



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 उपरान्त 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. : 681197

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : KUMAR BISWARANJAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

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

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

केंद्र
Centre Bhubaneswar
15

Sabyasachi Mello

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (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
2	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।	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.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	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।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	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।	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.
7	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।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	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।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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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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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)

10

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

Mathematics and Astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in India from the vedic ages. Texts like vedas, Sulabhasutras, and people like Aryabhatta, Varahmihira etc. enriched the field.

Contribution of ancient India:

- Vedas and sulabhasutras dealt with size of five altars which led to interesting questions like proving rationality of π .
- India numeral system travelled to Arabs and then to Europeans and had become the standard worldwide.
- The recently carbon dated Bakhshali manuscript gives evidence of use of zero. The Indian contribution of zero has revolutionized

the arithmetic, counting systems.

→ During the Gupta age, Aryabhatta wrote treatise like Aryabhatiya, Surya Sidhantika in mathematics and astronomy. He precisely calculated the position of sun and moon. Similarly Brahmaghira etc. contributed immensely.

→ The ancient jataka system, the lunar month, ~~the~~ etc came from precise understanding of Astronomy.

→ Indian astronomers were at front in describing helio-centric model of ~~cosmos~~ ~~the~~ universe.

Thus India contributed immensely to mathematics and 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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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English and French trading companies fought for the biggest market for trading rights and their rivalries spilled into political sphere which culminated into the East India Company (EIC) ~~bec~~ becoming the powerful political and economic actor in India.

Factors leading to success of EIC

(i) Although the French were in better position ^{influenced over} ~~captured~~ the Madras, Arcof during 2nd Carnatic war, the supremacy over Bengal of EIC made the ~~difference~~ difference.

- British transferred resources from Bengal to Madras.
- They throwned full weight behind Muhammad Ali.
- They were able to take higher risk which French lacked.

These things made difference.

- (ii) The lack of support from French monarchy and ~~power~~ internal power struggle (between Dupleix and French Admiral of Mauritius) led to surrender of Madras.
- (iii) British democratic system supported activities of EIC fully.
- (iv) Use of Naval power by British ~~act~~.
- (v) Better leadership of Clive and his generals and vision of ruling over India made them less risk averse..

All the above factors made the English win and expand their free trade all over India.

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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian leaders tried to borrow from Indian history and modified borrowed ideas to suit local conditions. This led to internalization and indigenization.

Democratic practices adopted by organisations

(i) Congress (1885) adopted following :-

- Each year president changed and location of plenary changed.
- president was not local and from outside of local province.
- ~~They~~ They had a clear mandate. They ~~to~~ accepted resolutions by majority.
- In ~~the~~ 1920s congress decentralized decision making by creating central working committee, provincial ~~and~~ organisations based on language, village/ward/mohalla committees.

- (ii) HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) declared socialist goal based on majority opinion.

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By leaders :

- (i) Moderates like SN Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji believed in democratic methods of prayer, petition, press briefing, raising awareness and public support.
- (ii) Swarajist leaders entered legislative assembly and protested there via democratic process.
- (iii) Gandhian phase of mass movement believed in mass appeal, voluntary participation, non-violence.
- (iv) Gandhiji always tried to persuade first (11 point demand to India).

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)

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Iranian revolution of 1979 was against the Shah of Iran led by Ayatollah (the supreme leader).

Causes :

- i) The rapid modernization of Iranian nation by Shah alienated the orthodox clerics.
- ii) The thought of american interference in internal affairs further alienated people.
- iii) The ~~extra~~ ~~extra~~ extravagant lifestyle of the Shah at the expense of poor people created resentment.
- iv) ~~national~~ Selling the national oil company to foreign industry created resentment.

consequences relevant today because

- i) The regional rivalry of Iran and Saudi Arabia started from there.
- ii) The threat of religious revolution overthrowing them were constantly in mind of other leaders of Saudi, Kuwait, Iraq.
- iii) The shia-Shianni divide enlarged by religious nature of revolution and ~~reg~~ religious state of Iran.
- iv) Modernization of Iran took a back step and current Green revolution steps from poor economy.
- v) Iranian nuclear programme started to protect regime from ~~Ameri~~ American hostilities.

Iranian revolution changed the strategic, geo-political, religious equation of middle east in a large way.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization is the ^{increasing} interdependence, interconnectedness and movement of ideas, goods, services, people.

Impact :

i) indigenous craft :

- reduced demand due to high price because can't compete with cheaper factory goods.
- But ~~higher~~ found ^{new} market in developed areas, elite sections.
- they are accepting new technologies, new ideas and synthesizing hybridized products.
- more ~~are~~ awareness among consumers.

ii) literary traditions :

- getting voice on world stage
- people exploring indigenous

literature in the wake of rising competition -

- learning and marketing in a global world.
- More translations into many languages increasing readership.
- however ~~compete~~ can't compete with English and other global literatures.

Traditional knowledge system :

- Biodiversity increasing.
(Turmeric, Neem)
- greater promotion at global level. (Yoga, Ayurveda)
- Government support in TKDL (Traditional Knowledge digital library)
- increasing awareness locally.
- appeared as alternate to western scientific knowledge.

Overall it ^{globalization} is a hybridizing, socializing, & increasing importance of these.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Juvenile delinquency is the crime done by youth and adolescent people.

Factors :

- lack of awareness
- drug issues (punjab)
- poor employment opportunities and increasing burden
- poor environment (in slum areas)
- lack of helplines, counselling
- lack of separation in jails, poor restorative criminal justice system.

Significance of rehabilitative and reformation :

- better use of demographic dividend (by 2040 UNDP)
- better skill, employment, job leading to reduction of poverty
- reduction of crime
- responsible citizen
- better family life and social relation.

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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 हार्डिंग में
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Health challenges :

- i) due to contact with outsiders, ~~the~~ and poor immune system they are prone to diseases.
- ii) doctors are ~~not~~ available in tribal areas and doctors don't want to go.
- iii) Lack of integration of tribal ~~and~~ traditional medicine with modern healthcare leading to poor acceptability.
- iv) New dangerous diseases like HIV making inroads due to poor awareness.
- v) Lack of sanitation, ~~water~~ quality water leading to diseases.
- vi) poor healthcare facilities and infrastructure.

roadmap :

- i) integrating tribal medicines with mainstream.
- ii) incentive for doctors serving tribal areas in PG education.
- iii) Greater earmarking for tribals in NHM, Ashman Bharat
- iv) Awareness camps on ~~the~~ deadly diseases
- v) Strengthening local workers like ANM, ASHA, Anganwadi to prevent diseases.
- vi) Greater number of hospitals with accessibility.
(Dana Majhi incident should not occur.)

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8.

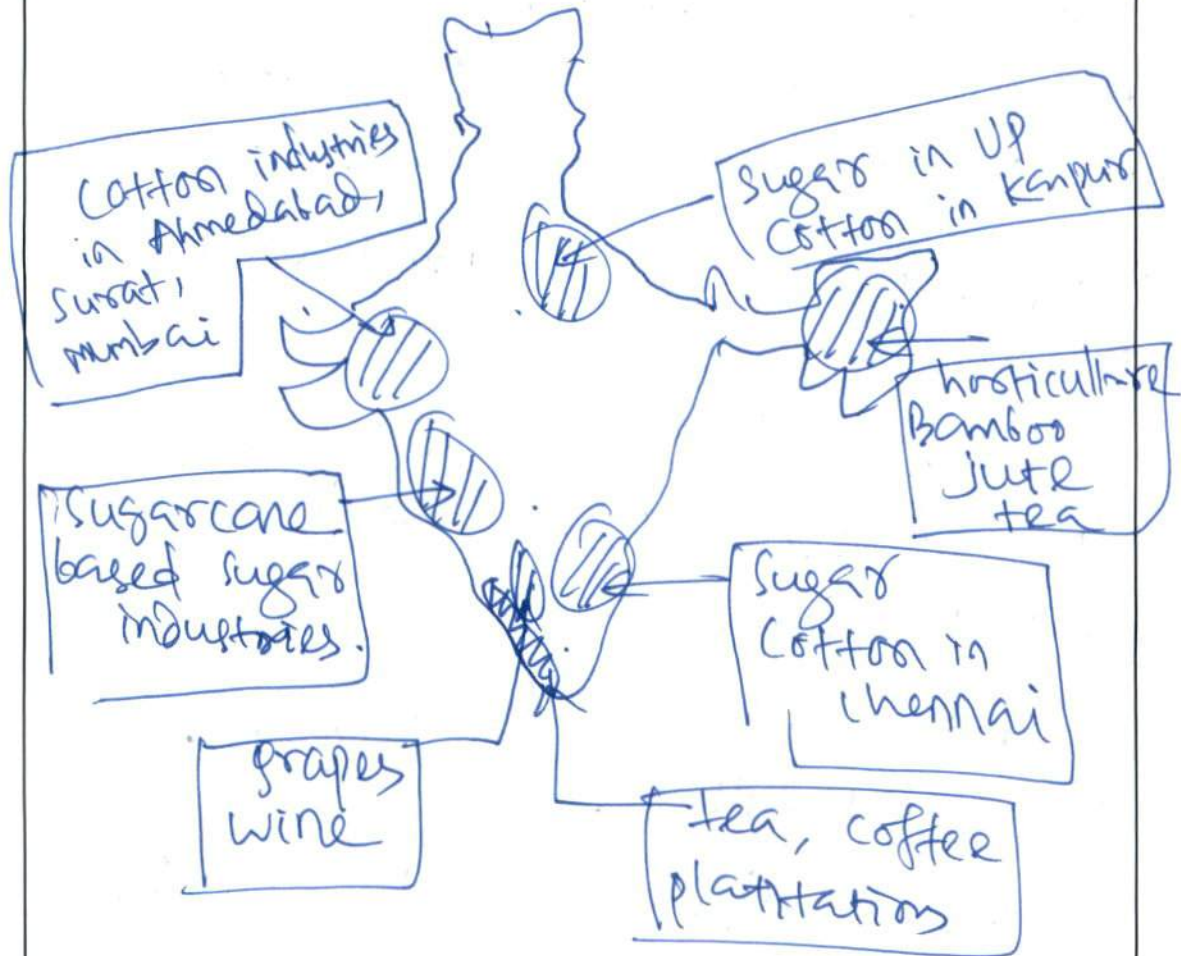
भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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

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Agro based industries



multiplier effect on rural areas :

- i) increase rural income, employment
- ii) reduce distress migration
- iii) create subsidiary,

ancillary, industries and
support MSMEs

- iv) reduce poverty
- v) greater value addition and
assured market for farmers
and thus increasing income
of farmers.

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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons:

- i) real estate loans consuming ~~the~~ water bodies
- ii) Lack of urban development planning
- iii)

Implications:

- i) Chennai flood and water crisis
- ii) urban floods

Steps

- rejuvenation of water bodies
- water harvesting and storage
- special urban planning

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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

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Ocean iron fertilization

→ ~~adding~~ iron

fertilizing ocean with iron

↓
increasing algal boom

↓
algae ^{consumes} ~~stores~~ CO_2 as food from atmosphere.

↓
When algae dies the CO_2 is sent to the ocean bottom and remain stored there for many years.

⇒ reduction in CO_2 from atmosphere.

Concerns:

- i) Unknown impact of algal boom on marine biodiversity, marine food chain
- ii) ~~The~~ Dead zones might increase

- iii) ~~fish~~ fisheries might reduce
iv) the ascetic ^{view} of ocean will
~~be~~ decline and thus
decline in tourism

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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

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India is country where language
changes in every 4 km. India is
endowed with rich diverse languages
from all major groups.

However vast number of languages
are potentially endangered.

Reasons :

- i) Declining number of speakers of old
language.
- ii) Globalization tending to create
homogenization and universal application
of English.
- iii) Some languages like Gondi which has
more tribal speakers than ~~some~~ some
8th schedule languages has not
received official status.
- iv) The language based state reorganisation
made one-language as major state
language and increased use of

that, while minority languages within that area suffered due to lack of government support.

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- v) Lack of implementation of constitutional Directive of article 350A of primary education in mother tongue.
- vi) Lack of policy support
- vii) Lack of literature development, lack of written scripts (oral languages), lack of dictionaries, records led to decline of many.

implications:

- i) loss of culture, tradition, script associated with language.
- ii) loss of diversity of language.
- iii) The native speakers will find difficult to learn new ~~langue~~ language that is accepted. Particular difficulties will be faced by primary students.
- iv) loss of traditional knowledge associated.

Measures to prevent and preserve:

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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- i) Directive of article 350A should be implemented in letter and spirit.
- ii) Official support to preserve, document and protect, to create awareness should be given.
- iii) Greater voice to linguistic minority in state affairs and strengthening the office of commissioner of minority languages (article 350 B).
- iv) Using ICT tools, need to digitize and preserve existing literature.
- v) Universal acceptance of more Indian language as official language.
- vi) ~~Exer~~ publication of dictionaries mentioning all words and usage.
- vii) More impetus to research.
- viii) promote ~~lingu~~ and celebrate linguistic diversity of India at national and international sphere.

linguistic diversity must be preserved and protected as an intangible heritage of mankind.

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

British replaced the traditional judicial system with European justice but practically it has many drawbacks. Major steps taken by British are Cornwallis code 1793, establishment of supreme court, creation of new lawyer class.

Cornwallis code 1793: ~~set back~~ (positives)

- i) It made Europeans subject to Indian laws thus established rule of law.
- ii) creation of courts [civil → Munsiff, District court, ~~District~~ Sadar Diwani Adalat;] [criminal → district judge, provincial circuit court, Sadar Nizamat Adalat] led foundation of modern judicial system.
- iii) separation of power between District collector and District judge.
- iv) codification of civil acceptance of personal law

However practical limitations are:

- made justice complex and expensive for natives.
- created professional lawyers who exploited poor ~~the~~ illiterate people.
- Traditional justice delivery by panchayats were ignored all together.
- Europeans could not be tried by Indian judges in criminal matters (Ilbert Bill controversy 1880s).
- The separation of power is rejected by other governor-generals.
Thus power remained centralized.

Other judicial steps taken were:

- i) Lord Bentinck in 1833 abolished the use of persians and made vernacular language in lower courts and English in higher courts compulsory. This increased access of people to lower courts.
- ii) Established of supreme court and other subordinate court increased reach of ~~of~~ courts.

However persistent issues remained:

- European judges being ~~conscious~~ unaware of local customs and personal law remained dependent on subjective law of clerics.
- Codification of personal law remained distant dream. This made law subjective.
- The Europeans often colluding with magistrates escaped rule of law and bend it with their wish.

These issues made law an exploitative tool and lead to the saying
"Je Rakshak, Tey Vakhyak".

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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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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British policy towards princely states evolved over time.

i) Policy of equality with states (1740-1765)

British tried to establish equality and ~~was~~ as an political power in India during Caranatic wars, battle of Pallesy.

ii) Policy of ring fence or buffer state (1765-1813)

they tried to protect the established political power by creating alliances and buffer states.

eg: alliance with Oudh after battle of Buxar.

eg: playing Indian states Mysore, Nizam, Maratha against each other and ~~was~~ maintaining maintaining buffers like Arcof, Hyderabad, Oudh. (subsidary alliance)

iii) Policy of subordinate isolation (1813-1857)

The paramountcy of Hastings

tried to establish British supremacy over states.

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- The doctrine of lapse of Dalhousie tried to expand British area.
- British gained at expense of princes during annexation of Punjab, Sind, Satara, Santalpur, Burma, Pegu.

iv) Policy of subordinate union (1857-1935)

- British tried to protect princes as they were "breakers to stormwater".
- The Chamber of Princes 1921 tried to create a voice of princes to hedge against nationalist voices.

v) Policy of equal federation (1935-)

- British tried to create a federal India via ^{the} Government of India act 1935.
- They tried to use princes against the rising autonomy of Governor's provinces.

Freedom movement impacted princely

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- i) The ideas of civil liberty, freedom of press and speech reached the people of princely states.
- ii) The praja mandal movement and state people's conference after civil disobedience movement increased awareness and demand of states.
- iii) Congress supported demand of states for democracy, freedom and civil liberties in 1920 Nagpur session.
- iv) The All India State people's conference (AISPC) 1927 created by Balwant Rai Mehta, CV Mavalankar was inspired from INM.
- v) Congress in Kolapur session and Tripuri accepted the praja swaraj of states into its agenda. This fired the imagination of people and they organized non-violent protests across princely states.
- vi) During Quit India movement, people of princely states considered themselves as part of India and fought for Indian independence.

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 हशिफ में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Simla agreement 1972 was pact between India and Pakistan after the Bangladesh liberation war.

Circumstances:

- i) The huge number of prisoners of war (POW) ~~of~~ Pakistani ^{soldiers} ~~soldiers~~ in the hands of India ~~forces~~ forced Pakistan to do agreement.
- ii) India has captured territories in east and west Pakistan.
- iii) The liberation of Bangladesh was ^{need to be} formalized.
- iv) Basically it was an after war treaty between India and Pakistan.

Important provisions:

- i) ~~It was~~ Pakistan recognized Bangladesh as sovereign ~~and~~ independent country.

- ii) The Kashmir issue was declared as a bilateral issue and would be solved via negotiation.
- iii) The Line of Control (LOC) was demarcated and both sides agreed to cease fire across LOC.

Was it a lost opportunity?

Yes because:

- i) Final solution of Kashmir could have been done.
- ii) Pakistan could have been forced to recognize the LOC as international border.

~~iii) Further~~

But Indian government pressed the Pakistan to find a final solution of Kashmir and Pakistan didn't agree. Thus Simla agreement 1972 was a lost opportunity for India.

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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic survey estimated that India has very large number of internal migrants than the census predicted.

Pull factors:

- i) The economic opportunities available in urban areas and in more developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat.
- ii) the better standards of living.
- iii) the IT sector and job opportunities in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune.
- iv) The better infrastructure of cities and
- v) The better education and healthcare service available.

Push factors:

- i) Poverty (29-1. Ramkrishna) and lack of economic opportunities in rural area and distress in rural economy.

- ii) women after marriage shifts to in-law's house.
- iii) Farming sector distresses and unreliability of farming as remunerative source of living pushing many to take unskilled work and distress migration.
- iv) Job relocation by private service sector employees to urban cities.

impact on urban transition!

- i) Large scale internal migration putting pressure on urban infrastructure. It is leading to
 - poor housing condition in slums (17.1% urban population live in slums : CENSUS 2011), poor ~~the~~ health, sanitation, disease
 - numbers of people and vehicles increasing in urban area leading to traffic air pollution, congestion.

- urban cities largely failed to provide adequate basic services & facilities to people.

(water crisis in Chennai, high land prices)

- i) Rising cost of living in urban areas due to less supply and high demand.
- ii) Urban waste management, traffic management, disaster management ~~failed~~ failing with large people.
- iii) Urban sprawl is taking over rural, semi-urban areas that are nearby.

The above urban issues must be solved via increasing floor space index, Transit oriented development approach, public transport, housing for all via PMAY, AMRUT, SMART CITIES, HRIDAY etc.

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 in India has not achieved the desired goals of National population policy 2000, and the total fertility rate is still above 2.2.

Factors of poor performances :

- i) States like Bihar, UP, MP, Rajasthan failed to control population ~~explos~~ growth.
- ii) The lack of awareness among people on population control.
- iii) Widescale poverty makes people think to have more children as an insurance for future (Malthusian theory of linkage of poverty and population)
- iv) Failure of male sterilization programmes. NHM : 95% Sterilization ~~are~~ Tubectomy and 5% only are Vasectomy

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- v) Lack of women empowerment and no voices to women in family planning.
- vi) The cultural bias towards having a son leading to unique fertility stopping rules of "until having a son". (Economic survey)

However family planning and ~~stop~~ ^{control} ~~growth~~ of population strategies have been successful in southern states and NE India and other parts. In some states like Kerala TFR has fallen to 1.6. Also for the first time the population of 0-6 years in India is lower than that of the youth population which shows success of planning.

Family planning strategies can be adopted are :

- i) targetting the non-performing states in North India.
- ii) creating mass awareness campaign.
- iii) Increasing adoption of male sterilization process.
- iv) Making family planning tools cheaper, available and accessible.
- v) Using the ANMs, Anganwadi didis, Ashas to educate ~~over~~ population.
- vi) Advertisement on television
- vii) Making incentives like Green card for couple having two-children.

Family planning is essential for India and we must excel to improve reproductive health outcomes.

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

World Bank report recently concluded that on individual level women suffer more from poverty than men in same family.

Socio-economic factors of feminization of poverty

- i) The patriarchal society with patriarchal mindset gives less decision making power to women.
- ii) A girl child → suffers from access to education, access to resources than the male counterpart.
 - the health of girl child is neglected.
 - The female foeticide is rampant in states like Punjab, Haryana.
- iii) During adolescent →
 - excessive restriction of freedom of girls

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- safety of girls have become a concern in urban areas
- lack of education and awareness on reproductive health make them vulnerable.

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iv) During marriage and motherhood

- choice of women often neglected.
- they have no saying in family planning.
- poor health of mother leads to poor infant health $\Rightarrow$ perpetuates poverty and poor health.
- Major economic decisions are taken by male
- neglect of wants and needs of mothers.

v) Elderly women

- often neglected by family
- had little savings and no social security assistance
- health of women neglected.
- lead destitute life in old age homes
- ~~they~~ they have less skills, less education and ~~less~~ poor health

to be financially active.

Solutions :

- i) Multipronged approach with life cycle approach must be adopted to reduce feminization of poverty.
- ii) Resources should be made available to them.
- iii) empowerment pathway :
 - more SHGs
 - providing land resources to female agricultural labourers.
 - women empowerment with economic and employment opportunities.
- iv) Social security need to be strengthened. The National old age pension should be increased.
- v) Health and education should be emphasized via Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, National health Mission, Ayushman Bharat.
- vi) Better decision making powers, & increasing awareness and are way forward.

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)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regional disparities exists in India because

- i) The British policy of industrialization urbanization limited to certain parts like presidency towns and major cities. Tribal areas were cut off from mainstream via inner line permits. Thus they remained underdeveloped.
- ii) Some hilly areas (Himalayan states, North East) can't compete with advanced states like Maharashtra on equal terms.
- iii) The poor and backward regions (KBK district Odisha, Bundelkhand, Vidarbha) are poor in socio-economic indicators.
- iv) Lack of uniform industrialization and development across region.
- v) The tribal areas, 5th schedule, 6th schedule areas remained backward due to poor human development.

- vi) Modern industries like IT, ITES, BPO ~~and~~ and other service sectors prevalent in modern urban areas and already developed areas.
- vii) Lack of political opportunities to backward areas like Hyderabad-Karnataka region, Kutch, Saurashtra despite article-371.
- viii) Hinterland areas like Northeast suffer from lack of industries.
- ix) Internal security issues in LWE affected Chattisgarh, North east, Kashmir hinder development.

Strategies to address :

- i) Greater ~~consist~~ implementation of constitutional protections in letter and spirit
(371 for Uttarakhand, Kutch, Saurashtra; 5th, 6th schedule)
- ii) Emphasizing human development

on education, health, sanitation, water supply thus providing better equality of opportunity.

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- iii) Tribal development using PESA, FRA
- iv) Backward region grant fund and other assistance to regions like KBK. (aspirational districts is a good step).
- v) incentives to industrialists for setting up industries in backward areas.
- vi) Special incentive for hilly region, region with less economic viability. PSUs must invest in these areas.
- vii) competitive and collaborative federalism like Advantage Assam, SATH programme,
- viii) Greater political expression to these areas.
- ix) solving security issues and accelerating development.

All these are essential for inclusive development of India.

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)

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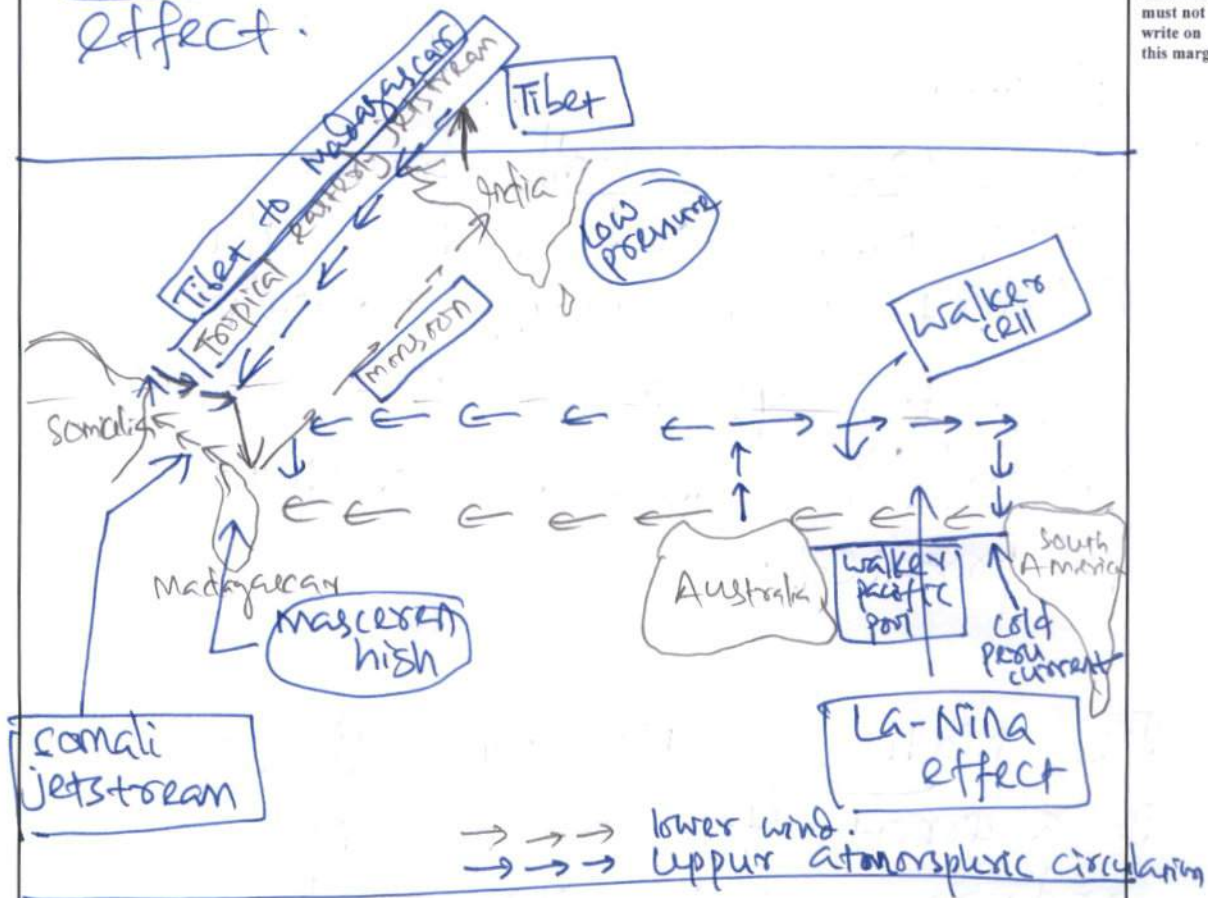
Indian monsoon is the periodic reversal of wind direction in the Indian Peninsula.

Factors of Indian Monsoon:

- i) In summer, Inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) shifts poleward and come to Indian subcontinent. This brings trade winds and South West monsoon. In winter ITCZ shifts to southern Indian ocean and northerly waves of India gets deflects and become North East monsoon.
- ii) ITCZ over Tibet and heating of Tibet creates low pressure and attracts monsoon in summer.
- iii) The westerly sub tropical jet stream branch ~~if~~ weakens monsoon.
- iv) Tropical Easterly jet stream,

Somali jet stream, ~~El-Nino~~
La-Nina increase the monsoon
 effect.

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- v) The ENSO (El-Nino southern oscillation), El-Nino-modoki reduce effectiveness of monsoon.

Why difficult?

- i) The uncertainties of El-Nino, La-Nina, ENSO.
- ii) The climate change and its impact still unknown.

iii) The differential heating of land and ocean is difficult to predict.

iv) The local rainfall depends upon many local factors like (onset of monsoon, geographic effect, appearance of monsoon trough) which are difficult to predict.

The National Monsoon Mission is a great step forward in reducing uncertainties and predicting monsoon.

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

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Difference between tropical and extra-tropical cyclones are-

Tropical	Extra-tropical
- originate in 5-30° N/S latitude	- originate in 30-50° N/S latitude
- move <u>westward</u> on influence of <u>trade wind</u>	- move eastward on influence of <u>westerlies</u> .
- originate due to <u>heating to ocean surface</u> , <u>ITCZ</u> over ocean, presence of warm oceanic current	- originate due to converging of contrasting air masses (cold polar easterlies and hot, humid westerlies)
- Circular in pattern	- wavy and sectoral in pattern.
- originates on ocean surface	- can originate both on ocean and land.

Tropical	Sub-Tropical
- affects east coast of continents	- affect west coasts.
- more to shorter horizontal distance	- more longer horizontal distance
- Frontogenesis and Frontolysis not present	- Frontogenesis incl Frontolysis occur.
- Mature stage has Eye, tropical cyclone walls	- mature stage has warm sector, warm front, cold sector, cold front.
- ^{occurs} due to absolute instability	- occur due to conditional instability
- rain of	
- convectional rainfall	- frontal rainfall
- decays because lack of moisture in land areas, friction, reduced convection and rise of hot air	- decays because of frontal temperature inversion.

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