



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. : 8880

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NIISHANT SAURABH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24.08.2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

ORN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</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;">Important Instructions</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>

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्रासांक 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
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Ancient India was the leader in fields of mathematics and Astronomy.

mathematics : -

(i) The discovery of numeral '0' is attributed to Aryabhata who lived during Gupta ge. age.

(ii) Brahmagupta was a great mathematician and his Sulvasutra is renowned for :-

- o trigonometry
- o geometry
- o proof of Pythagoras' theorem

(iii)

Astronomy :-

(i) Aryabhata is also the prime name in Astronomy and is credited to have accurately calculated the ~~distance~~

- o distance between sun and moon
- o circumference of earth.

(ii) Bhaskaracharya is Surya Siddhanta :-

- o established that earth moved around sun;
- o tried to approximate the distance
- o seasons and changes.

(iii) Indian calendar was based on sun and was scientific with different eras :-

- o Vikram Samvat
- o Saka era

Thus Indians were truly ahead of the world in ancient times in mathematics & Astronomy.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The English and French rivalries were based on the precepts of (i) mercantile capitalism and (ii) monopoly. Both these powers wanted to capture the Indian market and subsequently economy and polity.

They fought a number of battles :-

(i) Battle of Wandiwash

(ii) Battle of Arcot

(iii) Battle of Madras

(iv) Battle of ~~Basse~~ Pondicherry.

in which are normally divided into three eras of English-French rivalry. The English emerged as the victorious powers after the last battle at

Success of English is attributed to :-

- (i) The control over Bengal and its resources - which was much higher than the French possessions in India. Bengal gave the financial power to the British.
- (ii) English French rivalry in continental Europe and defeat of French in seven years war.
- (iii) The French military General Dupelix's policy here harsh to his own men, leading to low morale of his forces.
- (iv) Nature of British Raj being a company allowed it to take quick decisions. French enterprise was a state owned expedition; slower decisions from the imperial metropole.
- (v) The French were also eyeing the colonies of Indonesia which were rich in spices, thus they focused on those colonies and eventually accepted defeat.
- (vi) British were the mightiest naval forces and French could not compete with them.

3.

प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यन्तरीकरण 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
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Indian political discourse had to imbibe the ideas of political democracy its had to be done by leaders and organizations first.

The various paradigms can be seen as :-

(i) The initial associations - Bengal Zamindar's Association, etc. were reactionary and protected class interests.

(ii) with the incoming of Congress in 1885 saw the rise of democratic organization in India:

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- o It had resolutions voted by members.
 - o it pitched for 'no taxation without representation' even in moderate phase.
 - o it got the Indian Councils Act passed in 1891, expanding non official members
 - o broad based voting rights

(iii) The next phase of democratisation came in
with Gandhi ji, he increased the club by:-

- o reducing congress membership to 4 annas
enabling it to become a mass organisation

- o creation of :-

- (a) congress working committee - based
on elections

- (b) Provincial congress committees -

- (c) election to the post of Congress President

- o Emphasising various hues in congress -
socialists, ~~and~~ liberals, capitalists,
traders, workers, women and allowing
each to have a voice

(iv) The final taste of democracy before independence
was in

- o elections fought by Swrajists in 1923-25

- o The Provincial elections and subsequent
office holding of 1935-38 - Mr JLN, CR Das,
C. Rajaji

This British relaxation of voting rights and
increasing representation along with Indian
maturity in democratic clubs.

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

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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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization is defined as the process of interaction and integration of the global people, companies and governments brought about by evolution in technology, transport and communication.

The changes brought about in the cultural sphere are :-

(a) Indigenous craft :-

+ Allowed Indian art to reach global level - high demand of miniature madhubani paintings and Tanjore bronze sculptures.

+ Better remuneration to workers.

+ modern marketing tools.

- Some crafts died which could not appeal to the modern taste.

- commercialization led to the loss of the skill and social role of such crafts.

(b) Literary Traditions :-

- + The Global literature precipitated to Indian readers.
- + New genre of literary work - micro-stories, social media ready posts, etc. made literature accessible
- + New devices - Kindle, tablets and tools led to proliferation of information.
- local stories, folk tales lost with growing homogenization of culture.
- languages and cultures died.

(c) Traditional knowledge :- (TK)

- + New tools to access Tradition knowledge and more than - TK Digital library initiative of Govt.
- + Better utilization of this knowledge and protection under Intellectual Property Regime.
- + Recognition to alternative medicine AAYUSH.
- ~~issues~~ infringing on the intellectual property by disproportionately powerful companies.
- the benefits of knowledge not accruing to the original holders; exploitation.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Juvenile delinquent is a person of less than 18 years of age who is found to be in conflict with law.

The factors driving juvenile delinquents to crime are :-

(i) Access to information internet and hence violence and pornography. The juvenile minds cannot comprehend the consequences of their action on the victim and themselves.

(ii) Urbanization with ~~class~~ poor interation of migrant and urban poor. They see aspire for a good life but don't see any way except for crime.

(iii) The culture of violence and games like the blue whale challenge (includes suicide), PubG (violence).

(iv) lack of educational interventions which guide children to correct action; and proper family

(v) ~~the~~ support to help them.

Both rehabilitative and reformatory justice is important to be applied to juvenile delinquents; ~~the~~ as has also been highlighted by Justice SC Verma committee: -

(i) Community service to sensitise the adolescents towards the sufferings of the people.

(ii) Increase in community work; making National Cadet Corps and National Social Service mandatory from school level.

(iii) Juvenile homes to be positive and reformatory and not as centres for training to higher crimes.

(iv) ~~the~~ change in educational paradigm to include gender studies and ethics.

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

The health challenges faced by tribals are

due to :-

(i) Extreme geographic location :-

- o dense jungles
- o absence of any health infrastructure
- o presence of parasites, pests and dangerous animals

(ii) Lack of preventive healthcare and nutrition :-

- o poverty is rampant, hence nutrition among tribals is poor
- o awareness of health problems is very low; still visit the local shacks.
- o very low trust on modern and medicines.

(iii) • Unseen burden of pathological diseases :-

- o malaria, Japanese Encephalitis is rampant in tribals.
- o MMR and IMR are extremely high.

The measures that can be taken are :-

- (i) use of mobile ~~var~~ medical vans.
- (ii) Integrating their traditional medicine with modern medicine
- (iii) Placing emphasis on institutional deliveries and extending welfare schemes.
- (iv) Nutrition management and special vertical in Asha Aarogya.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The agro geographical industries are located

in

(a) areas of high production

(b) areas of marine resources and hence economy.

They are concentrated in :-

o coastal states of - Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka

o coastal food economy is the export of

- fishes

- prawns

- other sea food.

o in the agricultural belt of - Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh

o in the sugarcane belt of Maharashtra & Gujarat

o Tea is concentrated in West Bengal and Assam.

o coffee in Karnataka.

The multiplier effect on Indian economy
was can be ascribed by :-

- (i) Food accounts for 16% of India's export basket;
- (ii) food processing adds value; gives better remuneration.
- (iii) ~~adds~~ lowers wages.

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 हस्ति में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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urban water bodies

Reasons

- o poor land planning
- o lack of drainage
- ~~o lack of~~

उम्मीदवारों को
इस ह्रासिए में
नहीं लिखना
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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 हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
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इस हार्शियर में
नहीं लिखना
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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 29 of the constitution gives the right to every citizen to preserve his or her linguistic identity. Article 350B calls for a special officer of linguistic minority to look after the needs of such minorities.

Even after ~~so~~ constitutional safeguards, we can see that languages are disappearing, whereas independent surveys have pegged India to have 30,000 different languages, ~~over~~ most of them are severely endangered.

Reasons for such disappearance are :-

- (i) colonial history, English as lingua franca of country, is necessary for integration in job market.
- (ii) migration and lack of preservation of regional languages, given that most of them are in dialects and have no script, they

die with their speakers. Example - the language of
priests of Kanchenjunga was lost with the eldest
priest dying recently.

(ii) minorities have lower voice and constitutional
protection under schedule census is limited to
fifteen languages.

(iv) lack of funds and proper support to research
and development, and preservation of these
languages.

The implications of such a state are :-

(i) loss of a language results in death of a
culture, with it are lost -

- o folk tales
- o customs and rituals
- o expression and identity.

(ii) loss of a language also leads to loss of
an intangible heritage which developed in
India.

(iii) It nullifies the constitutional fundamental
right guaranteed to the speakers.

To preserve languages one can :-

- (i) Increase Government support, enact a policy and schedule all the languages with proper funding.
- (ii) Superior or any other language script may be used to preserve the language and document it if it does not have its own script.
- (iii) promote training in vernacular language; treat as additional language.
- (iv) Tribal education should include such language policy essentially to save their languages which are most vulnerable.

It is our constitutional right to preserve our languages and duty to national heritage to do so.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

The British system was based on the idea of British common law and hence the supremacy of a rule of law.

Between 1793 to 1833, ~~rule of law~~ the British Indian law was marked by vicery in his council.

The Indian system from 1793 to 1833 can be divided into three phases :-

(i) Pre 1793 phase :-

The courts were based on the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Qazi and the Muzam. They adjudicated the disputes based on myhal special orders and shariat along with Hindu scriptures.

(ii) 1793, Cornwallis code :-

- The Cornwallis code led a major reform in the judicial system, codifying the same
- This was done to address the disputes

airing out of various revenue settlement codes.

The court was divided into :-

(a) Sadar Dwarani Adalat - for civil and revenue matters

(b) Sadar Nizamat Adalat - for criminal matters.

(c) And the post of District Magistrate was absorbed of his judicial functions &

A judicial Magistrate was appointed.

(d) Supreme Court of Calcutta, formerly initiated.

> This ~~was~~ system had a lot of drawbacks :-

- high pendency of cases
- very high litigation costs
- corruption in judiciary at subordinate level.

This was changed with the incoming of William Bentinck and appointment of law member to the executive council under Lord Macaulay.

(a) Manu codified the various laws into Indian Penal Code and ~~Indian~~ Indian Civil Code.

~~to~~
(b) Reforms were undertaken in judiciary and number of courts were increased.

(c) the District Magistrate was given back his judicial powers due to his experience of the field.

~~In this way reform~~

- Even then the cost of litigation was

high; ~~the~~

- The racial supremacy of Britishers led them to be let off with mild penalty whereas poor Indians languished in jails.

- severe action of revenue ~~set~~ default and laws were hostile to the cultivators.

Thus the ~~not~~ exploitative nature of rule was clear even in the 'will of law's precept.

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 हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian princely states were under the overall sovereignty of British Queen as per the 1857 proclamation and 1877 Delhi Durbar.

In practice the British resident was the default decision maker in the princely states in matters of defense, communication, economy. He let the other matters be handled by the royalty.

The policy of Britishers can be analysed as :-

(i) 1775-1813 - Policy of ring fencing -

The Sikhs and Marathas were strong

- Afghan invasion was very prominent threat -

- Princely states were kept at borders to act as

buffer in case of any aggression on

British India

(ii) 1813-1857 - Policy of subordinate relation -
- followed the policy of isolating states and
merging them :-

- Doctrine of lapse - Jhansi, Satara
- subsidiary alliance - Hyderabad, Udaipur
- mis governance - Awadh

(iii) Policy of subordinate union (1857-1935)

- Queen's Proclamation of 1857 and Delhi
Memorandum.
- Butler Commission (1921) - again emphasized on
sovereignty of the Queen.
- Privy Council of British constituted in 1927 to
allow them to have a say in governance.

(iv) Policy of equal federation (1935 onwards 1947)

- according to the Government of India Act, 1935
had to be represented in upper house

The states' people's movement can be
analyzed in terms of :-

- (i) They were doubly oppressed by rulers
and Britishers.

- (i) The air of independence movement found way to them with the formation of All India States' People Congress in 1930's.
- (ii) Congress in annual declaration from 1930's onwards started increasingly asserting for rights of states.
- (iii) The 1938 election which saw Congress governments in states fomented movements for democratic rights.
- (iv) The final push came in 1947 with merger of most of the states into India, as per Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- (v) The other states saw movements
- o Hyderabad - people fought Raskars of Nizam
 - o Jharkhand - plebiscite decided in India's favour
- Thus the states became an integral part of the Indian Union.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Shimla Agreement was signed in the

background of :-

- o Pakistan's defeat in the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war.
- o creation of Bangladesh ~~under~~ ~~recognition~~
- o Indian Army having 80,000 prisoners of war of West Pakistan
- o Indian Army in control of substantial Pakistani territory.

Shimla Agreement was signed in 1972 between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani's General Zia-ul-Haq. The provisions of the agreement were :-

- (i) Pakistan was to recognize Bangladesh as a sovereign state.
- (ii) India will release the prisoners of war on Pakistani surrender.

- (iv) The territorial boundaries of pre war time will be upheld.
- (v) Kashmir is a bilateral issue and will be solved bilaterally. Shimla Agreement is seen as a lost opportunity by many due to :-
- (i) ~~Despite the~~ India could have coerced Pakistan into ending Pakistan occupied Kashmir.
- (ii) India could have made favourable changes in the Indus water treaty.
- (iii) Kashmir problem may have been solved then itself.

The problem with such analysis is that :-

- The treaty was signed on fair terms and according to India's goodwill and magnanimity.
- It was also to be seen to be fair by international community with Pakistan being a NSA ally, a member of CATO and SEATO.
- The conditions at home with huge migrant population and economic issues

war not favourable for any stricter terms.

~~Thus, I believe~~ Thus Shimla Agreement
is was a fair treaty and justified India's

short term

- o ending the war
- o liberating Bangladesh
- o repatriating refugees

and

long term

- o making Kashmir a bilateral issue
- o humbling Pakistani armed forces
- o signing a fair treaty as per
vienna convention and international
law.

objectives.

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Internal migration is the movement of people (labour) from one place (usually rural) to another (usually urban), migration is ~~is~~ within the country.

Migration is caused by the following

factors :-

A. Push factors

- lack of gainful employment in original area - agriculture increasingly unprofitable
- lack of ~~sub~~ amenities -
 - o educational
 - o health care
 - o infrastructural
- lack of a modern life.

B. Pull factors :-

- urban centres are the centres of growth, hence they have ample economic opportunity
- better educational and health care facilities
- promise for a better life, a modern life.

Urban migration is a phenomenon which has impacted the urban life in numerous ways:-

A. Positive:-

- agglomeration of labour force - better employment opportunities.
- gives rise to a composite culture, with
* incline Indian identity.
e.g. - chhat pujan (Sinhai migrants) being celebrated in Delhi, Bangalore.
- raising the quality of life of ~~urban~~ people;
Govt & Government is focused on improving urban areas - Smart city mission
 - AMRUT (Rejuvenation & Transformation of cities)
 - HRIDAY & PRASAD (Tourism Augmentation)

B. Negatively:-

- increase in slums - 25% of urban population lives in slums.
- increase in crime due to poor social integration of the migrant people.

- migrants being treated as second class citizen by 'sons of soil'; violence against migrants - seen as job grabbers
- disparity of growth, as the place from where migration takes place is deprived of workforce.
- although migrants send remittance; still the care of elderly, agriculture and family back home is neglected.

thus migration is a modern phenomenon ~~driven by~~ driven by urbanization. It should be balanced, and planned, such that there is overall growth, harmony and peace in society.

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

India has a population of over 1.34 billion people (17% of the world's) with less than 5% of water, land and resources to support them. Family planning is crucial for India to maintain a sustainable resource utilization.

Factors responsible for poor performance of programmes are :-

(i) Democratic Government - can take only limited amount of incentive and disincentives to family planning, e.g.

- o Two child norm for contesting Panchayat elections
- o lack of scheme supports for more than two children

but it cannot take coercive measures like china to control population.

(ii) Addressing root causes - the planners have also failed to address the root cause of poor family planning which is :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- o lack of education and awareness of family planning
- o poverty, more children are normally seen as more hands to work, rather than more mouths to feed
- o son-preference of patriarchal Indian society, couple keeps begetting children till a son is born.
- o high infant mortality and maternal mortality rate leading to more children, as chances of survival are lower.

(iii) Poor implementation of schemes - mostly target driven vasectomies and tubectomies which target the poor and marginalized.

Some family planning strategies that maybe adopted are :-

(i) Re evaluation of National Population Policy, 2002, to include the need for education, awareness generation.

(ii) @ Increase the marriage age for women to

(iii) focus on women's education, as is normally seen that educated women have comparably low ~~TFR~~ total fertility rate (TFR)

(iv) Take different regional approach to tackle the

issue :-

o states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka -

have to refocus on :- (TFR < 2.1)

- better seating of demographic dividend
- geriatric care.

o states like Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand (TFR \geq 2.4)

have to focus on population control and policy interventions.

~~To~~ A well laid out, multi pronged strategy will only be able to address the issue of population growth in India.

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)

15

Poverty, hits women disproportionately in our social context. This feminization of poverty can be seen to be caused by :-

A. Social factors :-

- preference of son who is better fed, better educated owing to patriarchal mindset of the society.
- women are married early, have disproportionately low educational status (~~70%~~ (65% vs 82% (men))
- disproportionate costs of child bearing, birth and rearing.
- have to take burden of family; work outside and be a caregiver.

B. Economic factors :-

- women are paid less (31% pay gap) than men
- they ~~do~~ are seldom given rights in

ancestral property.

- the earnings are normally kept by men ~~for their own~~ women have hardly any say over the way it is spent.
- traditionally seen as to be doing household work; leads to low labour force participation (22.5%)

This problem can be tackled by :-

(i) Empowering women by :-

- o Educational interventions at all level -
e.g. - Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Ashiyon
- o financial empowerment through
 - self help groups; cooperatives
 - schemes for savings - Sukanya Samidhi
 - given them rights in property and inheritance

(ii) Better ~~and~~ health care facilities for pregnant and lactating mothers - mativata vanda yojana, Integrated child development schemes.

(iii) Increasing participation of women in labour force by providing

- safe ~~legine~~ lodging and transport facilities
- crèches and better maternity care
- providing equal pay, legal interventions for non compliance

Thus the problem of feminization of poverty, a socio-economic phenomenon can be tackled by interventions addressing the root cause.

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 क्राफि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regional disparities in India are seen by the gross state domestic product of the states and per capita incomes. While states like Delhi have per capita income of above ₹1,00,000, state like Bihar has it less than ₹30,000.

Regional disparities have been caused due to :-

(i) Geographical factors :-

- disproportionate distribution of resources.
E.g. Karnataka has iron ore mines and rich in minerals (Shauwar Beet)
- unfavourable terrain of some states - hilly mountainous states - Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh
- ~~the~~ disproportionate disasters and natural calamities - e.g. - annual flooding of Assam

(ii) Government policies :-

States have performed well due to better governance and policies :-

- Kerala had universal education from elsewhere Transvaal state.
- Gujarat invited foreign investment and took proactive steps to a high growth path
- Urban centres - the IT industry at Bangalore, Gurgaon and Hyderabad drove growth in these areas,
- on the other hand poor law and order (Bihar) rampant inequalities (Orissa, Chattisgarh) and lack of proper governance mechanisms deprived these states of growth.

(iii) The strategies to address the same are :-

(i) to create a cooperative and competitive environment for states to undertake reforms.

(ii) to incentivise business investment by giving tax breaks and inviting foreign capital.

(iii) Proper and scientific utilization of ~~economic~~ natural resources. Modernisation of mining, (SHAKTI for Coal, New Mineral Policy, 2019).

(iv) Addressing regional issues, identifying strengths and building upon them.

- Punjab - Food processing industry
- Bihar - Organic farming; and industrial revolution
- Odisha - Iron ore, coal, beauty
- cluster based approach.

Thus regional disparities can be addressed by synergistic efforts of industry, government and people.

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)

Monsoons are the phenomenon of seasonal reversal of winds; they are the main rain bearing mechanism for India.

Different factors affecting Indian monsoon

are :-

- (i) The heating of Tibetan landmass ^(LP) and formation of Inter tropical convergence zone over the North Indian plains ^{determines} intensity of monsoon.
- (ii) The existence of Mascarene high and tropical easterly jet stream in West Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, favours movement of monsoon winds.
- (iii) The shift of westerly jet stream away from Indian subcontinent to over Tibet leads to the break of monsoon in India
- (iv) The presence of El-Nino, La Nina in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean dipole in the Indian Ocean, and the Indian Madden

oscillation in the tropical belt.

(v) Presence of cyclonic conditions in Bay of Bengal further changes the pattern of Indian monsoon.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As can be seen from the causes and diagram Indian monsoon is a dynamic phenomenon and hence is affected by a number of factors. This makes the monsoon very difficult to predict :-

- cycle of El Niño
- cycle of SOI
- cycle of IAO
- onset of ITCZ - intensity of heating of Tibetan plateau

Indian meteorological department has shifted to dynamic monsoon predictions which have ~~not~~ been forecasted better.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones are wind systems and patterns formed by the difference of pressure systems.

The difference of the origin, movement, maturation and ~~as~~ decay can be understood as :-

(a) origin :-

- o Tropical cyclone is caused by differential pressure systems. (intense low pressure over the oceans)
- o Extra-tropical systems are formed due to the ~~fast~~ interaction of different frontal systems.
- o Tropical cyclones cause intense movement and circling of winds with heavy evaporation and cloud formation.
- o Extra-tropical systems are generally calmer, cause rainfall and change in temperature depending on which front is dominant.
 - > warm → ~~driz~~ rainfalls, thunders, cloudy.
 - > cold → slight drizzle, clear weather.

Tropical

(b) Movement

- circular and with very high wind speeds (65 km/hr)
- anti clockwise in North Hemisphere (cyclone) (ACW)
- clockwise in South Hemisphere (CW)
- they generally move from ocean to land (East to West) due to local pressure systems and jets

(c) maturation :-

- cause heavy rainfall, on the sea shore and interior areas
- dark cumulonimbus clouds are formed

(d) Decay

- due to lack of moisture supply as they reach the land and cause rainfall

Extra Tropical

- they are formed by pushing of air masses and a Y-shaped interaction plane of different air masses
- anti CW - South Hemisphere
- CW - North Hemisphere
- wind speeds not very high.

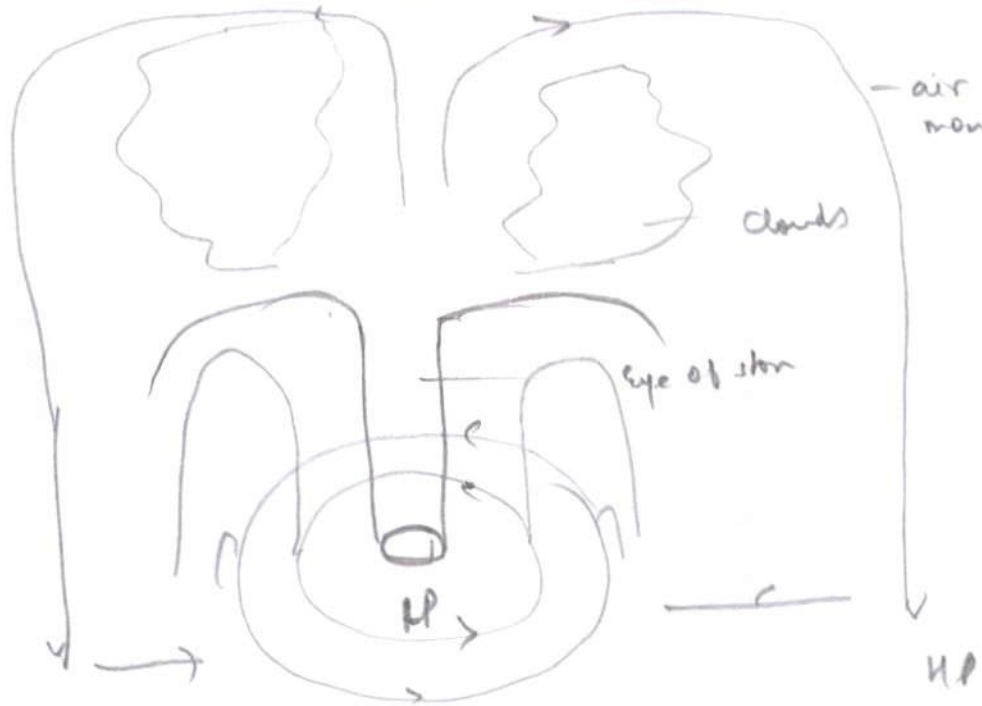
- fronts are moving past one another

- cause drizzle to clear weather, intense rainfall is not seen

- occluded front is formed

- due to pushing of one air mass over other and complete mixing of both of them to

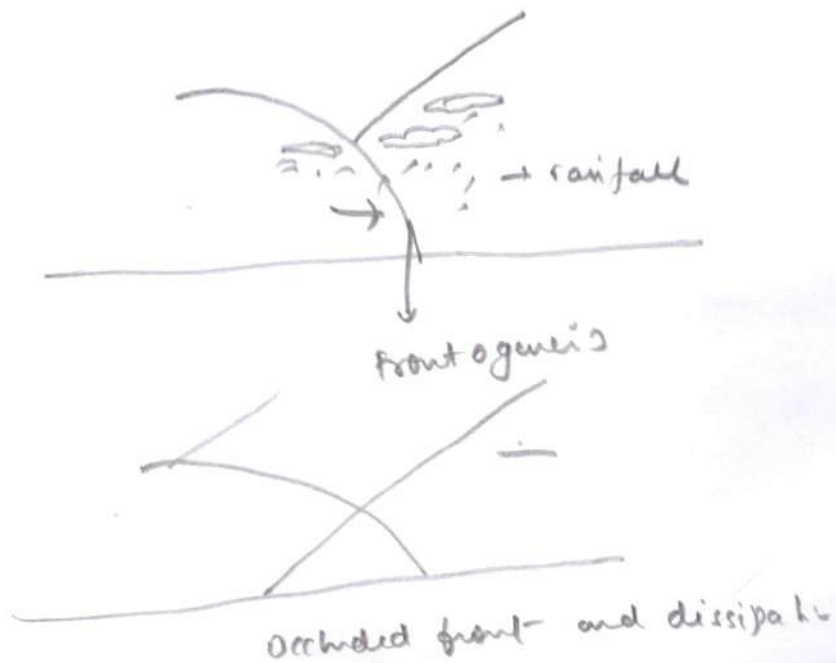
उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HP

TROPICAL CYCLONE

EXTRA TROPICAL CYCLONE:-



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

