



**VISIONIAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION  
**ABHYAAS MAINS**

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)**

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**सामान्य अनुदेश**

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

**General Instructions**

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 106474

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rajat Ubhaykar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

24/08/19

**सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)**  
**GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)**

केंद्र  
Centre ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important Instructions</b></p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



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Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

*Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.*

*There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

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

*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 a medium other than the authorized one.*

*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.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

## 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.

All the Best

1.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Ancient Indians were among the most advanced photosy civilizations in the field of mathematics and astronomy, right from the Vedic era.

### Contributions

#### Mathematics

Vedic era :- Sulvasutras used to construct Vedic altars were instrumental in developing geometry.

Gupta period :- ① Varahamihira's Panchasiddhantika was first to develop & articulate concept of zero.

② Bakhshali manuscript has first archaeological proof of zero.

③ Aryabhatta's Aryabhatiya, Bhaskaracharya's Lilavati were important works

④ The Kerala school of mathematics developed calculus before Europeans

⑤ Indians like Aryabhata estimated correct value of  $\pi$ , quadratic equations etc.

### Astronomy

Vedic era :- ① Jyotisha was part of Vedanga literature

Gupta era :- ~~And~~ ① Yajñavalkya was an important astronomical work

② Aryabhata correctly estimated distance of sun from earth.

③ He figured out that earth rotates around its own axis and that it revolves around the sun.

④ Astronomy was used in astrology

Thus, ancient Indians developed advanced mathematics and astronomy as part of its intellectual developments

2.

भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शियर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

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In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the English and the French companies fought three Carnatic wars between 1740-63 for mastery of India, before British defeated French in Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

### Factors of English success

- ① French was a state-controlled company whereas English was private enterprise.
- ② British navy was more advanced
- ③ British sought 'key to India' in richer province of Bengal whereas French sought it in Madras. After victory at Plassey in 1757, vast riches of Bengal were used to ~~de~~ recruit army.

④ Able leadership of commanders like Robert Clive.

⑤ High-handed leaders like Count de Lally ~~and~~ were unpopular even among French ~~for~~ soldiers.

⑥ French neglected commercial activities in favour of political intrigues at courts of Hyderabad which left them with weak finances.

Due to the above factors, English were able to defeat French and emerge as undisputed masters of India.

3.

प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

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The nationalist leaders realized the importance of political democracy as a means to integrate & unify the diverse people of India.

To that end, they adopted internal democratic practices.

Organizations

① Congress in 1888 decided that no resolution would be passed that was opposed by majority of Hindus or Muslim delegates

② All decisions of the Congress would be passed on basis of majority voting

③ In 1920 Nagpur session, Congress was reorganized on linguistic basis, along with district & village committees so grassroot to leaders could emerge.

④ Congress sessions were presided by person not belonging to region.

### Individual leaders

① Dadabhai Naoroji stood for elections for British Parliament & became first Asian to win

② Moderate leaders like Ferozeshah Mehta and Surendranath Banerjee realized importance of constitutional methods in pressuring government.

③ Leaders like Jyotiba Phule upheld interests of weaker sections like Parits & Bahujan, later Ambedkar did so

Thus, they were able to widen social base of national movement and ensure regional integration and bond coherence to it

4.

वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Iranian revolution in 1979 overthrew the regime of the Shah and established a Islamic theocracy in its place led by Ayatollah Khomeini

### Causes

- ① Brutal repression by Iranian secret agency Savak.
- ② Economic difficulties due to overwhelming, extravagant spending by Shah on foreign arms & luxuries
- ③ Unpopularity of US-backed Shah.
- ④ Forced Westernization by Shah was disliked by clerics & conservatives
- ⑤ Cheap sale of Iranian oil to US led to claims of Shah being puppet.

⑥ High inflation affected basic needs of people.

### Relevance of Iranian Revolution

① The Shia-led rule of Iran was considered a threat by Sunni Arab states. This finds relevance in Syrian civil war on which both were on opposite sides.

② The US still considers Iran as part of Axis of Evil. This can be seen in Mr Trump's withdrawal from JCPoA and Iranian Sanctions that affect economy.

③ The Islamic nature of regime still leads to suppression of women rights. Eg.: No-hijab movement on social media.

Thus, the consequences of Iranian Revolution continue to echo even today in both domestic & international sphere.

5.

भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization refers to the increasing integration & interaction of people, cultures, governments & companies across the world. It has had far-reaching impacts on culture in India

Indigenous crafts

Cons :-

- ① Undermining of competitiveness by cheap Chinese imports. Eg: Etikoppa toys from Andhra Pradesh
- ② Consumerism & westernization has affected demand for products
- ③ ~~Casualty~~ Casualization of labour has led people away from traditional crafts, devaluing their traditions

Pros :-

- ① Increasing access to markets including global ones
- ② E-commerce has helped sales.

## Literary traditions

Cons :- ① English has affected importance given to regional languages due to hegemony.

② It has led to devaluing of indigenous languages in India due to association with status.

Pros :- ① Translation has helped make them available to wider audiences.

## Traditional Knowledge Systems

Cons :- ① Biopiracy by companies of traditional medicinal knowledge.

② Scientific hegemony has affected the legitimacy of traditional knowledge, considered superstitions.

Pros :- Globalization has made yoga, ayurveda a worldwide phenomenon.

Thus, it has had mixed effect on indigenous traditions, combining devaluation with wider popularity.

6.

हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformatory measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juvenile delinquency ~~refers~~ refers to disapproved behaviour by juveniles that demands censure or punishment in interest of wider society. NCRB estimates around 2-1/ of serious crimes are committed by juveniles.

### Causes

- ① Sub-culture of crime grants it legitimacy
- ② Disturbed homes & family issues lead them to delinquent behaviours
- ③ Peer pressure & bad company
- ④ Globalization has affected value systems, compromising means over ends
- ⑤ Influence of popular culture, including movies, and personal role models

⑥ Drug addiction and need to support it.

## Significance of measures

### Rehabilitative

- ① Helps them find alternative means of livelihood through skill development.
- ② Makes sure they don't turn to crime again
- ③ makes them feel respected by wider society

### Reformative

- ① Addresses 'labelling effect' by telling them they are not inherently delinquent
- ② Addresses deeper causes of delinquency
- ③ Changes in behaviour through counselling
- ④ Role models help them aspire to right things, along with values training.

If children are committing crimes there is something wrong with society (Ashis Nandy). This makes rehabilitation & reformation vital.

7.

भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribals refers to those people who are outside varna hierarchy, live in remote areas, are technologically backward, and show shyness of contact. They constitute 8% of India's population.

### (Health challenges)

- ① High incidence of vector-borne diseases like malaria. 40% in Central India
- ② Poor nutrition in terms of stunting, wasting & undernutrition
- ③ Inadequate primary healthcare in terms of staff, infrastructure, and distance
- ④ High incidence of infectious diseases, compared to rest of population
- ⑤ Rising burden of non-communicable diseases
- ⑥ Poor access to tertiary care
- ⑦ High out of pocket expenditure

⑧ Reliance on watch doctors & quacks.

## Roadmap

- ① Eliminate malaria along lines of Odisha's DAMAN programme
- ② Implementation of POSHAN Abhyaan in tribal areas
- ③ Aspirational District programme to track progress
- ④ Implementation of National Health Policy (raising spending to 2.5% of GDP)
- ⑤ Strengthening of organised ecosystem for child care
- ⑥ Improving breastfeeding of children (immediately after birth & for first 6 months)
- ⑦ AYUSHMAN Bharat for tertiary care and Health & Wellness centres for primary care
- ⑧ Community Health practitioners as done in Chhatisgarh, after 3 year training

Tribals have some of poorest health indicators in India. Above steps are necessary as soon as possible.

8.

भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Agro-based industries refer to those that use agricultural raw material to produce value-added goods. They include textiles, edible oils, sugars etc.

### Geographical distribution

Textiles :- Kanpur,

Mumbai, Bhiwandi,

Ahmedabad,

Coimbatore

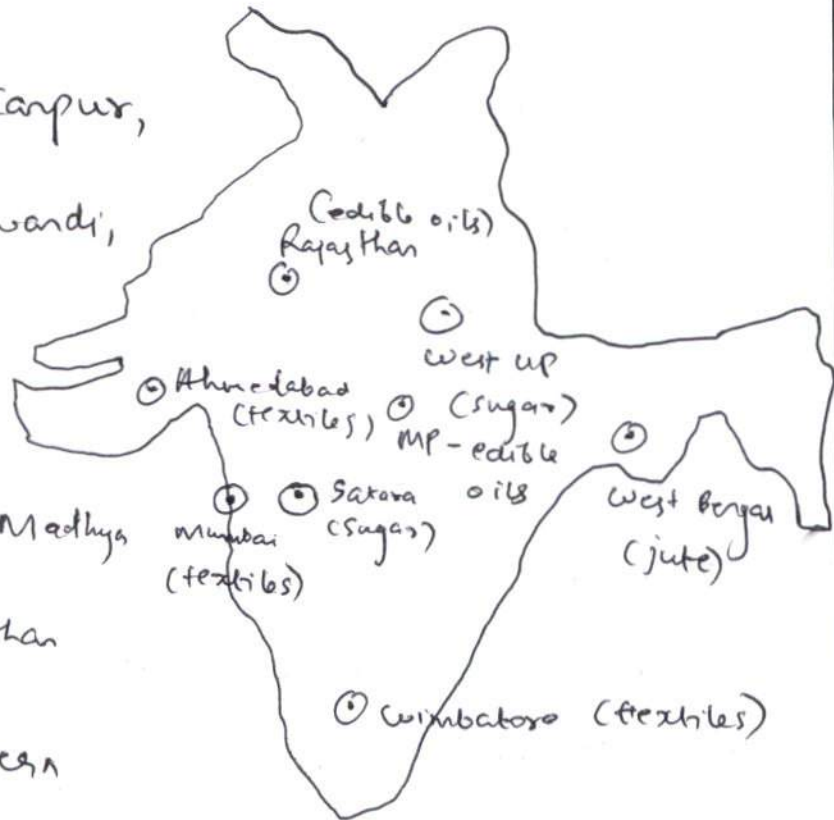
Edible oils :- Madhya

Pradesh, Rajasthan

Sugar - Western

maharashtra and Western Uttar Pradesh

Jute :- Bihar & West Bengal



## Multiplicates effect on rural economy

- ① They help increase employment & shift population to non-agricultural activities
- ② Encourage agro-entrepreneurship
- ③ Lead to development of infrastructure such as roads, electricity etc. contributing to rural development
- ④ Increase income of farmers
- ⑤ Helps involve women in economic activities eg: Spinning
- ⑥ Prevents rural-urban migration
- ⑦ Increases financial inclusion of rural areas.

Thus, they are integral to increasing rural incomes and overall rural development through reduced reliance on agriculture

9.

भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Urban water bodies or wetlands refer to transitional ecosystems between water & land where water table is close to the surface of land. They are fast disappearing, leading to host of problems.

### Ca (Reasons)

- ① Concretization of urban areas and resulting reclamation of wetlands for construction purposes - Eg: East Kolkata Wetlands
- ② Poor mapping of wetlands and land use planning
- ③ Poor environment impact assessment.
- ④ Association with disease and as breeding ground for mosquitoes

### Implications

- ① Urban floods since wetlands no longer

act of sponges for flood water

- ② Poor groundwater recharge due to a leading to water crisis. Eg: Chennai.
- ③ No ecosystem services including recreational ones

### Steps to address problem

- ① Inventory of wetlands and implementation of Wetland Rules, 2017
- ② No abuse of 'wise use' clause to pave over wetlands
- ③ Awareness campaigns about importance of wetlands to build public pressure
- ④ Municipal planning & sensitization of officials

Wetlands are crucial part of urban areas providing variety of ecosystem services. Protecting them is in our own interest.

10.

जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ocean Iron Fertilization refers to the sprinkling of iron filings on a mass scale in oceans to increase its fertility.

Role in countering climate change

- ① Iron filings increase the production of phytoplankton in the ocean
- ② Rising numbers of phytoplankton sequester greater amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the oceans leading to reduction in its concentration
- ③ This reduces the GHG concentration in the atmosphere thus helping combat climate change.

## Concerns

- ① It may have unforeseeable effects on marine ecosystems due to huge increase in phytoplankton.
- ② May affect livelihood of fishermen due to changes in marine ecosystem.
- ③ Results are not guaranteed on a mass scale.
- ④ Impact on ecosystem may defeat purpose of <sup>combating</sup> climate change.

Due to above concerns, geo-engineering projects like these must be cautiously implemented. Overall focus must be on addressing wider causes of climate change such as industrial & vehicular emissions through Paris Agreement.

11.

भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवादी को  
इस हदिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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this margin

India is home to the third-highest number of languages in the world, comprising around 450 languages. UNESCO estimates around 20% of Indian languages are endangered, with 1 language becoming extinct since independence.

### Reasons for disappearance

- ① Hegemony of languages like English for professional purposes
- ② Not enough education in mother tongue as provided by Article 351
- ③ Linguistic minorities interests are not adequately protected
- ④ Languages like Hindi overpowers numerous

dialects such as Awadhi, Bhojpuri etc

⑤ Tribal languages are neglected and not part of education system

⑥ Not enough support for preservation of language & script.

⑦ Inadequate research on languages

Implications

① Disappearance of a way of life with the language

② Homogenization of linguistic minorities

③ Death of identity of linguistic groups

④ Cultural heritage is lost

measures

① State lang governments should teach in endangered languages in school

Eg: West Bengal decided to teach in Kurukh language

- ② Fellowships & scholarships to study endangered languages
- ③ Increased funding to Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru
- ④ Increased collaboration with international agencies like UNESCO for funding and expertise
- ⑤ Compiling dictionaries of endangered languages to help codification.
- ⑥ Increased sensitization of officials about use of indigenous languages.

A vast number of languages of the Austro-Asiatic & Tibeto-Burman groups are endangered. Focus must be on preserving these languages to preserve diversity & prevent homogenization

12.

यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The British between 1793 & 1833

eff. undertook several judicial reforms under various Governor-Generals such as Cornwallis, Wellesley & Birtick.

In 1793, Cornwallis issued Code Cornwallis which sought to streamline justice and introduce European principles in its administration, with a view to establish rule of law. He separated judicial functions from Collector, leaving him with only revenue functions and leaving justice to district judges. He established munsiff courts and district courts in a hierarchy of courts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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However, these measures suffered from numerous drawbacks.

- ① There was Europeanization of justice in terms of English officials being appointed to all major posts, to the exclusion of Indians.
- ② Justice became incomprehensible and complex, leading to class of lawyers who exploited common people.
- ③ Justice became too expensive, keeping it out of reach of common people.
- ④ It undermined traditional means of justice based on compromise & settlement, and introduced punitive measures even for defaulting on debt.
- ⑤ There was regional & intra-regional imbalances in availability.

of justice leading to undermining of rural population.

⑥ New justice system was abused by wily men to dispossess peasants of their land leading to pauperization

⑦ There was racial element to justice, that undermined 'equality before law', which later found reflection in Ilbert Bill controversy.

Thus, in spite of its purported benefits in terms of conformity and rule of law, the judicial reforms undermined interest of Indians and strengthened those of English and their native collaborators.

13.

भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The British policy towards princely states went through several phases of evolution depending on the circumstances of the time.

Phase I :- Policy of ring-fencing (1765-1802)

Robert Clive adopted this policy to safeguard Company territory from native princes. This involved making buffer states like Awadh to protect Bengal, and striking alliances to play off princes against each other.

Phase II :- Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1802-57)

This found reflection in Lord Wellesley's Policy of Subsidiary Alliance, whereas Princes had to maintain Company

Cautious at their own cost, support a Resident at court, and not engage in external relations with other European or native states. This policy was later altered by Lord Dalhousie under Doctrine of Lapse to indulge in aggressive annexation of states like Jhansi, Satara, Awadh etc.

Phase III:- Policy of Paramountcy (1857-1947)

Dalhousie's policy led to revolt of 1857, which prompted British to recognize Princes as loyal allies against rising middle class nationalists. Interference in internal affairs reduced, they gave up annexation, and recognized rights of Princes within Dominion, as subordinates of Paramount British power.

Impact of freedom struggle on people of Princely States

The fight of princely states' people

was against feudalism & colonialism. They were influenced by activities of nationalists who often sought refuge in their territory on the run from police.

Soon, they formed Praja Mandals to demand democratic rights from their rulers, beginning in 1919. Their organization strengthened, and the All India States Peoples' Conference was formed in 1927.

The Congress initially stayed aloof from activities of princely states. This changed under pressure from socialists in late 1930s. In 1938 Haripura Congress, it encouraged activities of AISPC though not under Congress banner. In 1939 Tripuri Congress, they finally lent formal support. Nehru was elected president of AISPC. Gandhi's led movement in Rajkot. Princely States finally became part of national struggle.

Thus, the people of Princely States gradually became part of nationalist movement.

14.

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The Simla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1972

### Circumstances

The Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 had just been won by India. Over 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war were in Indian custody.

In these circumstances, the Simla Agreement was signed to establish peace & normalcy

### Provisions

- ① The LoC was accepted by both India and Pakistan as the border in J&K
- ② Pakistani POW were returned to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Pakistan.

③ Bangladesh was accepted as an independent nation

④ India & Pakistan agreed to resolve all disputes bilaterally - and not involve other nations

Missed opportunity for India?

India's hopes :-

① It is hoped that with this, a revanchist, anti-India regime couldn't take root in India Pakistan

② Peace would be established along LoC

③ Return of territory captured including Lahore would appease Pakistan.

④ Bilateral negotiations would happen

## Reality

- ① Pakistan became even more anti-India, pursuing nuclear weapons against Bhutto.
- ② Constant ceasefire violations along LOC
- ③ Constant internationalization of Kashmir issue by Pakistan

## Analysis

India should have used its position of strength to secure better terms instead of assuaging hurt Pakistani sentiments

Instead, India's magnanimous behaviour only intensified Pakistani army's sense of humiliation, making it more anti-India.

Thus, it can be said that Simla Agreement was a missed opportunity to resolve dispute & weaken Pakistan, though only in hind sight.

15.

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हादिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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The Economic Survey estimates over 9 million Indians migrate internally every year. However, intra-state migration outstrips inter-state migration by a huge margin (90% is intra-state)

### Push factors

#### Economic

- ① Agricultural crisis
- ② Underemployment in rural areas
- ③ Lack of non-agricultural, remunerative jobs in rural areas

#### Social

- ④ Marriage is a most important reason for female migration
- ⑤ Inter-kinship networks in urban areas

## ⑤ Caste discrimination in rural areas

### Pull factors

#### Economic :-

- ① Better job availability & prospects
- ② Higher standard of living
- ③ Higher wages
- ④ Better urban infrastructure.
- ⑤ Sending remittances home

#### Social

- ① Anonymity of urban areas
- ② Heterogeneity and cosmopolitanism
- ③ Avenues for social mobility -
- ④ Lack of caste discrimination.

### Impact on urban transition

- ① Urban areas are growing in haphazard manner with poor planning and

## delivery of services

- ② rise of slums (over 60% live in slums & in number)
  - ③ This impacts health & education indicators
  - ④ Overburdened transport systems such as trains, roads
  - ⑤ Problems in wastemanagement defeating purpose of Swachh Bharat
  - ⑥ Inadequate municipal staff per person
  - ⑦ Different, overlapping governance structures - rural areas inside cities
  - ⑧ Inability to grow into ~~an~~ orderly cities. Megacities & urban sprawl instead. Affects social order due to loss of soil.
- Thus, migration is affecting urban transition in several ways & prompting growing urbanization

16.

भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Family planning refers to limiting the size of families through counselling and awareness programmes. It has been practiced in India since 1960s through Population Stabilization fund.

Factors for poor performance

- ① Trauma caused due to forced vasectomies during Emergency
- ② Children still considered economic asset by poorer sections who have higher fertility rate
- ③ Not enough improvement in female literacy which is associated with lower fertility rates.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- ④ Not enough funds allocated to family planning
- ⑤ Poor Information, Education & Communication programmes.
- ⑥ Failure to eliminate poverty
- ⑦ Inter regional disparities persist

## Strategies

### for reproductive health

- ① Increased use of ~~re~~ cheap menstrual products. Eg: Stree Swabhan
- ② More vasectomies (only 3%) currently than tubectomies which are more dangerous. Eg: Deaths in Chhatisgarh
- ③ Use of condoms to prevent STDs
- ④ Greater awareness about  $\rho$  contraception among men & women.  
Eg: Copper T's

## Family Welfare

- ① Awareness campaigns on limiting family size.
- ② change attitudes of son-preference to ensure well-being of daughters and prevent female infanticide.
- ③ Promote knowledge of savings & insurance products.
- ④ Empower women through literacy, land rights & credit.
- ⑤ Seikanya Samadhi to encourage female & education.

Family planning has managed to reduce fertility rate to 23 presently. More needs to be done to bring it to replacement level.

17.

पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

Poverty affects women differently than men both due to gender and social disabilities that they are subject to.

feminization of poverty refers to the increasing contribution of women to the numbers of poor in India

Socio-economic factors

- ① Divorce rates have increased, leading to single-parent households among women, responsible for childcare & employment
- ② male distress migration from rural areas to cities leaves women

Vulnerable

- ③ Lower educational qualifications among women deprive them of high income jobs
- ④ Gender wage gap affects incomes (or 20%.)
- ⑤ Women are confined to pink-colored jobs depriving them of vast avenues of employment. Eg: Drivers, soldiers
- ⑥ Lack of female workforce participation means economic dependence
- ⑦ Sexual harassment & violence against women discourage them from working
- ⑧ Feminization of low-productivity agriculture contributes

How to tackle

- ① changing attitudes towards gender

in Society -

- ② Ensure education, property rights and credit to empower women.
- ③ Higher conviction rates for violent crimes against women
- ④ Encourage recruitment of women in male-dominated professions
- ⑤ Technical capacity-building of women farmers
- ⑥ Empowering SHGs and women entrepreneurship.
- ⑦ Improving labour force participation rates through concerted efforts

Women have immense productive capacities that are currently disregarded contributing to feminization of poverty. Above steps are essential to rectify this

18.

भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Regional disparities refer to the existence of inequalities in income, infrastructure, health & education indicators between different regions of India.

Example

Inter-regional disparities

① Healthcare services differ between Bihar & Kerala vastly

② Power availability differs vastly between Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh

Intra-regional disparity

① Huge difference in incomes of western Maharashtra & Vidarbha or Maharashtra

② Tribal areas of MP are much

more backward than Malwa

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इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
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## Reasons

① Historical - Some areas historically received more investment & attention.

Eg: Kerala's literacy is partly due to Narayana Guru & Christian missionaries' efforts

② Geographical - Coastal regions on average are more prosperous than hinterland due to proximity to assets of commerce. Eg: Mumbai vs Vidarbha

③ Agro-ecological - Arid areas like north Karnataka are much poorer than the south Karnataka which are richer due to low productivity of land

④ Industrial - Some areas have found ample investment in industries due to above reasons while others haven't

## Strategies

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इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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write on  
this margin

- ① Devolution of Central funds more to backward regions as per Finance Commission recommendations
- ② Address intra-state disparity through better allocation of resource and new state formation, case to case.
- ③ Centre should subsidize scheme implementation
- ④ NITI Aayog should come up with strategy premised on cooperative Federalism
- ⑤ Better participation of Inter-State Council

Inter-Regional disparities contribute to accumulation of resentment, secessionist tendencies and are undesirable in a mature democracy. We must strive to minimize inequalities of income, as mandated by DPSP

19.

भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Monsoons are a complex phenomenon, that are result of multiple factors.

### Factors

- ① Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) - The northwards shift of ITCZ is a crucial factor in monsoon. + Heating of Tibetan plateau
- ② The SubTropical Jet - The northwards shift of this towards Tibet is necessary for outbreak of monsoon.
- ③ Somali Jet & African Easterly Jet - help intensify & start monsoon

④ ~~low~~ El Nino & Walker Cell -

The movement of warm water from east to west Pacific

⑤ Indian Ocean Dipole - Difference in

sea temperatures of west & East Indian Ocean. Positive IOD means hotter monsoon

⑥ Mascarene High - Near Madagascar,

necessary for movement of SW monsoon winds

Why it is difficult to predict

① The northward shift of

Subtropical jet stream is difficult to predict. which determines onset of monsoon

- ② El Nino & IOD are complex phenomena that are difficult to predict, and affect monsoon in complex way.
- ③ The movement of mapkarene high towards Madagascar is varying
- ④ Depressions in Bay of Bengal are unpredictable
- All these factors make predicting the monsoon a task that requires supercomputer use.

Thus, the science of monsoon prediction is an evolving one due to above reasons, requiring such scientific effort

20.

उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tropical & extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay in vastly different conditions.

Tropical	Extra-tropical
<u>Origination:</u>	
<p>① In oceans only</p> <p>② Needs warm surface <u>sea temperature</u>, <u>humidity</u> &amp; <u>Coriolis force</u> to originate</p> <p>③ In <u>tropical areas</u> (<math>10-30^\circ</math>)</p>	<p>① Over land as well as oceans</p> <p>② Depends on <u>air masses</u> to form <u>occluded front</u></p> <p>In <u>subtropical</u> &amp; <u>temperate</u> regions</p>
<u>movement</u>	
<p>① Move under influence of <u>trade winds</u> -</p>	<p>① Move from <u>west to east</u></p>

first from <sup>east</sup> west to west,  
then north, under  
Coriolis force

① Dissipate over  
land due to cut

### Mature

① maturity is due  
to latent heat of  
condensation.

② Violent conditions

③ fall in temperature

under influence  
of westerlies and  
Subtropical Jet  
Stream

① maturity is  
due to frontogenesis  
& frontolysis of  
occluded front

② Steady, drizzle  
instead of violent  
storms

③ fall as well  
as rise depending  
on front -  
warm or cold

## Decay

① Decay is due to  
outroff of moisture  
after landfall

② Decay over land

① Decay is due to  
dissipation of front  
and merging of  
air masses.

② Can be over  
both land and sea

Thus, tropical & extra-tropical ~~storms~~  
cyclones are completely different  
in their mechanism & origin.

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

**AL**