

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (17/06/2026)

Q1. Population is both an asset and a challenge for India's development. Discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with India's population. Suggest measures to harness the demographic potential of the country. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Q2. Discuss the role of Muslim reform movements in the socio-cultural transformation of Indian society during the 19th century. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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MODEL ANSWERS

1) Introduction

India is the world's most populous country and possesses one of the largest working-age populations. Population can serve as a demographic dividend that accelerates economic growth; however, if not managed effectively, it can also create significant socio-economic and environmental challenges.

Body

Opportunities Associated with Population

1. Demographic Dividend:

- A large working-age population can enhance productivity and economic growth.

2. Expanding Consumer Market:

- A vast population creates strong domestic demand, attracting investment and boosting industrial growth.

3. Innovation and Entrepreneurship:

- A young population contributes to technological advancement, innovation, and start-up culture.

4. Human Resource Advantage:

- Provides a large workforce for manufacturing and service sectors.

Challenges Associated with Population

1. Unemployment and Underemployment:

- Job creation has not kept pace with the growing labour force.

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2. Pressure on Resources:

- Increased demand for food, water, energy, housing, and infrastructure.

3. Urbanisation and Migration Issues:

- Growth of slums, congestion, and pressure on urban services.

4. Social Sector Challenges:

- Need for quality education, healthcare, and skill development.

Measures to Harness Demographic Potential

- Invest in education, healthcare, and skill development.
- Promote labour-intensive industries and employment generation.
- Strengthen women's participation in the workforce.
- Improve urban planning and social infrastructure.
- Encourage innovation, entrepreneurship, and digital inclusion.

Conclusion

India's population can become a powerful engine of growth if supported by appropriate policies and investments. Effective utilization of human capital is essential for transforming demographic potential into sustainable and inclusive development.

2) Introduction

The 19th century witnessed several Muslim reform movements aimed at addressing social, educational, and religious challenges faced by the Muslim community under colonial rule. These movements sought to reconcile Islamic traditions with modern ideas and contributed to social transformation.

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Body

Major Muslim Reform Movements

1. Aligarh Movement:

- Led by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Promoted modern scientific education through the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, later Aligarh Muslim University.

2. Deoband Movement:

- Founded at Darul Uloom Deoband in 1866.
- Focused on religious education and revival of Islamic teachings.

3. Ahmadiyya Movement:

- Founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad.
- Emphasized religious reform, rational interpretation, and social service.

Contributions

- Spread modern education among Muslims.
- Encouraged social reforms and intellectual awakening.
- Promoted debate on religious practices and modernization.
- Contributed to the emergence of political consciousness.

Conclusion

Muslim reform movements played a significant role in uplifting the socio-educational status of Muslims and fostering intellectual change. Their efforts became an important component of India's broader socio-religious reform process.