



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. : 220239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ganesh Kumar Baskar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

Thiruvananthapuram

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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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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.

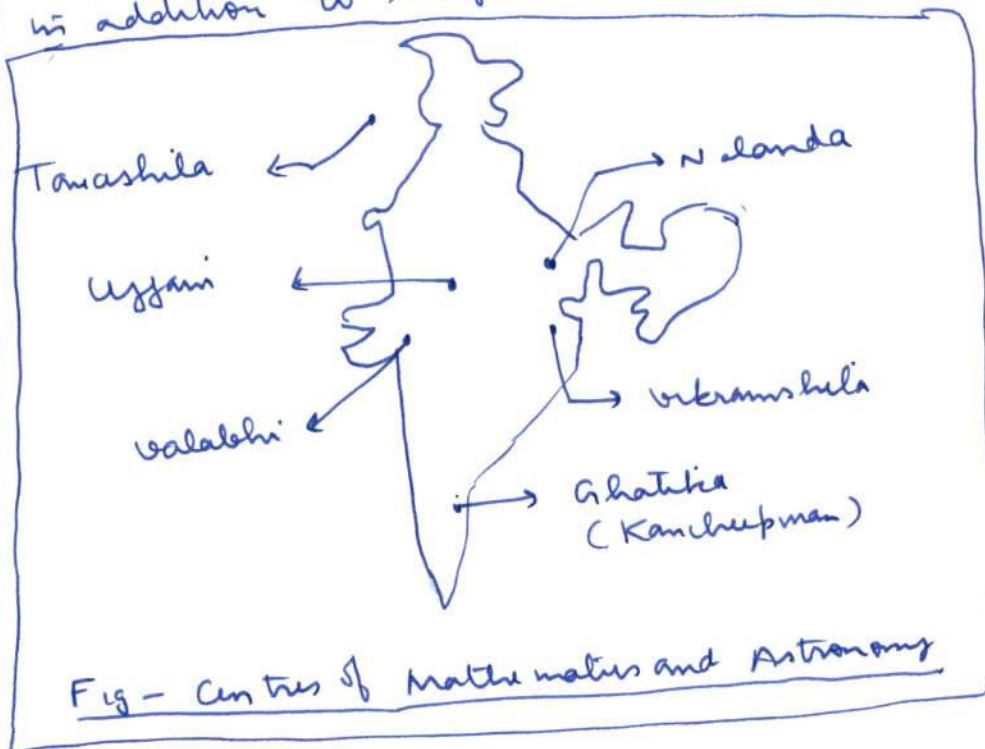
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

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Ancient India was a fore runner of scientific thought in the world. ~~It was considered~~ It was full of educational universities that taught scientific subjects like Astronomy in addition to religion.



Contribution of Indians

- ① Anga Bhutta wrote mathematical treatise Angabhutika
 - (i) Earth is spherical

(ii) Earth revolves around sun

(iii) Cause of solar and lunar eclipse

② Invention of zero (0) and Hindu Arab numerals

③ Bhaskaracharya found the formula for solution to quadratic equation

④ Varanibhūti wrote Pancha Siddhantika which is a treatise on astronomy

⑤ Varanibhūti → Ashta Sangraha → 8 treatises on astronomy

⑥ Finding out value of the constant π upto 6 digits of decimal

⑦ Scientific explanation for astronomical position of planets

⑧ Sulva Sutra on arithmetic short into clearly present Indian contribution were seminal works in mathematics and astronomy. They form the basis of today's scientific development.

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

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Among major European powers in India, French and British were the closest to dominate India. But ultimately it was the British who prevailed.

Realms

- ① 3 Carnatic wars were proxy wars between British and French
- ② French helped Mysore under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan against British
- ③ French tried to support candidates for domination of Carnatic and Hyderabad Nizams throne like Muzaffar Jung etc.

Factors for success of English

- ① Entrepreneurial zeal
British E.I.C was a private company
French company was government owned

② Leadership vacuum

British had great leaders of action like Wellington, Eyre coot.

French had Duplin who was physically fought a war. Count Lally who was defeated.

③ Naval superiority of British

④ Stable government in Britain post glorious revolution

France was mired in French Revolution (1789), Napoleonic wars, defeat in Waterloo etc.

⑤ Tact and diplomacy

French leader Duplin focused more on war than profits and diplomacy.

While British balanced both.

Clearly these advantages of British made them master of India while French were relegated to few trading posts like Pondicherry, Chander nagore etc.

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)

10

Indian national movement was not singularly focussed on freedom from British. It was also a holistic process for creating a democratic structure in Indian society.

Democratic practices of organisations

- ① Abjourned violence by moderates and Gandhiji to ensure that post-independence protests are peaceful
- ② Democratic decision making in Congress working committee (CWC) instead of leader's dictatorship.
- Helped develop liberal party structure
- ③ Inclusion of all ^{sections} factors - Hindu, Muslim, all Ideologies → Nehru and Subhas of Socialism while C-Rajagopalachari who a conservative.

④ Social reform as a part of ~~political~~ political work
Eg Gandhi started Harijan Sewak Sabha

⑤ Clearly stated economic and social policies

Eg → 1921 Karachi resolution on Fundamental rights and economic programme

→ National Planning Committee in 1938
Hartma Simon

→ Wardha scheme of education.

⑥ Indigenous symbols used as part of freedom struggle to build pride in India

→ Gandhi emphasized on Khadi.

→ Subhash Bose recognised Vivekananda as spiritual father of India.

⑦ Inclusion of females in freedom struggle

→ Annie Besant as ~~head~~ Congress President

→ Gandhiji encouraged picketing of alcohol shops by women.

Hence freedom struggle helped in creating political democracy in India. India did not falter into dictatorship like other infant democracies in world like Nigeria, Pakistan etc.

4.

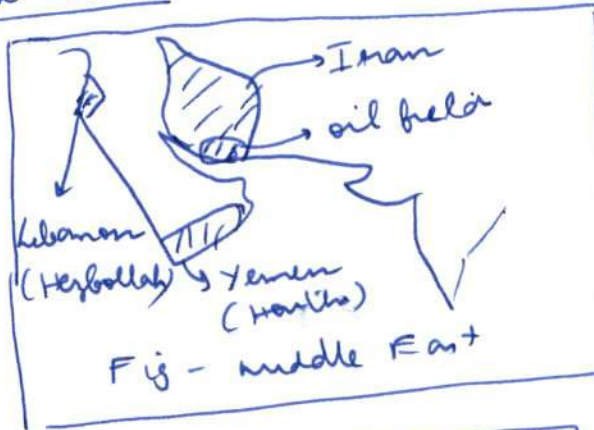
वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

Iranian Revolution refers to the revolt of Iranian people under Ayatollah Khomeini against the ruling Shah of Iran.
The revolution led to the formation of a Shia cleric dominated Islamic republic.



Causes of Iranian revolution

- ① Removal of democratic government of Mossadegh in 1951 by CIA coup
- ② Imposition of Shah rule (monarchy)
- ③ Nationalization of Anglo-Iranian oil company and domination by British
- ④ Activities of SAVAK (secret police) of Shah

- ⑤ Forced westernization of country damaged by conservative outlook
- ⑥ Lack of democratic rights

Consequences of revolution today

- ① Rule of Shia Islamic theocracy in Iran
- ② Opposition to America continues today in the form of nuclear weapons development
- ③ Iranian support to other Shia militias like Houthis in Yemen, Hezbollah in Lebanon
- ④ Proxy war between Sunni (led by Saudi Arabia) powers and Shia power (Iran)
- ⑤ Destabilisation of middle East continues

Hence the causes and consequences of Islamic Revolution of 1979 still exist today and affect geo-politics of the world.

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

Globalisation refers to the free exchange of people, capital and, goods, services and ideas across the world ~~and~~ that is not limited by political boundaries.

Positive Impact of globalisation of indigenous craft, literary traditions

- ① Availability of global markets for specialised production like Tanjore artwork, Lucknow Chikan sarees.
- ② Better Intellectual property protection under TRIPS of WTO helps in marketing Traditional knowledge.
- ③ Appreciation of unique cultures due to globalization gives opportunity for tourism e.g. Kerala, North East, Andaman culture.
- ④ Fear of cultural expansion of minorities

rare craft and traditions due to e-commerce and media

- ⑤ Global media like Netflix encourage big budget programmes in rare languages and literature as whole global audience is willing to ~~be~~ pay.

Negative impact of globalisation

- ① McDonaldisation is Cultural homogenization of whole world. ~~so~~
- ② Availability of international art, literature reduced market share of local art and literature.
- ③ Western domination of cultural narrative while eastern traditions are sidelined.
- ④ Marginalisation of traditional artists due to lack of support from free-market oriented governments.

Hence globalisation is a mixed bag as far as cultural entities are concerned. Hence we must adopt positives - Govt. initiatives like Hatnari Dharohar, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library of CSIR will help

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

Juvenile delinquency refers to the link with crime of minors and their exclusion into crime once released from state care.

Factors that drive juvenile delinquency

- ① Lack of parental attention
- ② ~~Attracted~~ Attracted by local criminal
gangs
- ③ Lack of opportunity for quality
education
- ④ Contact with anti-social elements
in Juvenile detention centres.
- ⑤ Trafficking of children for crime,
exploitation
- ⑥ Influence of media, movies and society.

⑦ Lack of discipline

⑧ Child abuse leads to psychological issues → crime

Reformative and Rehabilitative measures

① Stop crime against children like trafficking, sexual abuse by laws like POCSO Act

② Compulsory education till Age 18 as per Directive principles of state policy

③ Better and reformative atmosphere at juvenile detention ~~the~~ schools

④ Focus on reformation rather than retribution

⑤ Enable social integration into society by sensitisation of general public towards juvenile delinquents

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 हार्फ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Tribals are among the most vulnerable sections of ~~indian~~ our society. This extends to health care as well.

Health challenges

- ① Lack of primary health infrastructure
↳ due to remote locations like North East, Andaman
- ② Higher incidence of diseases as they live close to nature → tropical forests
- ③ Orphan diseases
↳ As Tribals don't have buying power, medicines for them are not profitable for pharma companies
eg. ~~Sickle~~ Sickle cell anaemia
- ④ Lack of doctors, nurses - as they are unwilling to serve in remote areas

- ⑤ Lack of awareness about modern medicine and its efficacy among tribals.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इच्छिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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~~Point~~ Roadmap to improve health

- ① Tribal sub-plan expenditure should have 40% reserved for health
- ② Incentives like doubling of wages for doctors, nurses serving in tribal area.
- ③ Awareness campaign and vaccination among tribals
- ④ Medical Research on Tribal specific illness

⑤

8.

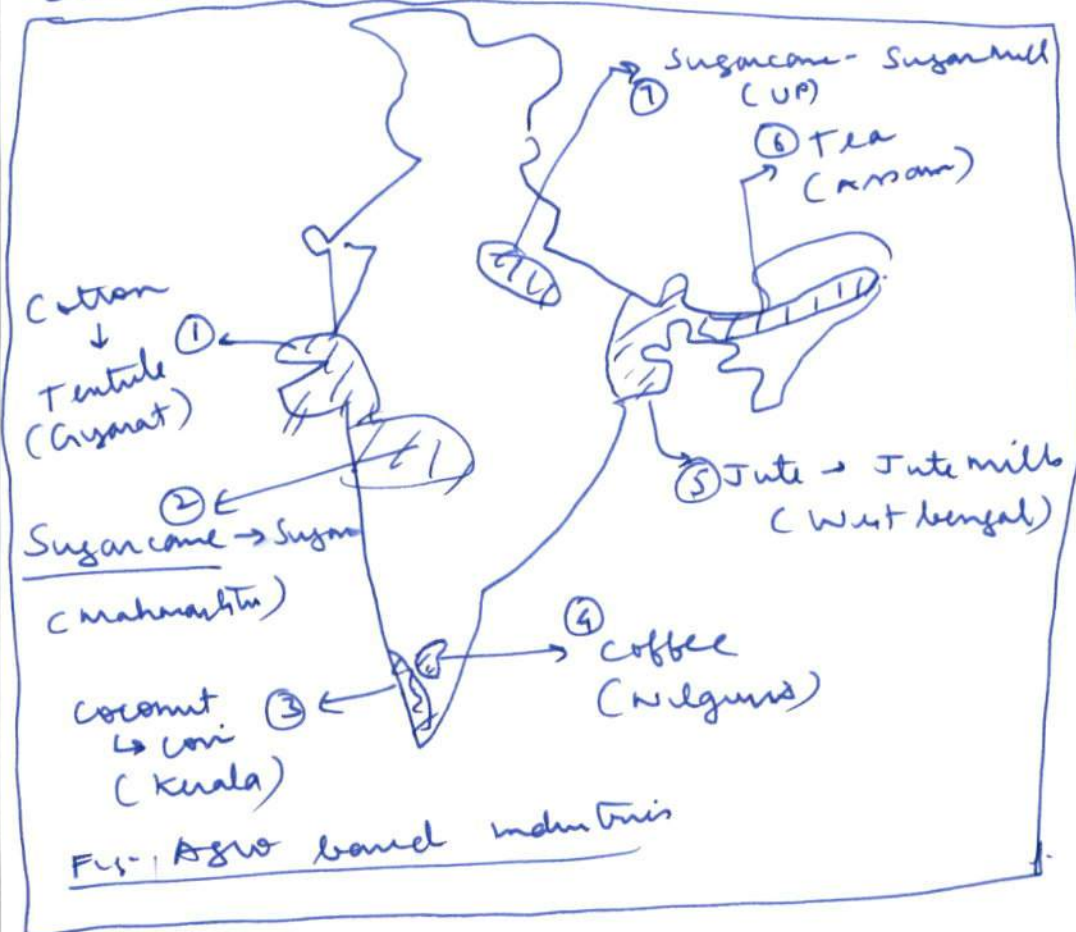
भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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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Agriculture employs $>50\%$ of Indian labour force. Hence the associated industry of agro-based industries are correlated to ~~state~~ their location



Multiplier effect on rural economy

① High employment levels.

- ② ~~low~~ value addition leads to better prices and profits
- ③ ~~low~~ Industry suited for rural areas due to location
- ④ low-skill labour
↳ any rural person can work
- ⑤ low capital investment

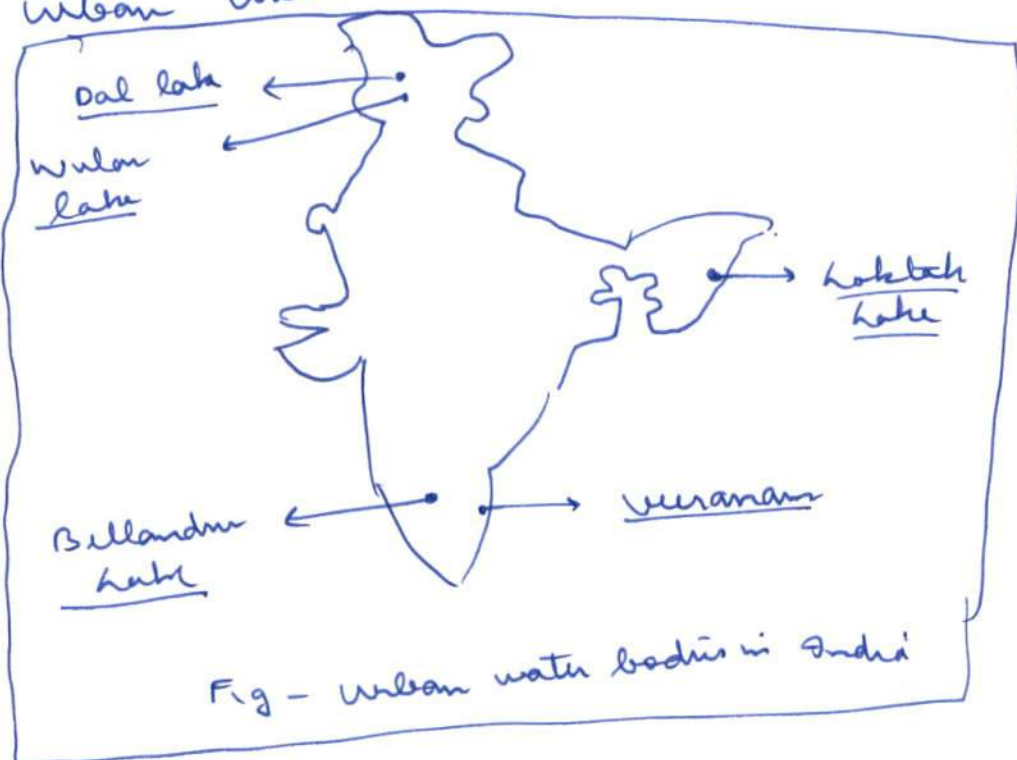
9.

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 भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent incidents like Chennai floods and fire in Bellandur lake bring light on the disappearance of urban water bodies in India



Reasons for disappearance

- ① Illegal sand mining
- ② Illegal construction of buildings
- ③ Dumping of industrial and domestic

effluents in water bodies

- ④ Blockage to water flow lines in urban areas lead to shrinking of water bodies

Implications

- ① Ground water Table going down
- ② Severe flooding
- ③ Lack of natural beauty
- ④ Killing of ecosystem and biodiversity dependent on water bodies

Steps to tackle this

- ① City Zoning laws should take water bodies into account
- ② Demolish illegal constructions on water bodies
- ③ Stop sand mining
- ④ De-silt water bodies to use them for rain-harvesting!

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ocean Iron fertilization refers to the spraying of iron filings in ocean strategically. Iron filings will encourage growth of green algae which will consume CO_2 via photosynthesis and capture it. This will help fight climate change.

Positives

- ① Easy to implement. less expensive compared to other alternatives
- ② ~~less~~ Algae grown can also be used for alternative purposes like 4th generation Biofuel to further combat GHG
- ③ Experimentally confirmed in small level tests

Concerns associated with this

- ① Need to reach a global agreement on the methodology of this process.

- ② Funding of this project will have to shared. manner will be contentious
- ③ Possibility of unintended consequences that did not come out in experiments
- ④ Pollution of ocean
- ⑤ "Not in my Backyard" argument of some countries
- ⑥ Growth of algae will block sunlight and hence affect the other species ecosystem
- ⑦ Decomposition of algae will reduce BOD of water and affect fishes
↳ Also anaerobic decomposition will release nuisance as well.

Hence this innovative strategy must go through multiple trials and nations should come together like montreal protocol to make it a success.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a diverse country with 18 official languages in Schedule 8, while hundreds of languages are spoken in the country

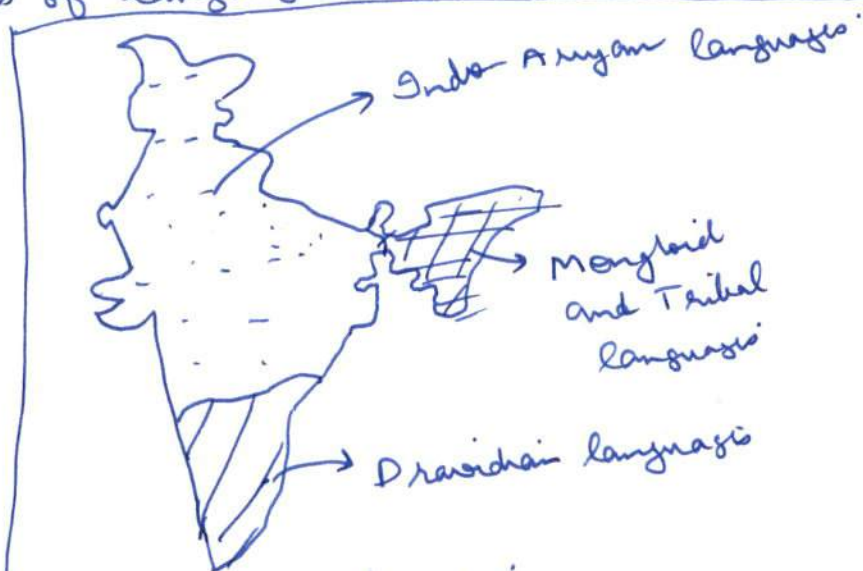


Fig - Languages in India

Recent UNESCO report called out danger to India's linguistic diversity

Reasons for disappearance

- ① Lack of effort on the part of linguists and sociologists to preserve it

② Lack of involvement from from
state governments ~~to~~ in terms of schemes

③ Primary education medium is English or
dominant region language. Tribal languages
are not part of curriculum.

Eg. In Darjiling, Bengali is medium though
local language is Nepali.

④ Economic incentive for tribals to move
towards dominant language as skills in
mother tongue do not create job opportunities.

⑤ Large scale migration of ~~the~~ tribal people
mostly poor in central India.

⑥ Cultural homogenization due to globalization,
media expansion.

Implications of disappearance of language

① Loss of cultural heritage

② Loss of identity of those people

③ Traditional knowledge of geography, medicine
~~etc~~ etc. are lost forever

④ Social unrest due to perceived
cultural invasion -

Eg. Bodos in Assam

⑤ Measures to preserve Traditional language

① Implement Art. 350A of primary education
in mother tongue even for ~~the~~ endangered
languages

② Create professor positions in universities
to study endangered languages -

③ Create a digital database of languages

④ Awareness campaigns among tribes for
preserving their language

These measures will ensure that India
protects minority languages under Art. 29
and preserves unity in diversity -

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

Arrival of British drastically altered the judicial landscape of India which was dominated by →

- ① Zamindar as police and judiciary
- ② Caste panchayats for enforcement of civil laws
- ③ No Rule of law

However British introduced various changes that suffered from Drawbacks

- ① British judicial system based on case procedure, CrPc, IPC

↳ led to expensive litigation, prone to corruption.

- ② Western laws like Section 377, IPC on homosexuality, were imposed which were based on western ideals not Indian ideal

- ③ Connwallis code led to separation of
eventual and judiciary
↳ led to conflicts and led to loss of
clarity in Indian.
- ④ Lack of respect for Indian cultural,
sensitivities
- ⑤ Civil law administered by civil court
^{British}
under Collector. so Indian law
decided by British
- ⑥ Codification of religious laws eg. Gentoo
laws by Hallid led to harsh and
interpretation of ~~best~~ religious laws like
manuscripts which were far from
ground reality
- ⑦ Imposition of Muslim Criminal law
on all citizens against religious sentiments
- ⑧ Language of court was Persian and later
English. vernacular languages were not
allowed.

⑨ Uniform laws for whole province instead of apprehending the local differences

⑩ Lornwallis code played police under district judge. Police Daroga turned out to be a terror among populace

⑪ Creation of appeal courts like Sadar Durrani Adalat, Sadar Nizam Adalat lead to lengthy and expensive judicial process

~~Dispute the~~ Racial discrimination - As no European could be tried by an Indian judge

Despite these disadvantages British law had a five pointers

- ① Rule of law
- ② Separation of executive and judicial powers
- ③ Reduced powers of corrupt Zamindars
- ④ Introduced western ideas to India

13.

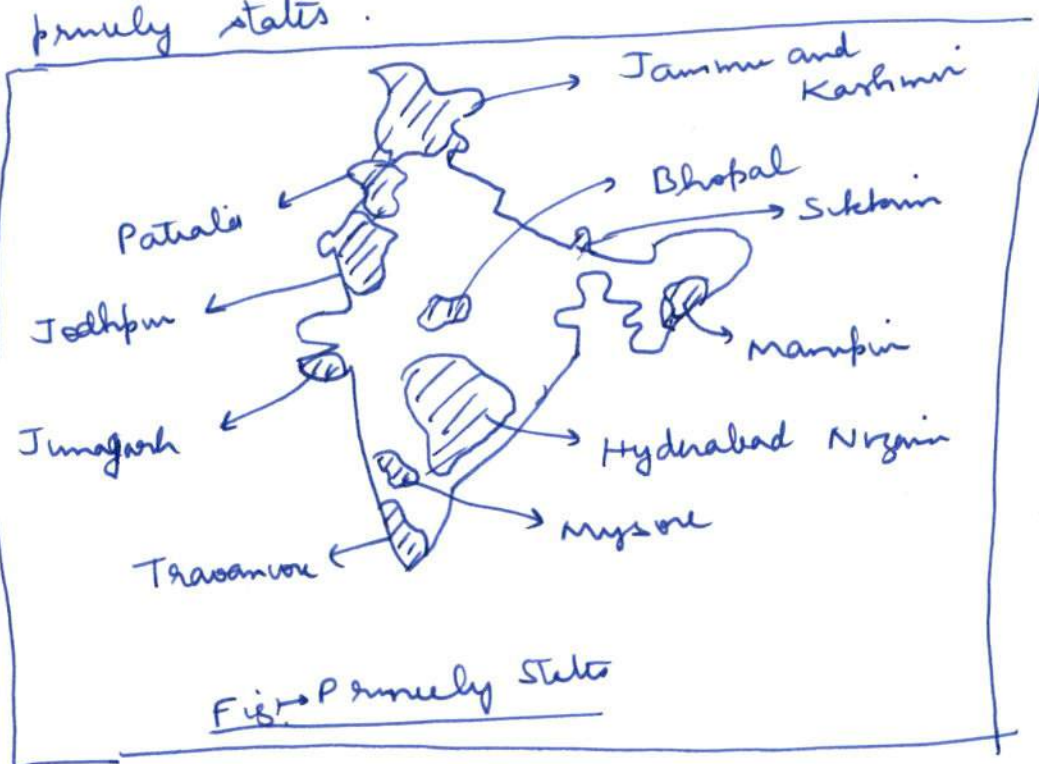
भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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~~British~~ Britain's entry as trader and
~~most~~ erst as master ~~led to~~ was primarily
due to the successful policy towards
princely states.



Evolution of princely state policy

- ① Policy of Ring fence (1765-1793)
under Warren Hastings, tried to build
buffer states under protection.
- ② Policy of subsidiary Alliance
↳ By Wellington

Made princely state like Hyderabad pay for upkeep of British army to protect themselves

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डि में
नहीं लिखना
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③ Policy of Annexion

under Wellisley, Marquess of Hastings
the princely states were annexed by war
like Anglo-Maratha War, Anglo-Mysore
Wars

④ Policy of Doctrine of Lapse

By Dalhousie to annex Satara, Nagpur,
Jhansi etc.

⑤ Policy of Suzerainty

Queen's Allahabad Proclamation of 1858
and crowning as Kaisar-i-Hind

① Stopping policy of annexion

② Princely rulers get Gaddi as gift from
queen not as inheritances

⑥ Policy of internal surveillance

Especially under Curzon

~~British agents turned into~~ British
residents turned into executives and interfered
in internal affairs

- ⑦ Polkinghorne Mandal and Butter Commission
made promise that princely state would
not be forced to ~~make~~ join independent
India.
- ⑧ Policy of Equal federation (1955)
↳ Govt. of India in 1955, gave representation
to princely representatives in Central assembly.
- ⑨ Mountbatten plan forced them to join
India or Pakistan

Impact on people

- ① Protection of British made princely ignore
administration leading to misrule
- ② Subsidiary alliance led to unemployment of
soldiers → Revolt of Pindaris, Savantwadi etc.
- ③ Lack of democracy or space for people of
states
- ④ ~~For~~ Joined Congress mainstream through
State People's Organisation and Pragya Mandal
- ⑤ Regressive laws of princely were worse
compared to British

14.

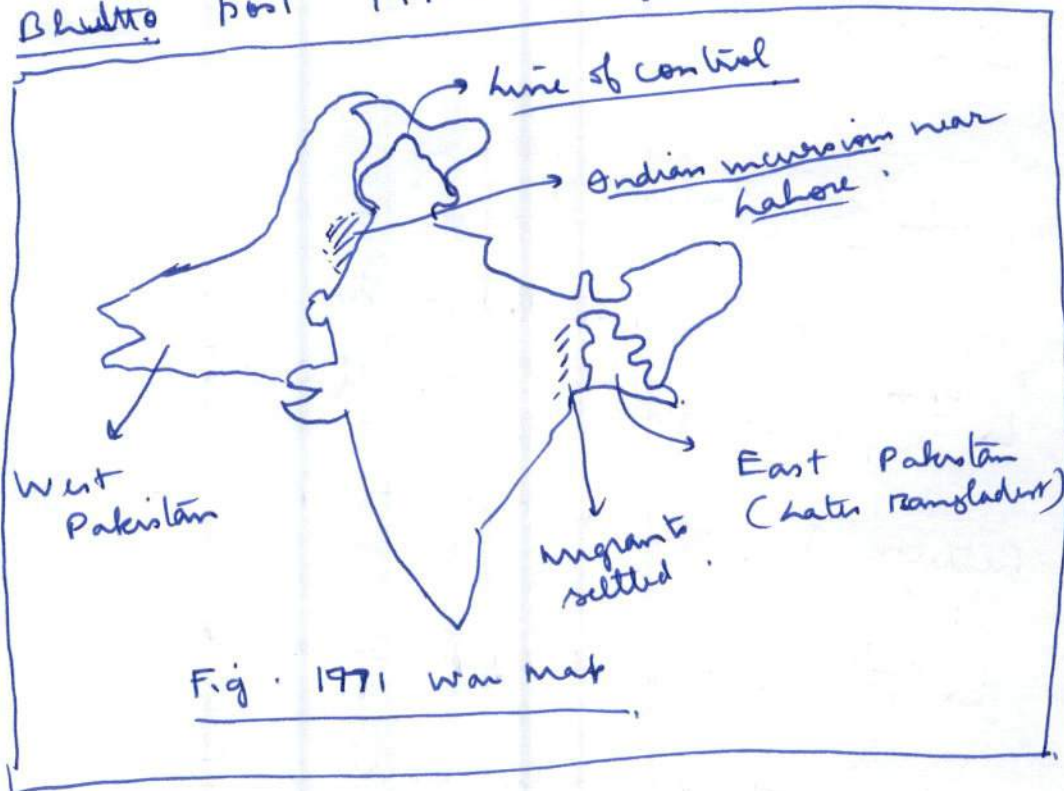
उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

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इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Shimla agreement refers to the agreement signed between Indian ~~PM~~ PM Indira Gandhi and Pakistani PM Zulfikar Ali Bhutto post 1971 - Bangladesh liberation war



Circumstances of Shimla Agreement

- ① Genocide in East Pakistan led to huge migration into India
- ② Pakistan had attacked Indian annexation

- ③ India trained Mukti Bahini and liberated Bangladesh
- ④ Pakistan's 200,000 Prisoner of War were arrested and kept with India
- ⑤ India and Pakistan both had occupied ~~land~~ a few areas of each others territories.

Provisions and Contrails

- ① Recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan
↳ win Improved global stature of India
- ② Return of 200,000 POWs to Pakistan
safely
↳ win Enhanced prestige of Indian Army
- ③ Acceptance of ~~the~~ only Bilateral talks as basis of resolution of Indo-Pak disputes
↳ win - Removed chances of 3rd party intervention like US
↳ loss - Pakistan still attacked India in 1999 (Kargil)

④ Acceptance of line of control by both parties

↳ Win - Legal sanctity to ensure dispute resolution

↳ Loss - Might look like acceptance of Pakistan occupation of Kashmir

⑤ Return of territories of Pakistan as per 1971- pre war condition

↳ Win - Avoid a Treaty of Versailles type embarrassment to Pakistan and avoid future wars

↳ Loss - Did not negotiate to get Pakistan occupied Kashmir Back

Hence overall it was an advantageous treaty to India as it established itself as a region superpower

The concessions made to Pakistan were necessary to give a chance for lasting peace. But that did not materialise

15.

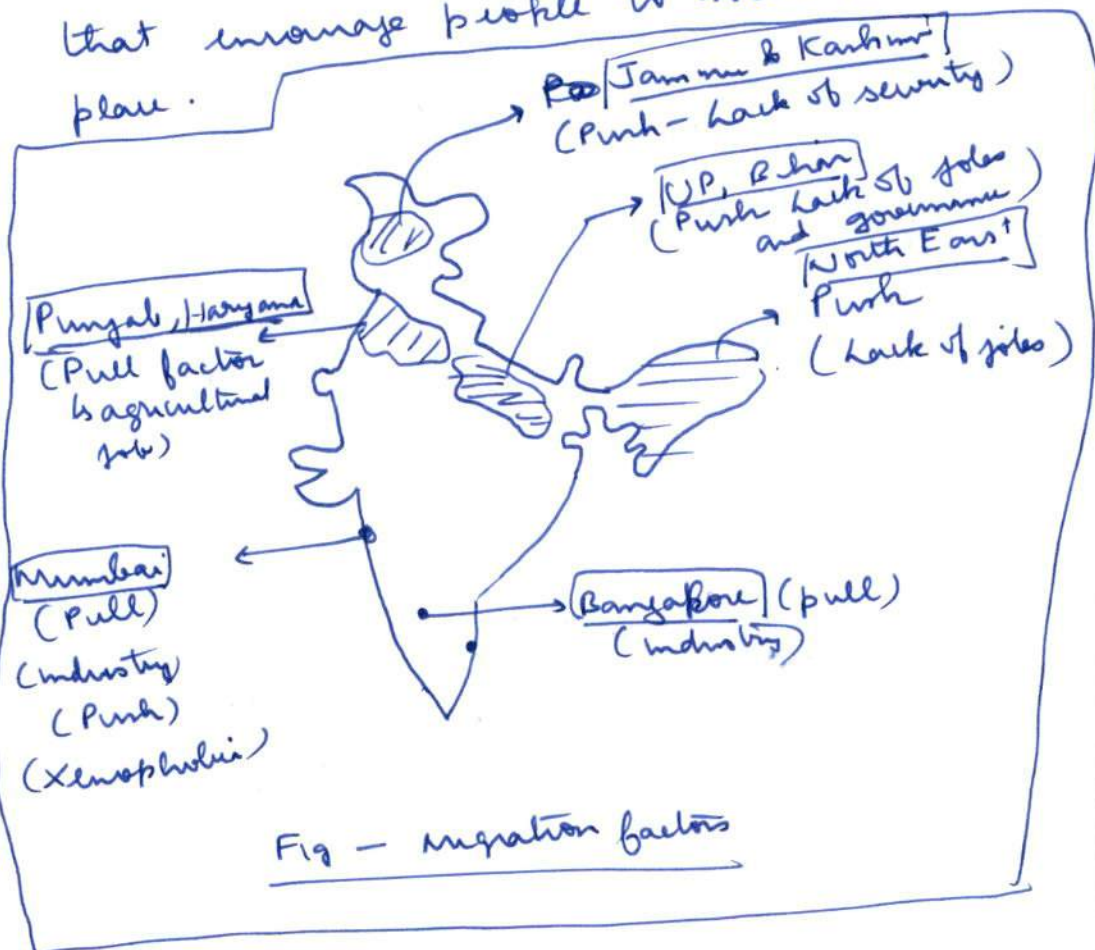
भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
 State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाविए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another for settlement. It is caused by

- ① Push factors → Factors like force people to leave their current place of residence
- ② Pull factors → Factors in another place that encourage people to move to that place.



Push factors

- ① Security issues → eg. Jammu Kashmir
- ② Lack of development → eg. UP, Bihar
- ③ Marriage for Females
- ④ ~~Low~~ Drought conditions
- ⑤ Discrimination ~~is~~ based on ethnicity, religion etc.
eg. Against Bengalis in Assam.
- ⑥ Disaster eg. Cyclone etc.

Pull Factors

- ① Availability of jobs and economic prosperity eg. Delhi.
- ② Availability of facilities for care of living eg. village vs city.
- ③ Lack of discrimination eg. village vs city.
- ④ Better welfare services like education, health etc.

The factors have led to increasing migration to urban areas which has led to certain changes.

Impact on Urban Transition

- ① Over crowding
- ② Formation of slums
 - ↳ epidemics
 - ↳ crimes
 - ↳ environmental pollution
- ③ Cheap labour for industries and household help.
- ④ Inufficient infrastructure → ~~less~~ affordable housing, public transportation, sewers.
- ⑤ Disparity in sex ratio as in urban areas as mostly men migrate while their families live in rural areas.

Way forward

Schemes like ~~inclusive cities~~ Smart Cities, JN Urban Renewal Mission, etc. should ~~try to~~ be used to make inclusive cities by building up necessary infrastructure and providing jobs as well as sewers.

16.

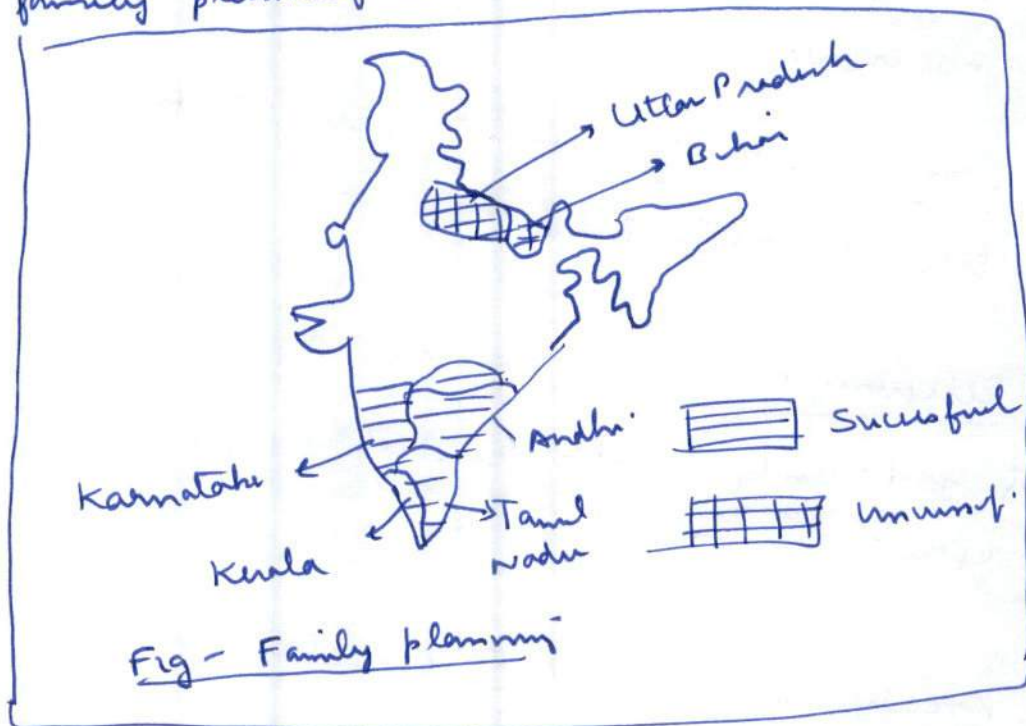
भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Population Policy 2010 intended to reduce the total fertility rate to be replacement level. However the results have ~~not~~ done ~~to~~ well in few regions and not in others. Primary reason is poor performance of family planning strategies.



Clearly Southern States have been successful while northern state have not been successful. especially Bihar state

Factors for poor family planning

- ① Negatively negative stigma in society
- ② Politicisation of the process
eg. "Nasbandi" during emergency.
- ③ Focus only on female participation,
male participation in family planning is
minimal
- ④ Son-Preference - leads to many births
till a son is born
- ⑤ Religious beliefs of children being gifts
of god and birth control being
against religion
- ⑥ Poverty and less health facilities lead to
high child mortality. This
encourages more births
- ⑦ ~~1~~ 1

Strategies for family planning

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इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
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- ① Focus on awareness generation of family planning
- ② Targeted focus on poor performing states like UP, Bihar
- ③ monetary incentives for birth control
- ④ ~~monetary punishments~~ for birth
- ⑤ Statements from religious religious leaders supporting birth control.
- ⑥ Central allocation to states to have a performance grant based on birth control
- ⑦ Improve male participation in birth control
- ⑧ Reduce poverty and infant mortality

These measures will address our population explosion and promote sustainability.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Poverty has the most cruel effect on the most vulnerable like women in multiple ways.

Socio-economic factors

① Gender inequality

Female get left over food or other resources post male consumption

② Low female security in public places

Harassment at work, transport limits options for income earning

③ Low emphasis on female education leading to knowledge poverty and low income jobs

④ Lack of asset ownership leads to women's insecurity

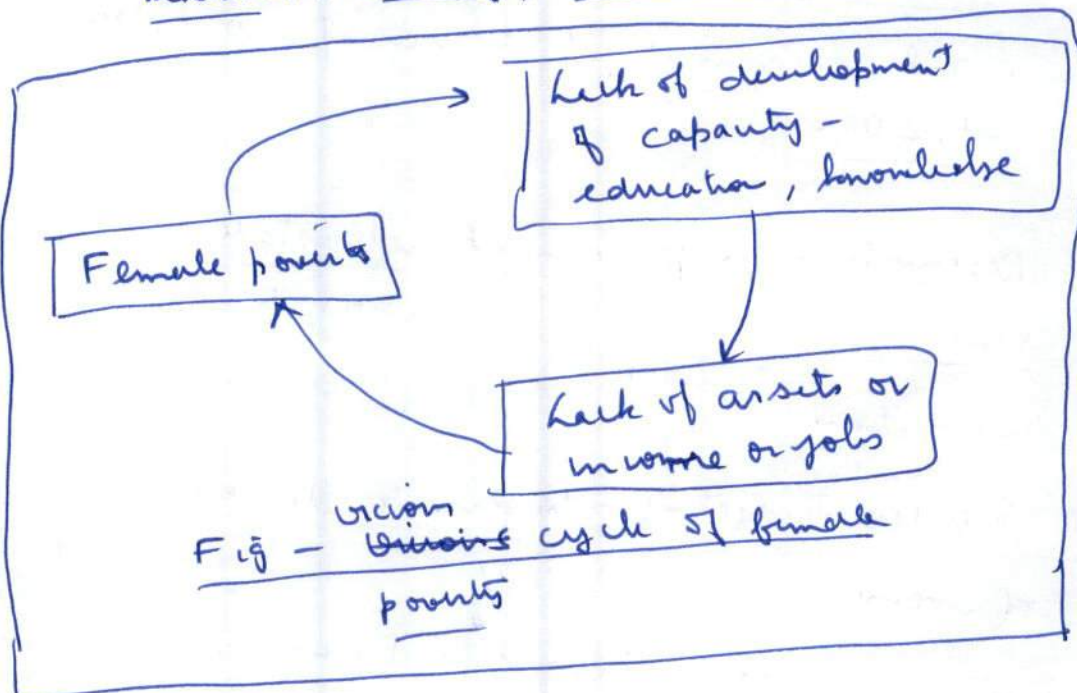
⑤ Gender stereotype

Men as breadwinners ensures they get preference over women in jobs -

⑥ Lack of political representation

It has always remained less than 15% in Lok Sabha.

⑦ Social evils like child marriage, dowry, domestic violence.



These factors and the vicious cycle ensures that women remain poor.

Page 2

Tackling this Problem

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① Education of women especially in STEM fields like AI, Mathematics
eg. 14% reservation in IITs
- ② NGO's like SEWA should be encouraged
- ③ Strict application of laws like Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Equal Sexual Harassment of women at workplace act, 2013
- ④ Reservation in parliament and state legislatures as given in Panchayati Raj institutions
- ⑤ Gender Budgeting to ensure development of women
- ⑥ Positive role models like Female fighters set plots to break gender stereotypes

These strategies will help in uplifting the half of India's population and achieve its full potential

18.

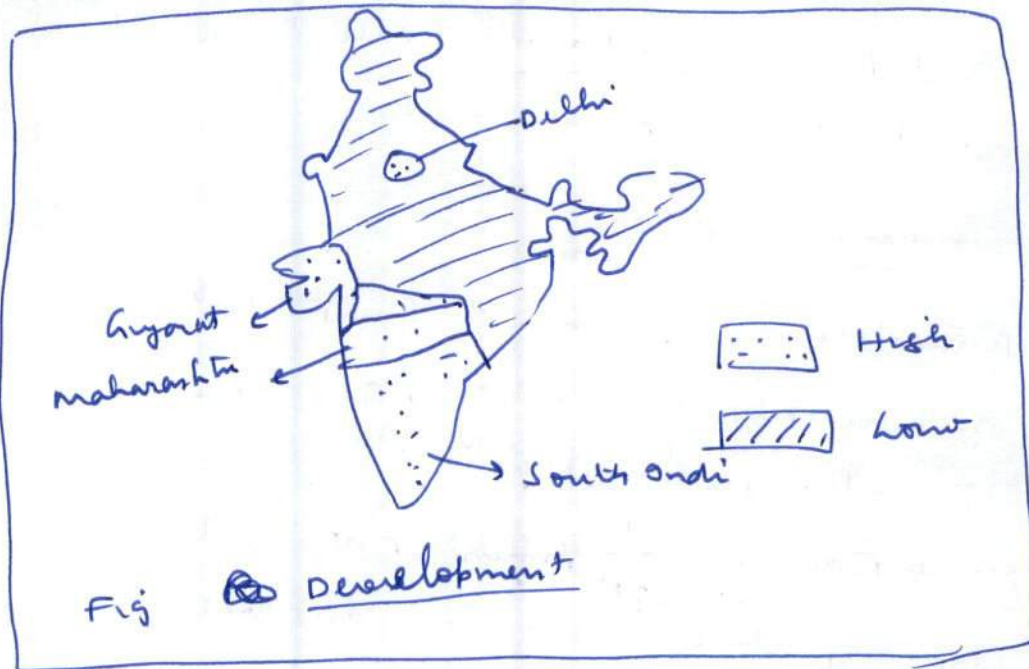
भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regional disparities was brought into light when Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh reserved jobs for their own people.



Reasons for regional disparities

① Different starting points

Travancore state was very progressive and education friendly. Hence Kerala became developed

British exploited UP, Bihar. Hence this impact is felt even today

② Local politics

- Gujarat had a business friendly political
Hence it developed
- West Bengal had a number of strikes
and lacked industrial peace. Hence it
could not develop industrially.

③ Government Policy

- Bangalore - Government built PSUs
of knowledge like BHEL, BEL, HAL. So
IT industry developed there
- North East - Government PSUs did not
come up there → so less developed.

④ Location

- Tamil Nadu → has long coastline conducive
for industry and Trade
- Jharkhand → is land locked

⑤ Security

- ~~Tamil~~ Karnataka → has no security issue
- Jammu & Kashmir → has military
hence less development.

Strategies to address inequality

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- ① Set up PSUs in less developed region
- ② Incentives to industries to set up in such region
eg. North East BPO scheme with capital subsidies
- ③ Infrastructure facilities in such areas
eg. SARDP - North East to develop roads
- ④ Establishment of educational institutions in such area
~~area~~ eg. IIT Jammu
- ⑤ Security should be improved in area
eg. BCRPF in Central India to counter Naxalists.

These policies will help in meeting the
Equality - economic, social and political
enshrined in our constitution.

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

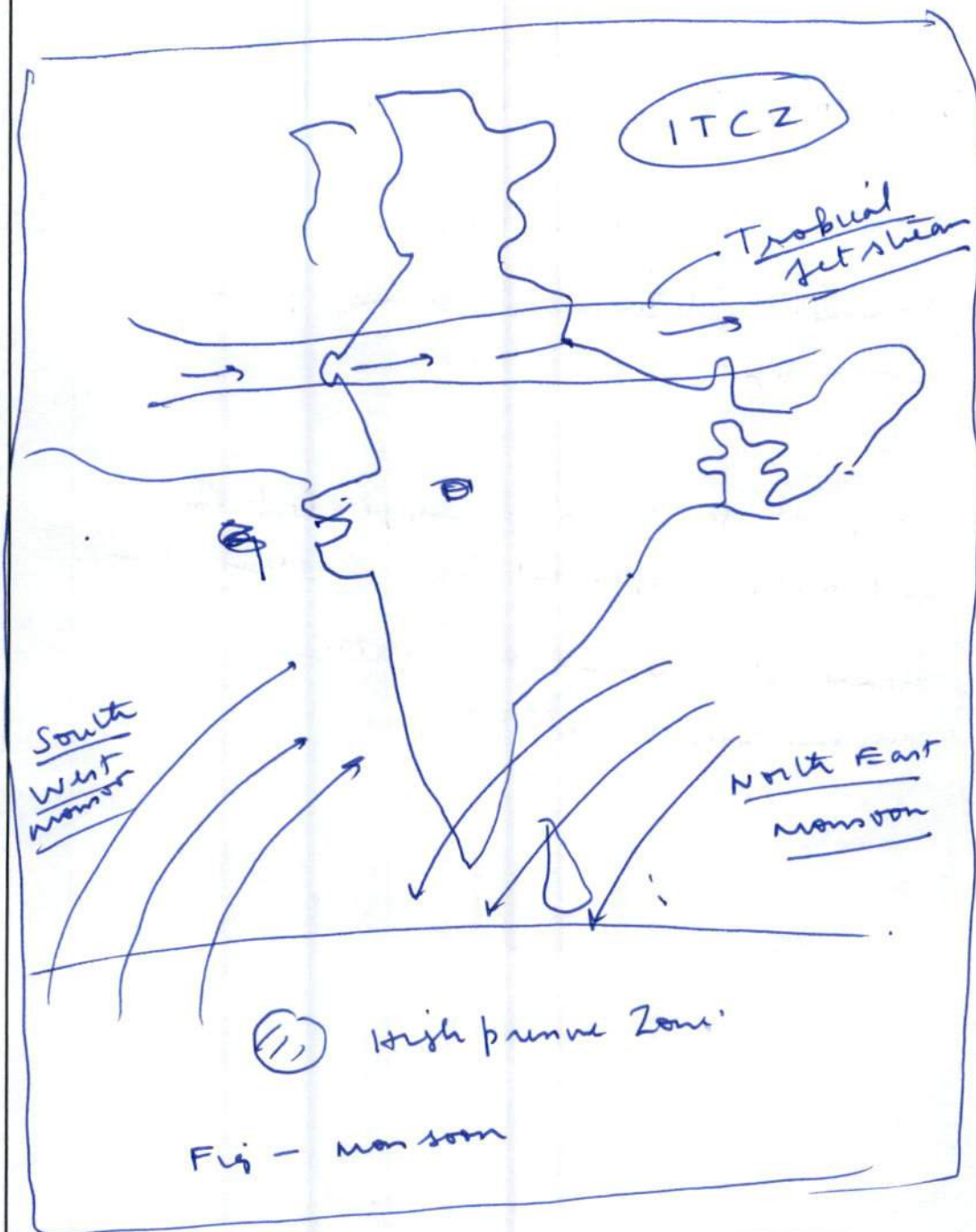
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Indian monsoon is the life blood of
 Indian culture, agriculture and economy.

•

Factors affecting Indian monsoon

- ① Tropical jet stream
- ② Formation of ITCZ (Inter tropical convergence zone) timing
- ③ Formation of high pressure zone near Madagascar
- ④ Timing of reversal of easterlies
- ⑤ Onset of El-Nino or not
- ⑥ Onset of cyclones in Bay of Bengal



It is difficult to predict because

- ① El-Nino oscillations do not have a cycle. They are unpredictable
- ② Disturbances from Mediterranean ~~are~~ affect

cyclones - There are indefinite

- ③ Heating of Tibetan plateau in summer determines when ITCZ moves up.
- ④ Tropical jet stream is ~~independent of~~ not only dependent on Indian Ocean hence it depends on internal circumstances as well.

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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)

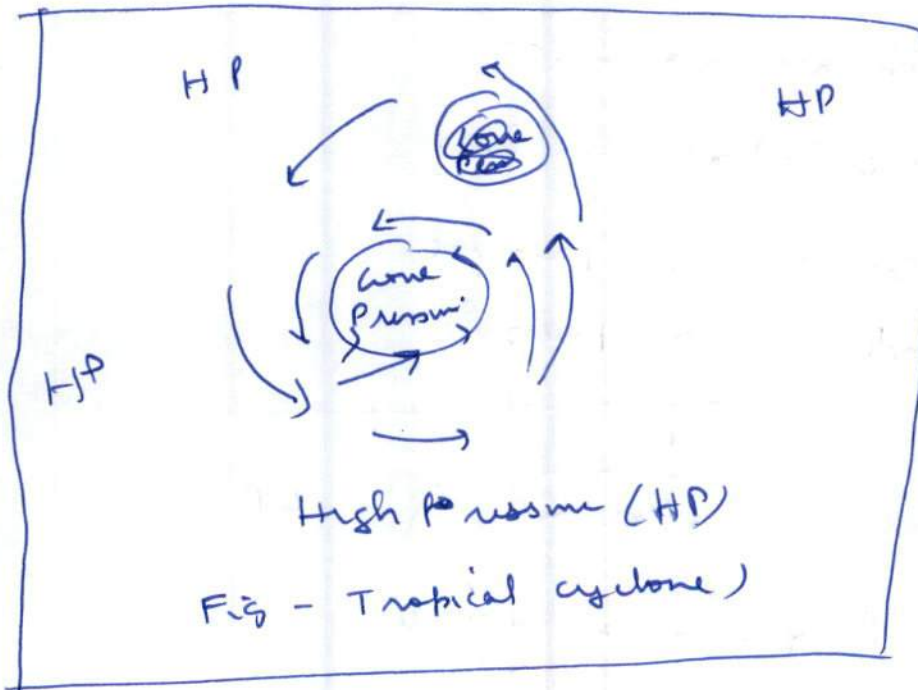
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words)

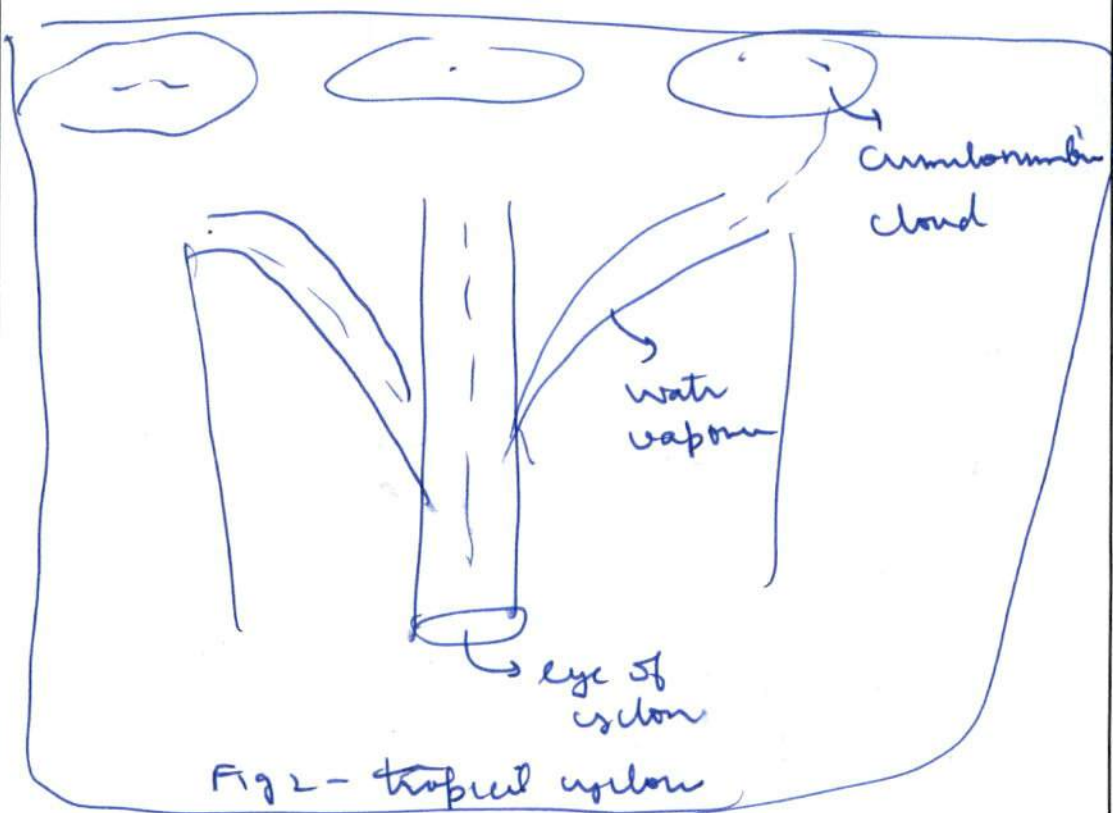
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Tropical cycle

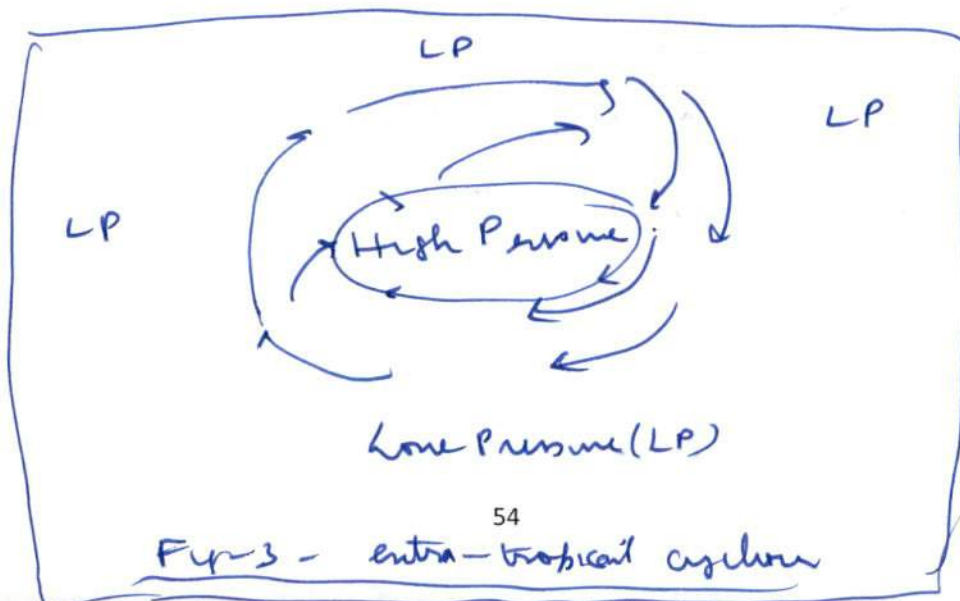
- ① ~~First~~ Centre is a low pressure zone
- ② Moves in anti clockwise direction
- ③ Gathers speed and water vapour in sea and then hits land
- ④ Is destructive in land





Extra-Tropical cyclone

- ① Clockwise movement
- ② loses intensity in land
- ③ Centre \rightarrow high pressure
outside \rightarrow low pressure



④ It is not as destructive as it loses
the speed over land.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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