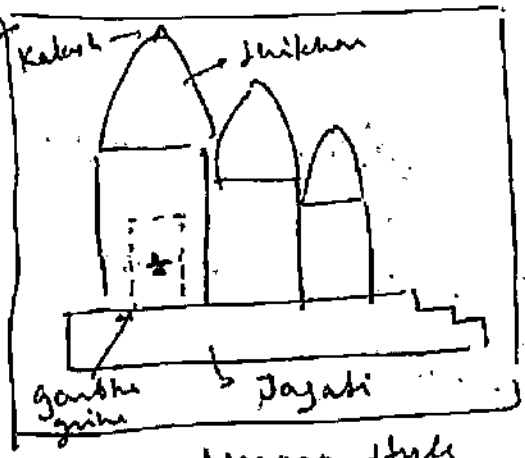


Fig: Nagara style

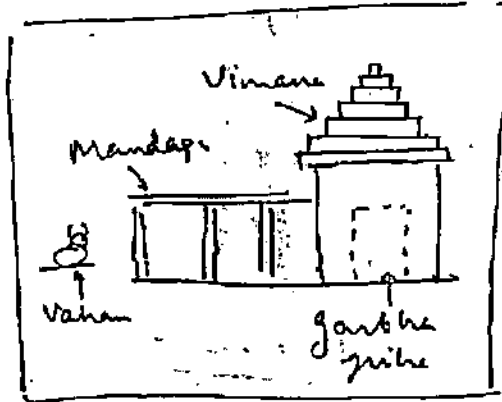


Fig: Dravida style.

Temples became patronised by rulers to show strength
Eg. Vijayaputra Temple

Remarks

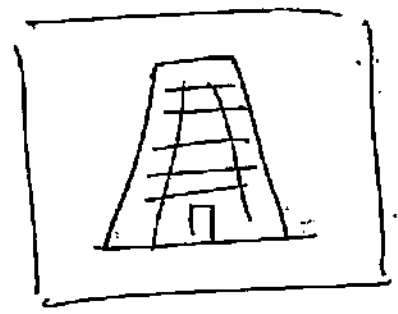
R

↓ Temples became social centres & acted as ~~bars~~ schools, banks, social gatherings, marriage halls. etc.

↓ In South India huge gopurams were erected to show status
Eg Meenakshi Temple.

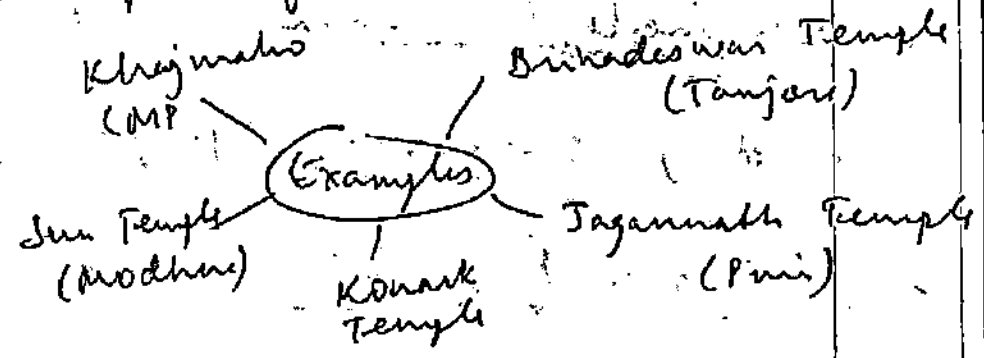
discuss gopuram style in temple

(4)



Eg: gopuram

↓ Examples of ornate shrines.



thus, temple architecture of India

- (i) pride of our cultural heritage
- (ii) UNESCO World heritage sites.

influences of architecture

Remarks
 Include Panchayat style too.
 # Also mention of influences of socio-economic development on temple architecture

Q14. Britain was undergoing churning in economic spheres when British rule was being consolidated in the country. British Economic Policies in India were determined by economic priorities of Britain. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

British was an Imperialist country where the economic & political interest of colonies were made subordinate to Mother Country.

Britain was undergoing churning in economic spheres.

1. Mercantile Capitalism: started as trading outposts eg. Goa.
Industrial Revolution led by technological advancement in spinning machine (Cartwright) & Steam power.

Remarks

good Start

Please mention transformation in the British Society eg. Feudalism

* Glorious Revolution of 1688
provided stable environment
for capitalists.

(points
are
good)

* Enclosure movement & abolition
of feudalism.

* Imperialism led to demand
for market & raw material.

4.5

Economic Policies of India
determined by Economic priorities
of Britain.

* Tariff protection in Britain
against Indian goods
Eg. Calicoes, Muslin

Use one way
free trade
policy

* No tariff protection in India
for indigenous industries.

Remarks

try to present
in chronological order
eg - Start with
① Mercantilist phase

Relieve it to their priorities

to help the three phases in

① 1757-1813
② 1813-1858
③ 1858-1947

Capitalist phase
Colonial phase
Ganga

Raw material like cotton, indigo taken to UK at cheap rates.
Indian market flooded with British finished goods
Eg Manchester textiles.

Village autonomy & economy of self sufficiency destroyed.

Railways for exploitation of India's resources.

Investment by British Capitalists

Rack-rented peasants

Permanent Settlement

Thus it is said that wealth of Ganga was sponged & deposited in Thames. (Drain Theory)

Remarks

Discusses all three phases according to British economic priorities

Q15. What were the factors that favoured the development of modern industries in India in the late 19th century? Also, discuss its social consequences. (15 Marks)

good } The late 19th Century witnessed rise of various modern industries in India like matchbox, chemicals, textiles, ~~etc~~ etc.

Factors that favoured development of modern industries in India.

- * connectivity improvement like Railways, Telegram, Post by Dalhousie in 1850s
 - * Awakening of Middle Class in India due to Western Education
- } relevant

Remarks

* Availability of domestic capital through growth of money-lenders, Zamindars, etc.

Eg Gujarat, & Parsis.

mention which type of demand

* India had huge demand from growing population & rising aspirations.

* Swadeshi movement also supported domestic industries

* Textile Boom: Cotton mill in Mumbai & Jute mill in Rishra in 1950s.

* Ample raw material available
 Eg cotton from black cotton soil areas, wood from forests, etc.

Remarks

Social Consequences

Positive

- Growth of capitalist class (Eg. Tatas & Birlas).
- Indigenous capital gave freedom from foreign dependence.
- Jobs were promoted.
- Support to INC (Eg. Round Table Conference).

Negative

- Increasing poverty.
- Increasing inequality.
- Peasants & landless exploited.
- Some industrialists did not favour ~~and~~ extremists agenda like Civil Disobedience due to loss of business.

include
↓
Rise of Modern working class
↳ Modern industries
populists
& Socialists

well explained

Thus, modern Indian industries got foundation which are one of best in world. Eg Tatas buying British steel companies.

Remarks

6.5

- 7 Q16. "Deforestation of tropical rainforests for different reasons has caused serious concern for the global community as they are called 'Lungs of the World'." Discuss in context with deforestation of Amazon rainforest and rainforests of South-East Asia. (15 Marks)

Relate you to tropical rainforest

Forests provide us with ecosystem services like oxygen creation & are thus called "Lungs of World". But increasing deforestation is a cause of concern.

Reasons for Deforestation

* Amazon

- Need for resources like timber
- Changing land use pattern for habitation, agriculture, etc.
- Population pressure
- Set up of industries & mining operations } Elaborate

Analyze these points

Remarks

↳ South East Asia :

- Population pressure on land
- Use of shifting cultivation
Eg ladang in Indonesia.
- Clearing for growing palm trees for oil which is exported.
Eg recent case of orangutan habitats being lost.

→ mention
→ logging

You need to analyse these points

Concern for global community

- * Air quality loss of oxygen & increase in carbon dioxide.
- ↳ global warming due to greenhouse gases.
- ↳ Act as Carbon Sinks
- ↳ Ecosystem services Eg. Nitrogen cycle.

relevant points

Remarks

↳ loss of Habitat & Biodiversity
 Eg Extinction of species, IUCN
 red list, etc.

↳ genetic resources lost
 Eg Medicinal plants.

↳ Ethical concerns: humans
 should be protecting all life
 on Earth & not destroying

Way Forward

- Prevent further afforestation

- Reforestation drives

Eg Billion Tree Tussamni, Pakista

- International Collaboration

Eg UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD

Thus, we ~~sto~~ can uphold SDG #15
 "Life on Land"

Remarks

(7)

Q17. Analyze the role of rural tourism in facilitating community development, poverty alleviation, boosting cultural heritage, and conservation. Also explain the steps taken by the government to augment this sector. (15 Marks)

good
start

Rural tourism can offer great potential to improve rural economy as well as for aesthetic & environmental benefits.

Role of Rural Tourism

* Community Development

- Skilling of youth
- Service sector & hospitality industry promoted
- Women empowerment

* Poverty alleviation

- Income from tourism activities

Remarks

- Allied services like lodging, food catering, etc. promoted.
- Inclusive growth of vulnerable sections like SC/ST/women.

↓ - Cultural Heritage :

- Promote unique culture of various regions
Eg- food & dress habits
- local festivals like Dola, Pongal, etc. promoted.

↓ - Conservation :

- More funds to local bodies for conservation.
- Development of water sheds, water bodies, social forestry, etc.
- Animal life promoted Eg. Cattle, Bee-keeping

Remarks

Also mention what challenges does it face.

Steps taken by government

↳ Swadesh Darshan scheme includes rural circuit.

↳ Skilling of youth including soft skills Eg Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kusthal Yojana.

Credit available like MUDRA, Stand Up India to set up tourism business.

↳ Campaigns like "Incredible India" to attract tourists.

↳ Road connectivity through Gram Sadak Yojana.

Thus, Rural tourism must be promoted but in a sustainable way without disturbing ecology, littering etc.

Remarks

Well explained

6

Q18. Though China's one-child policy has been criticized as against human dignity and rights, it has improved and controlled the nation's population by a possible 400 million people. Can we also adopt a similar approach, although not so drastic and punitive? What are various options to control population in India at present? (15 Marks)

describe China's one child policy first

India is undergoing Demographic transition & is facing a Youth Bulge of 600 million. Such population boom has prompted debate on population control.

Can we adopt similar approach

Arguments in favour

Relevant points

- * Need to control population boom
- * Poverty in India is 29% as per Langarajan line & literacy is only 74%.
- * This is creating a burden on state to provide them.

Remarks

with Education, Healthcare & Skills.

- * Rising Unemployment (6.1%) :
13 million join workforce each year.

Arguments against :-

- * Against Individual dignity & right to liberty (Article 21)

Social issue can't be solved through law & order approach.

- * India's Young workforce can turn into asset.

- * Huge demand will boost economy.

China is facing issue of rapidly ageing population due to its policy.

Remarks

(b)

Options to control population

- good
- ▶ Awareness of masses
 - ▶ Population planning through schemes like
 - Santushti strategy: sterilization
 - Pierne strategy: pushing up age of marriage & gap between pregnancy
 - ▶ Access to Contraceptives like "Chhaya" & "Antara"
 - ▶ Counselling on family planning by ASHA workers
 - ▶ Female Education is a major low hanging fruit

The need of the hour is to provide social sector like Health, Education & Skills to population to reap Dividend.

Remarks

Q19. "Social capital can be described as a resource which focuses on social relations that have productive benefits". Discuss the role of social capital in determining the human development of a region. (15 Marks)

Nice
introduction

Social Capital is the measure of good relations & trust within a society which plays an important role in determining human development.

First explains the concept of social capital

Role of Social Capital in determining human development

Elaborate
Role of
social
capital

less crime rate will lead to peace & socio-economic cohesion & growth.
Public Trust in government will improve
eg higher tax paying citizenry, following civic duties.

Remarks

→ mention
Its role in
→ Health
→ Conservation
of environment

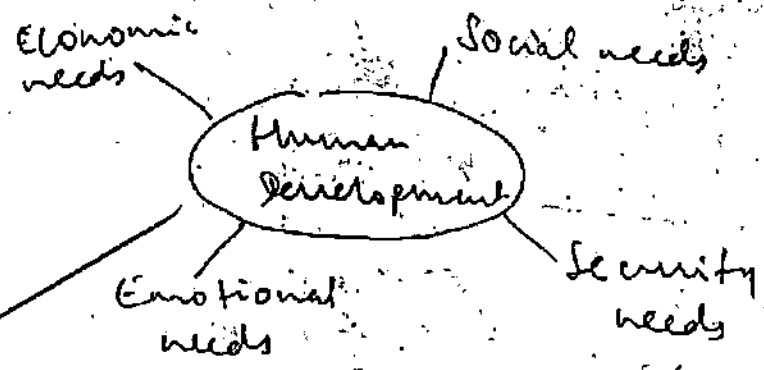
d good governance will be promoted
Eg provision of timely delivery
of public services.

↓ Public participation in governance
Eg social Audit.

↓ Civil society will be actively
involved in development.
Eg NGOs, CSR by companies like
Tata, Infosys, etc.

↓ Volunteering for social cause
Eg Teaching in school, helping
at orphanages.

↓ All round human development



Remarks

Thus social capital must be improved through following measures -

→ government outreach programmes like Mahila Sabhas, Jan Sunwai

→ Ensuring harmonious communities like Bhawadi Peace Committee

→ Bridging Trust Deficit

Eg. IPS Arif Sheikh in Bastar started "Ancho Bastar Ancho Police" initiative.

5

with above steps we can achieve goal of "Sashakt Bharat"

social capital

~~Also mention negative impact of social~~

Relevant points

Remarks

→ Give some example of sons of soil movement eg - ULFA, Shiv Sena etc

Q20. There have been instances of people advocating that they be given the major, if not the sole right to work in their states or regions. Analyse the economic, demographic and socio-cultural factors which has given rise to these 'sons of the soil' movements. (15 Marks)

good

Recently in Andhra Pradesh there is a Bill being passed providing 75% reservation in jobs (public + private) to local people. Such sons of soil movements have deep repercussions in society.

→ Factors which give rise to such movements

Economic

good

- Lack of job opportunities (employment at 45 year low)
- Competition for limited jobs
eg government jobs & reservation
- Migrant workers taking up employment. eg Bihar in Maharashtra

Remarks

→ Demographic

- Migration from ^{States} countries like Bihar & UP to States like Punjab, Maharashtra, etc.
- Youth Bulge & competition for limited resources.

Socio-cultural factors

- Change in local habits & traditions by outsiders
 Eg Shivaji Festival & Ganpati festival in Maharashtra.
- Xenophobia fuelled by Fake News on social media
 Eg Exodus of North East Indians from Bangalore.

Causes of
its political
eg - Vote Bank
Politics

Harmful effects of such movements

Business will be less likely to invest in cases of such strife

Remarks

(7)

local labour laws.

- good
- ↳ This will lead to overall lesser jobs being created.
 - ↳ GDI of state will reduce
 - ↳ Social fabric will see tension by between Andhra Pradesh & Telangana people living in Andhra Pradesh.
 - ↳ Other states may follow same steps (slippery slope)

Thus we must curb such regionalism & sort of self movements through initiatives like -

"Ek Bharat Shreshthe Bharat"

→ try to conclude in the context of constitutional values

Remarks