

To be filled by the Candidate

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Date of the Exam : \_\_\_\_\_



## GEOGRAPHY

### TEST - 10

Time allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 250

#### General Instructions

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Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in the space prescribed under each question in the Booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Illustrate your answer with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

*Question paper in detachable form is available at the end of the Question - Cum-Answer Booklet (QCA) and can be removed and taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.*

There are **SEVEN** questions divided in two **SECTIONS**

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Questions no. **1 and 5** are **compulsory** and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each section.

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

Topic Cultural Setting and Settlement in India

Examination Date 05/01/2020 (1) Morning  (2) Afternoon

Online (1) /Offline (2)

Candidate Signature

1 2

DIR.-GEO-January.(II)-2020

Ultimate Learning Experience (P) Ltd.



Hari Bhawan : 14A/103, W.E.A, Karol Bagh  
New Delhi - 110005

Ph : 011 - 25719872 , 25719862, 25752444

(M) : 09810382305 mail : info@directionias.com

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4. Do not write anything on the Question Paper available in detachable form or admission certificate. Write answers at the specified space only.
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COMMENTS /REMARKS



Marks Given

Question  
1 - 7 Overall Marks

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You are approaching  
your test very well  
keep the good job up

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SHEET

**TEST - 10**  
**GEOGRAPHY**

*Time Allowed : Three Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 250*

**Question Paper**

**SECTION - A**

**Ques. 1.** (a) Write note on relation between ethnic identities and political challenges in North Eastern States.

- (b) What are the morphology in rural India?
- (c) List the defined characteristics of Indian urban pattern.
- (d) What are squatter settlements? Outline the associated problems.
- (e) Explain the requirements of hill area development.

**Ques. 2.** (a) Examine how changing climate and epidemics are related in Indian context.

- (b) What is malnutrition? Outline the causes of it in Indian children.
- (c) 'Desertification abatement is getting centrality in Indian planning'. Comment

**Ques. 3.** (a) Examine the status of female labor force participation rate in India.

- (b) In reference of 'no go zone', outline the major tribal problems and mitigation strategies in India.
- (c) Explain causes and consequences of migration in growth of National Capital Region.

**Ques. 4.** (a) Examine the concept of urban development. Also outline issues related to them.

- (b) What is meant by demographic revolution? How it relates to economic planning?
- (c) In light of National Women Empowerment Mission, write note on efforts to enhance gender parity in India.

**SECTION - B**

**Ques. 5.** Write short notes on the following

- (a) Smart Cities
- (b) Challenges of urban floods
- (c) Watershed management
- (d) River linkages
- (e) On the outline map of India provided to you, mark all of the following and write 30 words  
(i) Diglipur (ii) Nagaon (iii) Jaldapara (iv) Bardoli (v) Sam

**Ques. 6.** (a) Write note on components and strategies of HRIDAY.

- (b) Why India needs to tame its demographic changes?
- (c) Write brief details of National Health Profile.

**Ques. 7.** (a) What is the status and challenges of geriatrics in India?

- (b) Examine the determining role of environment in rural settlements.
- (c) What are the programs and policies of environmental awareness in India?

Write Short notes, within 150 words each, on the following ; 10x5=50

Que.1.(a) Write note on relation between ethnic identities and political challenges in North Eastern States.

Ethnic identities or Ethnicity is often identified with the ideas of primordialism based on descent, race, kinship, territory, language, history, etc. It is also linked to the memory of golden age which is closely related to a sense of collective destiny.

It can be classified into two groups -  
 instrumental ethnicity based on which emanates from material deprivation and,  
 symbolic ethnicity based on one's anxiety to preserve one's cultural identity.

The north-eastern states of India often described as the cultural mosaic, consisting of diverse tribal communities, linguistic and other identities. The politics of northeast India is marked by ethnicity and extremism for a long time. The root cause of ethnic assertion can be found in the identity crisis of various tribal communities who extend over the territorial boundaries drawn by Indian nation-state. Most of these challenges prevail due to symbolic ethnicity. For eg: Demand for Bodoland by National Democratic Front of Bodoland. It is also to some extent driven by social exclusion and instrumental ethnicity.

Though the Indian state tried to integrate and assimilate various ethnic communities in

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*Ethnic*   
 ↳ Symbolic  
 ↳ Instrumental

the mainstream national identity, the development process generated a feeling of alienation among them. Moreover, development led to the unequal distribution of resources across the communities and regions.

Special institutions like Inner Line Permits, Assam Accord, the sixth schedule of the constitution, AFSPA have subdued the extremism but recent developments of CAA, NRC, <sup>alleged</sup> human rights violations has again sparked challenges and cross-border insurgency activities.

More connectivity, inclusive development with bottom-up approach can help in overcoming these challenges.

Que. 1(b) What are the morphology in rural India?

Land use pattern in Indian rural areas involves recognizable repetitive dimensions.

It largely reflects heavy geodemographic load, economic deprivation, societal divide as functional determiners.

It is the morphological characters that tends to provide basis of rural planning. They are:

A. Compact morphology: It is reflected in narrow internal street networks along with common wall of adjoining houses.

Apart from reflecting demographic load, it also reflects tendency of rural dwellers to cluster in minimum possible area so as to utilize max. of productive land for agri-

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Cultural use.

B. Open Courtyards: It is upto 80% of the Cadastral holdings that continues to reflect open courtyards.

It is dominantly the outcome of economic deprivation and restricted building up capacity.

It also reflects seasonal commercial utilization as animal sheds, carpet weaving area along w/ 'kitchen gardens' / social forestry etc.

Courtyards are also utilized for daily household activities like cooking, cleaning etc.

C. Absence of basic in-built amenities:

It is due to common economic deprivation, that basic things like sanitation, electricity etc. are absent. Therefore, rural development strategies overemphasize on dignified living.

D. Temporary / Kaccha Constructs: Another dimension of economic deprivation, rural areas continue to have these type of constructs made from easily available, locally acquired building material like husk, mud, wood etc.

E. Deprived Tolas: These are located in the periphery and are hamletted, generally occupied by deprived sections and the magnitude of deprivation is higher in these tolas as along w/ economic deprivation people living in them also faces social exclusion.

Que. 1(c) List the defined characteristics of Indian urban pattern.

The defined characteristics of Indian urban pattern are the function of exponential and fluctuating trends of urbanization. These characteristics are the following:

A. Top-Heavy pattern: It relates to class category of the urban places reflecting excessive conc. of urban population in class I urban places.

For instance: 500 class I urban places (out of approx 8000) accounts for 70% of total urban population. 53 mega cities out of these 500 class I urban places accounts for more than 42% of total urban population.

This excessively heavy top forms the fundamental reason of range of town problems.

B. The dualistic pattern is identified w/ twin dimensions. These include:

i) combination of high end urban living w/ absolutely deprived slums or squatter settlements. This reflects common dualism as perceptual attractiveness of urban place however lack of subsumption capacity.

For eg: Dharavi in Mumbai.

ii) Presence of rural landuse w/ in the political boundaries of cities forms unique dualism.

Acc. to census definition 75% of working population (male) to be engaged in non

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agricultural activities demarcates the urban area.

Eg: Kolkata, the third largest city of the country is thus designated to be "world's largest village" as paddy fields and fresh water aqua culture co-exist w/ fresh water land use.

c. Regional Disparity : Variations in the level of urbanization i.e. percentage share of total population living in urban areas.

All the administrative units w/ higher level of urbanization projects higher levels of economic functions having the exception of Mizoram.

Que. 1(d) What are squatter settlements? Outline the associated problems.

Squatter settlements are any collection of building where the people have no legal rights to the land they are built upon. They provide housing to many economically deprived section of the population and offer basic shelter.

They are often constructed w/ poor materials which are easily available initially including plastic sheeting, corrugated metal, wood etc. These settlements often lack proper sanitation, water supply, electricity or any other basic services

Squatter settlements vary from non-permanent pavement dwellers to well constructed brick

buildings. ~~ever~~ to

Squatter settlements are known from different names such as :

Favelas in Brazil

Bidonvilles in France

Bustees or Slums in India

Squatter settlements are found in various locations but are usually built on the edges of the cities in the developing countries.

Problems associated w/ squatter settlements :

- a) Unhygienic living conditions including poor quality drinking water - this can lead to diseases like cholera and Typhoid.
- b) Built on marginal lands such as marshes and lack of rubbish collection can lead to high concentrations of rats and other vermin.
- c) Poor quality of building offer less protection from adverse weather conditions. Lack of proper spacing b/w buildings lead to high vulnerability of entire area to disasters like fire, etc.
- d) Lack of formal job can give rise to unsocial activities like drug gangs etc.

However, squatter settlements have strong sense of community and proper planning could have cumulative effect on a large area.

Que. 1(e) Explain the requirements of hill area development.

The Hill Areas Development Programme is in operation from the fifth five year plan in designated hill areas. Under these programmes, special assistance is given to designated hill areas in order to supplement the efforts of state govt. in the development of these ecologically fragile areas by the Centre.

The main objective of hill area development is eco-restoration, eco development and eco preservation.

While taking care of the socio economic and developmental needs of the district, the hill area development prog. (HADP) is to develop land use planning for forest areas to cultivable area to conserve soil, water and increase productivity of land, economic upliftment of tribals in isolated settlements to ensure peoples participation in all developmental activities.

Area based Approach adopted and integrated plans to be prepared for all watersheds.

#### The requirement

The hilly areas (specifically Manipur, Tripura and Assam) have been found to possess a distinct geo-physical entity and hence

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were lagging in development.

Due to distinct topography, a wide gap exists b/w the hill and valley districts of the states in terms of infrastructure.

Because of inaccessibility, the areas though sparsely populated are of strategic importance to India.

Social inclusion and assimilation of tribal population ~~which~~ while maintaining their distinct cultural identity ~~is~~ highlights the importance of a distinct programme to cater to the special needs of hilly areas.

Vulnerable  
Pol / sco / Sociology

Que. 2. (a) Examine how changing climate and epidemics are related in Indian context.

20marks

Climate change has the potential to influence the earth's biological systems, however, its effect on human health are not well defined.

Developing nations w/ limited resources are expected to face a host of health effects due to climate change including vector-borne and water-borne diseases.

Infectious disease distribution involves complex social and demographic factors. These include human population density and behaviour, housing type and location, waste mgmt systems and general environmental hygiene.

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write anything in the margin

Meteorological factors that influence transmission intensity of infectious diseases include temp, humidity and rainfall patterns.

The IPCC in its 2007 report stated that climate change may contribute to expanding risk areas for infectious diseases and may lead to spread of epidemics.

The effects of climate change on human health in India is broad topic covering areas from extreme weather events to shifts in vector-borne diseases.

For instance: Floods create conducive envt. for numerous health consequences resulting from disease transmission. Eg. if floodwaters become contaminated w/ human or animal waste, the rate of spread of disease rapidly multiplies affecting mass population.

Rising sea-surface temperatures are expected to increase tropical cyclone intensity and the height of storm surges. Public health effects of cyclones includes water logged areas as breeding grounds for mosquitoes, diseases and illnesses associated w/ the loss of clean water, hygiene and sanitation.

Charab  
Insect  
Food  
↓  
Vulnerability

A warmer climate could cause water borne diseases to become more frequent, including cholera and diarrhoeal diseases such as giardiasis, salmonellosis, etc.

Last year (2018) Kerala was under attack of Nipah Nipah Virus i.e. transmitted from animals to humans. Fruit bats, common across the South Asia are the natural host of virus. The contact through agriculture produces such as fruits etc. made rural population more vulnerable. In past, India has already recorded two outbreaks - in West Bengal's Siliguri (2001) and Nadia (2007) districts.

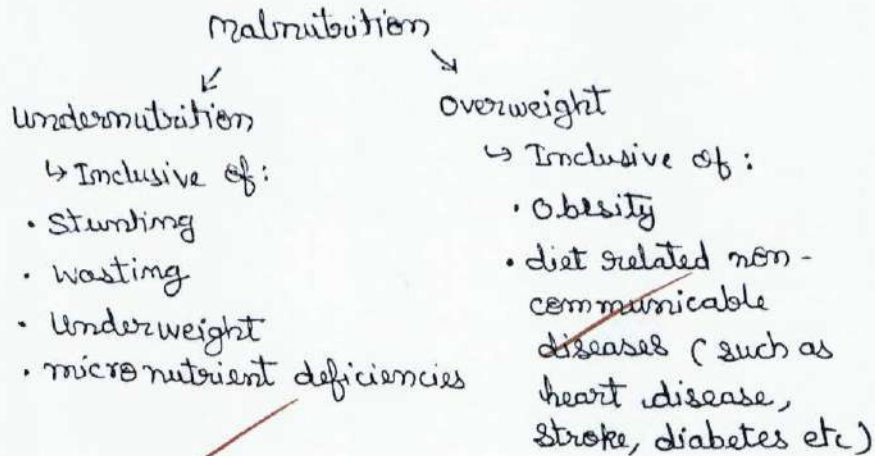
These emerging diseases like Nipah, H1N1, Dengue, Ebola are not just affecting India but all the developing countries faces health challenges. However, due to second largest population concerns for India multiplies. The vaccination and treatments are also limited so reducing the outbreaks need an approach which highlights and make people aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene.

Que. 2. (b)

What is malnutrition? Outline the causes of it in Indian children.

15marks

According to WHO, malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in person's intake of energy and nutrients. The term malnutrition covers two broad groups of conditions.



#### Status of Malnutrition in India

The FAO estimates that about 14.5% of the total population in India is undernourished.

India ranks 102 out of 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index 2019.

According to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 2017, malnutrition is among the leading causes of death and disability in India.

Recently in Sept 2019, India observed it as Rashtriya Poshan Mah, that urged people to support the govt's nutrition campaign to ensure a healthier future for women and children.

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The causes of child malnutrition in India are:

Apart from poverty, there seems to be three key components that can highlight the one co-related with high levels of child malnutrition.

One of the primary reasons for children being undernourished in the country is that their mothers are undernourished. Women who themselves are undernourished or have pregnancy at an early age are at greater risk of delivering malnourished child. One in five women in India are underweight.

Women without education or without much voice in their families often fail to ensure adequate diets for their children even when there is adequate food in the household.

The link b/w sanitation and undernutrition is even stronger. In a survey conducted by National Family Health Survey shows districts w/ lower levels of access to toilets have much higher rates of child undernourishment compared to districts w/ relatively high levels of access to toilets. The lack of sanitation contributes to the spread of infectious diseases and tend to dose their ability to absorb nutrients, leading to undernutrition.



Number of other factors such as environmental, geographical, agricultural and cultural including various other factors have contributive effects resulting in malnutrition.

Therefore it is widely recognized that a multi sectoral approach is necessary to tackle the problem of malnutrition.

09

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Que. 2.(c) 'Desertification abatement is getting centrality in Indian planning'. Comment

15marks

/

Write critical notes, within 150 words each, on the following ;

10x5=50

Que. 5 (a) Smart Cities

10marks

Smart cities Mission is an urban renewal and retrofitting prog. by GOI with the mission to develop 100 smart cities across the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable

S → Sustainable

R → Renewable

M → Mobility

T → Technology

A → Affordability

It makes an area based approach which orients towards self-sustaining development

of :

a) Water Supplies

e) E-governance

b) Electricity Supplies

f) Sustainable Emvt.

c) Sanitation

g) Health facilities

d) Mobility

h) Security.

This flagship prog. forms Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) that involves the target of developing 100 smart cities. At present 99 smart cities development has been mobilized in the country

The components of smart cities includes:

Retrofitting: This stands for revamping the existing infrastructure as face lifting or increasing efficiency

Redevelopment: This stands for replacing existing infrastructure to make it commercially more viable.

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Both these component orient towards enlarging gentrification.

Greenfield development: refers to utilization of vacant land within a political premises of cities in any appropriate manner.

Recently on Sept 7, 2019, 10,000 acre Aurangabad Industrial area city (AURIC) in Aurangabad, MH was inaugurated as first greenfield industrial Smart city of India.

Pan-City development: refers to holistic and integrated development strategies of city.

Que. 5. (b) Challenges of urban floods

10marks

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Que. 5.(c) Watershed management

10marks

Irrigation development in the country was immediately initiated after the Independence as DVC, 1948.

It was however the recurring flood and drought resulted into the genesis of Command Area devp<sup>n</sup> and watershed mgmt. prog. (1952)

Command Area devp<sup>n</sup> prog. was launched to narrow the gap b/w irrigation potential created and actually utilized. The mid-term appraisal during 3<sup>rd</sup> plan period identified inherent challenge of Command Area Strategy in terms of:

- a) Low water use efficiency
- b) disturbance of natural hydrological cycle
- c) Lack of mgmt.
- d) Lack of participatory growth

It was based on these realization that integrated watershed mgmt prog. have been given highest priority in water resource mgmt and area development.

This prog. is inclusive of erstwhile 3 mobilized prog. that are:  
drought prone area devp<sup>n</sup>.  
desert devp<sup>n</sup>  
wasteland devp<sup>n</sup> prog.

FAO defines watershed to be a topographical demarcated area which is drained by a river system.

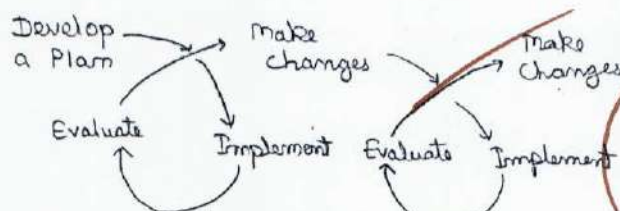
As the implementation of this strategy is at

Candidate should not write anything in the margin

primary order stream, it always co-relates to ground truthing thus specifications, involving potentiality of correcting the challenges of command area strategy.

It include 3 components :

- Natural resource mgmt. (soil, water, biomass)
- Production system ( $\uparrow$  area under productivity)
- Livelihood support. (bottom-up approach)



Watershed mgmt prog. is an iterative and adoptive process.

Que. 5. (d) River linkages

10marks

In Oct 2002, the SC ordered GOI to initiate work on inter-linking the major rivers of the country. In the same year, a task force was appointed and a deadline of 2016 was set to complete the entire project that would link 37 rivers.

The National River Linking project (NRLP) formally known as National Perspective plan envisages the transfer of water from water 'surplus' basins which suffers from flooding, to 'water deficit' basins where there is drought / scarcity, through inter-basin water transfer projects.

The National River Interlinking project will comprise of 30 links to connect 37 rivers

across the nation through a network of nearly 3000 storage dams to form a gigantic South Asian Water Grid. It include two component:

- 1) Himalayan Rivers Development component
- 2) Southern Water Grid

Proposed benefits:

- Hydropower generation
- Irrigation benefits
- Round the year navigation
- Employment generation
- Resolution of problem of droughts and floods
- Ecological benefits as dried up forest and lands will be replenished.

Problems:

'surplus' means that extra water available in a river after it meets the humans' requirement of irrigation, domestic consumption and industries thereby underestimating the need of the water for the river itself.

• Concerned scholars questioned the merits of inter-linking projects citing lack of holistic assessment of social-ecological impacts like water-logging, salination, and resulting desertification.

• Env'tal Hazard in making as linking of rivers could submerge various ecosystem

• A new analysis of rainfall data reveals that monsoon shortages are growing in river basins w/ surplus water and falling in those w/ scarcities.

Que. 5. (e)

Write in your QCA Booklet the significance of these locations, whether physical/commercial/economic/ecological/environmental/cultural in not more than 30 words for each entry.

10marks

(i) Diglipur

Largest Town of North Andaman Is. It is crossed by the Kalpong River, the only river of Andaman Is. It was in news for the proposal to construct first railway line connecting Diglipur with Port Blair.

(ii) Nagaon

(iii) Jaldapara

Jaldapara sanctuary located in West Bengal is the largest Rhino habitat accounting for about 250.

(iv) Bardoli

Bardoli is a district of Gujarat famous for Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 led by Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel against the increase in land revenue by 22%.

(v) Sam

Candidate should not write anything in the margin

Que. 6. (a)

Write note on components and strategies of HRIDAY.

20marks

Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY) is revamped version of Historical Cities Development mobilized in 1980s.

Unlike its predecessor it is not just oriented towards preserving historical monuments but also include heritage preservation and its mobilization for economic gentrification on self sustaining basis.

It is thus, inclusive of all the cultural legacy that are monuments, arts, artifacts, handloom, handicraft, ~~specialized~~ cuisines as its imp. constituents.

Under Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs implementation of HRIDAY includes demarcation of twelve cities namely, Ajmer, Amritsar, Amaravati, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.

HRIDAY scheme has four key components for the holistic development:

1. Physical Infrastructure: The physical infrastructure of a destination is the first thing noticed by a tourist. And hence, it is something which needs to be upgraded.

The focus of the scheme ensures world class

Candidate should not write anything in the margin



infrastructures like safe drinking water, sanitation, roads and public transport, parking and last mile connectivity.

Museums, heritage walks, religious trails, street furniture including internet facilities will also be covered under this theme.

### 2. Institutional Infrastructure:

Websites, Outreach material such as city maps, brochures, information board will be the focus under this theme.

Development infrastructure will also include tourist assistance booths, hotels, and night shelters and other services.

The concerned establishments in this part will be provided w/ proper support, training and guidance to put in place a tourist friendly institutional infrastructure.

### 3. Economic Infrastructure:

One of the primary objectives of the scheme is to boost the local economy of these cities by promoting them as world class towns and tourist friendly destinations.

New economic establishments like souvenir archives, local handloom galleries, shopping galleries etc. along w/ marketing, promotion of local industry is expected to boost economic growth of that area

Digitization of payments, online ticketing, e-commerce and other simplification of other economic processes are also covered under this theme.

#### 4. Social infrastructure:

It will include upliftment of the overall quality of life of local people through planned development.

Law and order situation, elimination of social evils, and reduction in deprived living conditions are covered under this theme.

This scheme is cent percent union sponsored and there are three basic stages in the progress of the project:

1. City FRIDAY Plan (CHP)
2. Readiness of DPRs
3. Sanctioned Amount.

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Que. 6. (b) Why India needs to tame its demographic changes?

15marks

Since 2018, India's working - age population has grown larger than the dependent population. This bulge in the working - age population is going to last till 2055 or 37 years from beginning.

Many Asian economies like Japan, China, South Korea, were able to use this 'demographic dividend', defined by UNFPA as the growth potential that results from shifts in a population's age structure. This transition happens largely because of a decrease in the TFR after the increase in the life expectancy gets stabilised.

It is however, important to note that this change in population structure alone cannot push growth. There are many other factors of which health and education are the key factors.

The UNFPA states that countries can only harness the economic potential of the youth bulge if they are able to provide good health, quality education and decent employment to its entire population.

India's population numbers are back in news with the UN World Population Prospects 2019 estimating that India's population will surpass that of China by 2027.

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While it is true that India's population is growing, the pace of growth has reduced significantly. The reason can be attributed to declining TFR. A country's ideal replacement level is 2.1. India currently has 2.33 with all but seven states already below 2.1.

But even as the fertility levels decrease, India's population will continue to grow due to the "population momentum". Thus, India needs to focus shift the focus from population control to population development to tame the demographic changes:

While continuing the family planning prog. the emphasis has to be on choice and accessibility of modern methods of contraception.

India must urgently strengthen its policies to take economic advantage of its demographic dividend.

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write anything in the margin

Que. 6. (c) Write brief details of National Health Profile.

15marks

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) has been publishing National Health Profile (NHP) since 2005 and its digital version since 2015, with the objective to create a versatile database of health information of India and making it available to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector.

The 14<sup>th</sup> edition of National Health Profile has been released in 2019 w/ The purpose to provide relevant information for planning and decision making on an informed basis to the planners, policy makers, health administrators in raising the health and socio-economic status of

the community

The NHP highlights substantial health info. under major indicators viz:

- Demographic indicators: population and vital statistics
- Socio-economic indicators: education, employment, housing, drinking water and sanitation.
- Health status indicators: incidence and prevalence of common communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Health finance indicators: health insurance and expenditure on health.
- Health of human resources: availability of manpower working in the health sector
- Health infrastructure: details of Medical and Dental colleges, AYUSH Institutes, ~~Nursing~~ Nursing courses and Paramedical courses.

Key Findings

→ Life Expectancy: Life expectancy in India has increased from 49.7 yrs in 1970-75 to 68.7 yrs in 2012-16.

→ IMR declined considerably (33 per 1000 live births in 2016) however differences in rural (37) and urban (23) are still high.

→ NHP reports TFR of 2.3 for the country.  
2.5 for rural areas and 1.8 for urban.

CBHI was established in 1961 under the Directorate General of Health Services w/ the vision to have "A strong Health Mgmt Information System (HMIS) in entire country".

CBHI has been releasing NHP as its annual publication which brings out very substantial Health Info. under six major indicators viz Demographic, Socio-Economic, Health status, Health Finance, Health Infrastructure and Human Resource

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Candidate should not  
write anything in the margin

Que. 7. (a)

What is the status and challenges of geriatrics in India?

20marks

Demographic dividend of India's large young population has overshadowed a looming geriatrics crisis and its potential consequences. The lack of focus on this shift implies that we are completely unprepared to meet the situation w/ little emphasis on improving our infrastructure capacities and institutional support system to address geriatrics.

The India ageing report by UNFPA states that "the current percentage of elderly pop<sup>n</sup> is expected to rise from 6% to 19% by 2050". The situation is more worrisome for the peninsular states as they have already entered in stage III of demographic transition and for these states the challenge has become far more realistic as they are facing these problems in present time.

The challenges of the elderly vary significantly according to their age, socio-economic status, health, etc. The common challenges includes:

#### 1. Financial Insecurity

As many as 65% elderly people are either facing a financial crisis or are financially dependent on the others.

Candidate should not write anything in the margin



The situation is worse for elderly females.

Among the ones who were employed 90% were from informal sector thus do not receive any economic security in terms of pension.

### 2. Limited emphasis on geriatrics in Public Health care system.

Lack of physical infrastructure, limited medical manpower, poor quality of care will be a majority deterrent in providing health services to the elder.

### 3. Elderly Abuse

The elderly population are highly vulnerable to abuse because of the prevalent nuclear culture in families. Being relatively weak they can be manipulated by people to transfer their assets and thus, falling prey to mental abuse as well.

### 4. Old Age Diseases and Expenditure

w/ neglected geriatric care 75% of the elderly residing in rural areas has been deprived of required health care. with increasing health problems such as Parkinsons, dementia, depression and social problems like widowhood.

### 5. Majority in Rural Areas

w/ largest chunk living in rural areas

they face challenges due to inavailability of infrastructure.

However, India has still time to tackle the problems as a few peninsular states like Kerala are facing such challenges.

Integrated programme for Older Person giving grants for running and maintaining old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units etc. can target these challenges.

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Que. 7. (b) Examine the determining role of environment in rural settlements.

15marks

Candidate should not write anything in the margin