



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. : 072314

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANIKUR KUMAR JAIN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-08-2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - RAJINDER NAGAR

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>

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)					



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans:-

Various Indian philosophers and mathematicians in Ancient India wrote treatises on mathematics and astronomy, which exemplifies intellectual revolution of ancient India.

Major contributions

Scholar	Book	Contribution
Aryabhatta	Aryabhatyam	Geometry, eclipse, value of π , concept of zero
Badhayan	Sulva Sutra	area, pythagoras theorem.
Bhaskar I	Laghubhaskara	Astronomy, planet any motion
Varahmihir	Brihatsamihita Panchsiddhantika	Helio centricism, Algebra, Geometry

Brahmgupta

Brahmsputa
Siddhantika

use of zero as
a number, positive
and negative
numbers

Mahavi
Acharya

Ganit san Sangraha

selection of linear
~~diff~~ equation
Algebra

Bhaskar II

Lilavati

Algebra, Numerical
Analysis

Madhavan Charya

value of π , Infinite
series

Ancient Indian mathematician
left a rich legacy of scientific develop-
ment which inspired further research
in various field of mathematics and
astronomy throughout the world.

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नहीं लिखना
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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)

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नहीं लिखना
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Ans-

French and English trading companies fought intensely to establish their supremacy and expand their influence in Indian subcontinent. In this struggle, English East India company emerged victorious.

Factors

(1) Naval supremacy :- French naval power was no match for British navy having large ship fleet.

(2) competent officials :- While English EIC has visionary Robert Clive, incompetency of Duplex hurt prospects of French.

(3) War in Europe:- British victory in Europe war (7 yr war) over french forced french troops to surrender in India.

(4) Domestic politics:- Britain was a democracy after glorious revolution while France had feudal monarchy facing internal challenges.

(4) Ownership of EIC:- while British EIC was privately owned, french EIC was owned by govt thus prone to political interference.

Due to these reasons, as well as British victory over Bengal in Battle of Plassey (1757), British EIC was able to defeat French EIC.

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)

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Ans.

Early nationalist leaders focused their energy towards politicization and political education of masses to generate feeling of nationalism among them. In this, one of the main objective was internalization and indigenization of political democracy.

Democratic practice adopted by organisation

(1) Indian Association of Calcutta (Suren-
dranath Banerjee)

- Mobilisation of masses
- Organisation of debate and discussion on important national issue

(2) Indian National Congress

- Participation of leaders from all parts of country
- ~~Participation~~ Election of chairman

- Resolution to not take up issue not accepted by any particular section (1887)

- Participation of women (Kadambari Ganguly)

Democratic practices adopted by leaders

(1) Dadabhai Naorji:-

1.1 Formation of East India Association

1.2 Participation in election to tell British people about Indian plight

(2) Lokmanya Tilak

2.1 Use of Newspapers like Kesari, Maratha

2.2 Popular festivals like Shriyaji Mahotsav for mass mobilization

Thus early nationalists adopted democratic practices like participation in political process, demand for democratic reforms and formation of democratic public opinion which built a strong foundation for mass based movement for later struggle.

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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Ans.

Iranian revolution took place in 1979 which led to overthrow of monarchy and establishment of Islamic republic.

Causes

(1) Economic causes

- 1.1 Economic hardships
- 1.2 Rising inflation and unemployment
- 1.3 Reduced oil export

(2) Social causes

- 1.1 Rising social stress on sectarian lines
- 1.2 Shia-Sunni conflict

(3) External events

- 1.1 Iran-Iraq war
- 1.2 Wahabism of Saudi Arabia

consequences for present

(1) western Asia Geopolitics

- 1.1 unrest due to sectarian divide
- 1.2 continuation of conflict between saudi - arabia and Iran

(2) Fuelling revolutionary movements

- 2.1 Iraq conflict, syria, yaman crisis

(3) Terrorism

- 3.1 used as proxy in ideological warfare

Thus Iranian revolution, 1979 had setup a platform for long term conflict and unrest in west Asia.

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)

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उम्मीदवारों को
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Ans

Globalization, marked by increased interconnection and interaction between socio-economic and political sphere of nations, have impacted indigenous craft and literary traditions in many ways.

Area

Impact

① Indigenous craft

Positive :- ① Increased outreach to global market
eg Madhubani paintings

② Formalization as an economic activity

Negative :- ① Reduced interest of local population

② Incorporation of western ideas (cultural pollution)

② Literary traditions

Positive :- ① Increased western interest
eg research in Sanskrit

② Platform for popularization

- Negative - ① Onslaught of English
 ② Apathy of young generation towards traditional languages
 ③ Employability

- ⑤ Traditional knowledge
- Positive - ① wider sharing leading to further research
 ② Efforts to preservation
 eg CSIR - TRDL

- Negative - ① Use of IPR by western institutions
 ② No benefit sharing with locals

Thus, there is a urgent need for policy intervention to preserve, protect and sustain traditional knowledge systems, literature and craft.

way forward

- ① Programme for indigenous research
 ② use of technology eg- e-commerce in vindhaya herbs

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 वॉशिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans Juvenile delinquency i.e. children in conflict with law has increased in recent years.

Factors

① Economic factors

- 1.1 Poverty
- 1.2 low standard of living
- 1.3 lack of basic amenities

② Social factors

- 1.1 Inadequate attention by parents
- 1.2 low education (out of school children)
- 1.3 Impact of surroundings (influence of ante social elements)

③ Individual factors

- 1.1 Mental health:- depression
- 1.2 feeling of isolation

④ Technological factors

- 1.1 overuse of internet
- 1.2 availability of pornography

Significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures

(1) Reformative measures like correction homes reduces feeling of isolation, provide counselling and develop understanding about importance of adherence to law.

- (2) Rehabilitative measures
- Provide better education and health
 - Enabling environment to develop capacity to lead dignified life
 - skills to earn livelihood in respected manner
 - develop self-belief and self confidence

Therefore, rehabilitation and reformation must form the core of strategy to tackle challenge of delinquency so that we don't lose a potential asset for nation due to failure of society.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.

Tribal health is facing many challenges like:-

① High IMR and MMR

② Triple burden of disease

Non communicable
eg. obesity, drugs

communicable
eg. malaria

Genetic
eg. Sickle cell anemia

③ low awareness

④ weak health infrastructure

Roadmap

① Health infra

② Human resource

③

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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)

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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)

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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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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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Ans According to People's linguistic survey of India, more than 400 languages are facing a threat of extinction in next 25 years. It will be a huge loss to linguistic diversity of India.

Reasons

(1) Social reasons

- 1.1 Increased migration has reduced number of indigenous people in community
- 1.2 Urbanisation has led to loss of regional identity and emergence of new cosmopolitan identity
- 1.3 Apathy of new generation towards local language
- 1.4 Globalization of English

(2) Economic reasons

- 2.1 Modern employment opportunities demand proficiency in English
- 2.2 Reduced literary interest in vernacular languages

(3) Political reasons

- 3.1 Non implementation of A350-A to provide instructions in mother tongue
- 3.2 Lack of incentives to scholars for research in traditional languages

Implications

- ① Loss of rich cultural heritage
eg- we lost 250 languages in last 50 yrs
- ② Reduced diversity and increased homogenisation
- ③ Loss of scientific temper as diversity in linguistic skills boost ~~and~~ cognitive development
- ④ Linguistic colonialization by English language

- ⑤ Identity crisis for tribal community
- ⑥ loss of traditional knowledge developed / acquired through centuries

उम्मीदवारों को इस इशारे में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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measures

- ① Policy measures
 - Promote research
 - Intensify efforts to conserve
 - organise seminars, festivals like Adirasi literature festival
- ② Institutional measures
 - introduce courses in traditional languages
 - separate commission for development of indigenous language
- ③ Technology
 - digitization and dissemination of literature e.g. Bharatvani project
 - use of AI, Big data

To promote interest of young generation
effective implementation of Article 350-A,
3 language formula and Ek Bharat shreshtha
Bharat holds the key.

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

Ans

British replaced the judicial system, based on personal laws of various communities, by establishing a codified legal framework administered by regular courts. Such judicial systems based on rule of law, had following features:-

- ① Codification of laws
- ② Replaced community courts and other informal justice delivery system by courts administered by qualified judges
- ③ Equality before law irrespective of caste, class, gender etc
- ④ British officials were also brought under their jurisdiction for their personal acts
- ⑤ Proportionality of punishment

But in practice, this system suffered from numerous drawbacks.

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- (1) Lack of understanding in European judges about local customs and traditions
- (2) Reliance on religious scholars like Qazis for interpretation of law
- (3) Multiplicity of legal framework as Persian law replaced by IPC, CrPC only after 1833
- (4) Corruption among officials led to denial of justice for poor and disadvantaged sections
- (5) Delayed and costly remedy
- (6) European subjects could not be tried by Indian judges

(7) Accessibility of legal system
eg circuit courts only in 4
cities

(8) overburdened district magistrate

(9) No separation of judiciary from
executive

Thus in practice, rule of law
was not completely followed but it was
definitely an advancement from earlier
system which was based on whims
and fancies of ruler.

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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Ans British policy evolved through various phases towards princely states-

① struggle for equality from position of subordination (1750-1765)

- Tried to secure concessions
- After Battle of Buxar (1764) got diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- Emerged as major political power

② Policy of ring fencing (1765-1813)

- used by Warren Hastings to secure possessions of British EIC
- Fought with Hyderabad and Mysore
- Wellesley's subsidiary alliance was extension of ring fencing where British took control over external affairs of princely state e.g. Anand, Hyderabad

③ Policy of subordinate isolation (1813-1857)

- Imperial desires to annex states
- increased interference in internal affairs
- "Paramountcy" theory began to evolve
- Doctrine of lapse used by Dalhousie for annexation of Thanse, Satara etc

④ Policy of subordinate union (1857-1935)

- Aftermath of 1857, annexation was abandoned
- New policy was to punish or depose
- Paramountcy - prince ruled their states not as matter of right but as representative of crown
- British regents turned from diplomats to executive
- Curzon's Policy of Patronage and intensive surveillance

⑤

Policy of equal federation (1935-1947)

- envisaged as equal partners in administration
- did not come into effect

Impact of freedom movement

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- (1) Initially did not affect much because:
 - 1.1 despotic nature of rulers
 - 1.2 large scale illiteracy and poverty
- (2) slowly political ideas spread in princely states through individual efforts
 - 1.1 led to demand of democratic reforms
 - 1.2 increased consciousness of british control over state policy
 - 1.3 Rise in feeling of nationalism
- (3) Movement like Prayamandal started in princely state but not achieved much success due to violent methods
- (4) After 1937, congress adopted resolution to support cause of people of princely states.
- (5) During Quit India movement, Alwar and Kashmir had civil rights movements

Thus nationalist movement led to political education of masses and made them demand political unification in independent nation of India.

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

Ans Simla agreement was signed in 1972 between Prime ministers of India and Pakistan to resolve conflict amicably.

Circumstances

- ① civil war in Eastern Pakistan and liberation movement of Bangladesh
- ② Indian support to cause of Bangladesh
- ③ Increased pressure from international community
- ④ USA supporting Pakistan and Russia supporting India
- ⑤ liberation of Bangladesh, ceasefire and surrender of Pakistani troops

Provisions

- ① Immediate ceasefire
- ② Resolution of bilateral issues like Border dispute in Kashmir without outside intervention

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Restoration of frontier to pre 1971 position

④ conversion of disputed border in Kashmir as line of control

lost opportunity

No

- ① Reduction in conflict along border
- ② Partially settled dispute by recognition of international border
- ③ Pakistan accepted that Kashmir is a bilateral issue
- ④ Reduced outside influence
- ⑤ Avoid being sucked into cold war

Yes

- ① Had better negotiating position
- ② Could have traded advances made on Punjab front against Pakistan occupied Kashmir
- ③ Lost an opportunity to settle dispute once and for all
- ④ Did not stop Pakistan fuelled insurgency

In Shimla agreement, India showed a benevolent attitude so that both nations can resolve dispute amicably and enjoy peace and development. But it was not reciprocated by Pakistan which started using terrorism as state policy to fuel unrest in Kashmir.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्फ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans According to Economic Survey 2017-18, India has 139 mn migrant population and every year 9 mn people migrate internally.

Push factors

① Economic factors

- 1.1 Poverty and unemployment
- 1.2 Agrarian distress

② Social factor

- 1.1 Hierarchical society leading to exploitation of certain sections
- 1.2 social boycott, untouchability

③ Civil amenities

- 1.1 lack of education and health facilities
- 1.2 weak infrastructure - water, housing, sanitation

④ Other factors

4.1 Natural disasters like flood, draught, landslide

4.2 Administrative policies like Big projects, dam construction

Pull factors

① Economic factors

1.1 Better employment opportunities

② Civic amenities

1.1 Avenue for education, health

1.2 Housing, transportation

③ Social factors

1.1 Prospects of upward social mobility

1.2 secular and liberal outlook

④ Better governance

Impact on urban transition

(1) Rising number of towns :-

As per census 2011 :- 4041 towns

urban population :- 31.75% to become 40% by 2030

- (2) Economy:- Availability of cheap labour
fueling economic growth
- (3) slum proliferation - 17% urban
population living in slums
- (4) Infrastructural stress - limited
capacity to provide for rising demand
of housing etc
- (5) skewed nature of urbanisation:- concentr
ation in few million plus cities like
Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta
- (6) other effects:- deteriorating environ-
ment, rising crimes

This phenomenon has been called
as hidden and messy urbanisation which
has created long term issue for urban
areas. There is an urgent need for
policy and programs like smart city,
AMRUT etc to facilitate planned and
regulated urbanisation

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

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Ans

Family planning programmes were started to control rising population which created serious pressure on limited state resources. But as per UN report, India will become most populous country by 2027 sharing that family planning programs have not achieved desired success.

Factors responsible

① Economic factors

- 1.1 Poverty :- incentive increase size of labour in household
- 1.2 ~~lack~~ lack of access to resources and facilities (health)

② Social factors

- 2.1 customs and traditions :- son preference

2.2 Early marriage :- frequent and longer duration of pregnancy

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③ Administrative factors

- 3.1 lack of awareness about programmes and policies
- 3.2 Ineffective implementation of laws and policies like Bigamy, PCPNDT

④ Health and education

- 4.1 Illiteracy and lack of agency to women
- 4.2 Poor reproductive health infra
- 4.3 low level of vasectomy

Family planning strategies

① community level intervention

using ASHA, ANM to

- generate awareness about benefits of small family sizes
- distribution of family planning kit
- Better maternal and child health care

② Increase choice of contraceptives
both injectable and oral e.g.
Chhaya, Santoral

③ disincentivise large family size
e.g. Restriction on number of children
for public employment

④ under Awareness about family
planning through campaigns
e.g. Hum do Humare do, To care
Apne bachhe se pyar wo care
theen sad intzar

⑤ women empowerment through
education, employment will increase
their agency and voice about
reproductive decisions.

Effective implementation of
laws and policies holds the key
for family control.

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)

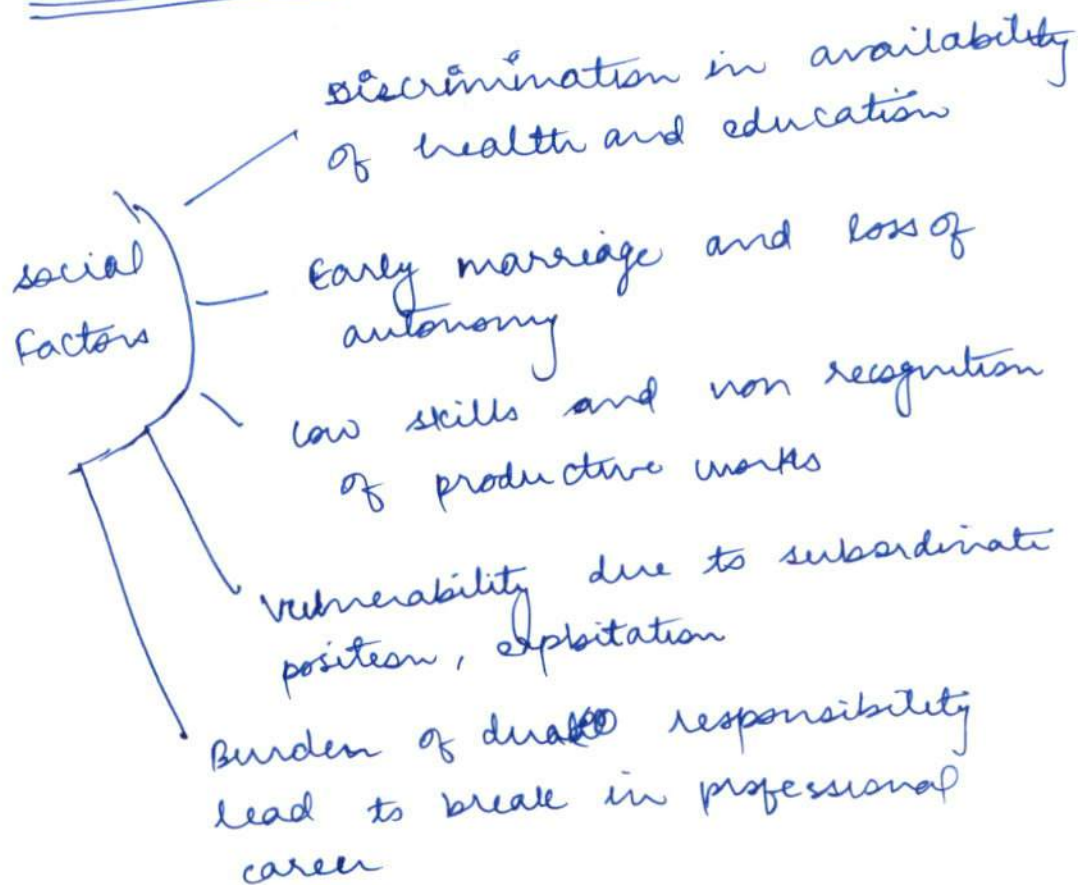
Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words)

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Ans Impact of poverty on women varies from men as generally they have less voice and control over resources and have large responsibility over household management.

Feminization of poverty





Suggestion

① Capacity building

- (1) Education and vocational training
- (2) Better health facilities

② Economic participation

- (1) Promotion of entrepreneurship
eg. MUDRA stand up India
- (2) Increase safety system
eg. Maternity Benefit Act, Prohibition of sexual harassment at work place act

③ Reduce discrimination

- (1) Control child marriage
- (2) Incentivise diversity at workplace to eliminate glass ceiling
- (3) Agriculture reforms

There is a need for holistic approach consisting of multi sectoral intervention and convergence of efforts to reduce poverty among women.

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

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Ans

Regional disparity implies inequality among various regions in socio-economic indicators.

Reasons

- ① Demographic reason :- mostly backward regions have high population. Ex Bihar, UP
- ② Social factors :- diverse society, stress among communities
eg. North east region has multi ethnic society
- ③ Geographical factors :- lack of resources, poor connectivity, difficult terrain
eg Himalayan states
- ④ Administrative policies :- unequal distribution of resources, discriminatory policies
eg Barging, Vidarbha etc

strategies

- (1) Creation of separate states
If it leads to development
to particular region and
administratively viable
eg. Telangana etc
- (2) Tax incentivization to promote
investment
- (3) Handholding in terms of
special package, directed schemes
- (4) Effective implementation of
73rd/74th constitutional amendments
to decentralize development
- (5) Invest in social capital and
strengthen law and order
- (6) convergence and cooperation
eg. Aspirational districts

It is necessary to reduce regional disparity so that sustainable and inclusive development can be achieved.

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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उम्मीदवारों को इस लक्ष्य में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans

Monsoon is seasonal reversal of winds which has large impact on local climate

Factors affecting Indian monsoon

- ① Position of ITCZ
- ② Position of 2nd equatorial trough
- ③ South branch of sub tropical Jet stream
- ④ Easterly Jet stream
- ⑤ El-Nino / La-Nina
- ⑥ Indian ocean dipole
- ⑦ Medan-Julian oscillation

Difficulty in prediction

- ① Multiplicity of factors affecting monsoon

- ② Impact of local, regional and global events
- ③ High variability in time and spatial distribution
- ④ complex nature of phenomenon like El-Nino
- ⑤ lack of effective technology in terms of prediction model

In recent years, IMD has switched to dynamic model of prediction which is more accurate-

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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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Answer

Differences between tropical and extra-tropical cyclone

<u>conditions</u>	<u>tropical</u>	<u>extra-tropical</u>
① location	b/w 10° - 15° N and 10° - 15° S	b/w 30° - 60° N
② originate	over ocean	can be land or ocean
③ move	east to west	west to east
④ condition	convictional	frontal
⑤ mature	due to addition of vapour	due to movement of front
⑥ Rain	torrential rain in short span	long time rainfall
⑦ Decay	after landfall	after frontolysis

⑧ Predictability

difficult

easy

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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