



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. : 377569

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Chandrajyoti Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24 August 2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Amu

महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश 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।	Important Instructions 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.

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

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

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



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

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

Ancient India has contributed greatly to the field of science especially mathematics and astronomy. Following are some of the major contributions:—

(1) Aryabhatta - wrote the work 'Aryabhatiya'. He discovered zero as well as the value of 'pi' to several digits.

In the field of astronomy, he postulated that the world was heliocentric, much before the western scholars.

(2) Bhaskaracharya wrote Lilavati wherein he discussed geometry and trigonometry.

(3) Varahamihira wrote Brihatsamhita and discussed the impact of heavenly bodies on the climate of earth. He also discussed the metreology of the subcontinent.

(4) Romaka Siddhanta - Indians maintained contact with the Roman world and translated their scientific teachings into Sanskrit ~~into~~ text.

Thus, India in the ancient period was quite progressed in terms of science.

2.

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

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

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

10

The English & French trading companies had a close competition for securing control of the subcontinent. Eventually, the English won because of the following reasons :-

(1) State Control - The English EIC had a great degree of independence in its day to day financial matters while the French EIC was dependent on the French monarchy, which was decaying & decadent during this period.

(2) Mercantilism and capitalism - The ideas of mercantilism & free trade had spread in England.

allowing the British to make more economically sound decisions

(3) Conquest of Bengal - Bengal was conquered in 1757 and its resources were used in the Anglo French Wars.

(4) Leadership - Robert Clive was a prudent leader & his leadership was accepted while Dupleix & Lally fought amongst themselves & were arrogant.

Thus, as a result of these factors, the British were able to secure their victory over the French

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

The freedom struggle witnessed a transition towards democratic practices in order to make India ready for self rule.

Following are some of these practices :-

1) Human Rights

- Ban on Sati due to Raja Ram Mohan Roy's advocacy
- Widow remarriage due to Vidyasagar's efforts

2) Economic democracy

- Dadabhai Naoroji revealed the exploitative aspects of British economic dominance in India

3) Moderate leaders of Congress focussed on educating the people through press. Newspapers such as Amrit Baazaar Patrika, Hindu became popular.

4) Policy of petitions and press conferences as opposed to violence.

5) Gandhiji's methods

- Focusing on upliftment of Harijans
- Constitutional agitation.
- Recognising the exploitative relationship of landlord & tenant; capitalist & worker. He, thus, gave the trusteeship model.

6) The Karachi resolution of 1930 defined Swaraj in terms of universal adult franchise, access to fundamental rights, education, fair rents etc.

Thus, Indian leaders and organisations tried to prepare the population for self rule in the these ways.

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

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 led to the overthrow of the Pahlavi rulers and establishment of a theocratic state under Ayatollah Khomeini.

Reasons behind the revolution

→ External factors - US was interfering in Iranian politics and the monarch Reza Pahlavi was seen as his stooge.

They had earlier also overthrown the democratically elected leader Mohd. Mossadeq in 1960.

→ The Shah's policies - The Shah was undertaking policies of giving control of oil to big business, which angered the citizens. Similarly he was embarking on a path of westernisation.

→ Leftist ideas - The capitalist policies of the Shah led to

uprising of left ideas of socialism
which united the people to
change the socio-economic order

→ Religious revivalism - There was
rise of a revivalist trend in
Shiism due to growing westernisation.

Importance of its consequences.

→ It led to the establishment of a Shia
State which has led to sectarian
conflict with Saudi Arabia.

→ Anti-American nature of the
revolution has led to long term
conflict with USA which can
be seen in US withdrawal from
JCPOA and Iranian attacks on
oil tankers

Thus, Iranian revolution
was a watershed event in
West Asian history, having
long ranging consequences.

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
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Globalisation refers to growing interconnectedness of the world in terms of free movement of goods, services, capital & people across nations.

Impact of globalisation on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems:-

Positives

- Popularity of Yoga across the globe and celebration of June 21 as Yoga day
- Popularity of homeopathic medication to reduce the side effects of allopathy
- Demand amongst tourists of Madhubani, Warli art. due to its uniqueness.

↳ Indian jewellery such as the nose pin, hair pin and even "bindi" are becoming popular amongst foreign celebrities.

↳ Growth of India's soft power.

Negative impact

→ Indians are preferring to buy foreign goods due to spread of Westernisation

→ Remuneration of artisans is not enough leading them to abandon their traditional practices.

→ ~~Due~~ Due to prevalence & popularity of Western literature, Indian folk traditions such as Jatakas, Ramayana, Mahabharata are lost.

Thus, globalisation ^{has} provided both opportunities as well as challenges to our traditions. The opportunities must be carefully harnessed to overcome the challenges.

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

10

Juvenile delinquency refers to children in conflict with the law as they have committed certain crimes.

Factors driving juveniles to crimes :—

- 1) Economic factors - Due to poverty and resulting inequality, juveniles are driven to steal to fulfil basic necessities.
- 2) Social factors - Due to dysfunctional family structure, adolescents tend to lash out to attract parental attention.
- 3) Psychological factors - Adolescents tend to face peer pressure & alienation leading to mental health problem. some turn to

drugs , leading to delinquency.

Significance of Rehabilitative & reformative measures :-

- Children are the future of the nation , therefore, rectifying their behaviour is important for the growth of a nation.
- The Juvenile Justice Act provides institutional & non institutional mechanisms to deal with delinquents . These include, education , skilling , recreation , foster care etc .
- With proper education and skilling, we can turn them into resources for our nation

7.

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

Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The tribal population in India is extremely marginalised and this can be seen through various health indicators - such as lower life expectancy (63 to 68 years as national average), greater disease burden and maternal & infant mortality

Health challenges faced by tribals -

- lower immunity - Tribals have lower immunity as they have not been vaccinated and not been in contact with many diseases. Eg - Tribal population in Andamans ~~was lost~~ is declining because of this reason.
- Greater burden of diseases such as Tuberculosis, malaria as compared to general population.
- Epistemological factors due to

transition in life style • Consumption of tobacco is much higher in tribal men causing non communicable diseases.

Roadmap to improve health indicators

- Coherent policy framework focussing on tribal health
- Setting up of Health and wellness centres in tribal areas
- Creating a pool of healthcare professionals for their community itself.
- Increasing awareness regarding the disease burden
- Immunization drives in tribal areas.

Tribals are an important component of our nation. Thus, it is of utmost importance to resolve their health challenges.

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The location of agrobased industries is decided by the availability of raw material, closeness to the market, transportation, government policies, climate and availability of labour.

Following is an account of major agro based industries:—

1) Sugar

- Due to availability of raw material & its weight losing characteristic, mills are located in the producer states of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
- Favourable state government policies (State Advised Price) has led to its concentration in UP

2) Tea

- Climatic factors along with topography has led to its concentration in the hills of Assam & Darjeeling

→ There is availability of labour in these regions as well.

3) Cotton

- Due to humid climate and presence of black soil, this industry is concentrated in the Deccan region
- Due to port location of Mumbai for easy transportation & access to markets, this industry flourishes here.

4) Rubber, Coffee, Cashewnuts in South India

- Laterite soil is suitable for cashews
- Skilled labour for sap extraction is available in Kerala.
- Moderating influence of sea as well hilly topography suitable for coffee.

Thus, one sees India's agro industries are highly developed due to suitable factors available for their growth.

9.

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

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

10

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

Water bodies in urban areas are endangered due to a multiplicity of factors. These include:-

- (1) Nature of urbanization - Construction of houses often takes place without river zoning leading to occupation of its watershed & hindering its regeneration.
- (2) Industrialisation - Many factories dump their waste & effluents in water bodies without treating them.
- (3) Sewerage - Municipal solid waste is also dumped in lakes & rivers, leading to their disappearance.
- (4) Concretization ~~prevents~~ leads to runoff and does not allow water to recharge water bodies.

Implications

- Water scarcity - NITI Aayog states that by 2020, 600 million people ~~will~~ and 21 major cities will face water scarcity.
- Urban floods as watershed is occupied by houses.
- Eutrophication of water bodies due to effluents discharged into them.
- Steps ^{to be} taken in this regard —
 - zoning of water bodies so that they are not being encroached upon.
 - ~~Start~~ The Asita project on Yamuna aims to create a green belt around it to rejuvenate the entire ecosystem.
 - Rainwater harvesting must be popularised.
 - Compulsory treatment of industrial and municipal waste.
- To ensure continued growth of our nation, urban water bodies must be urgently rescued.

10.

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

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

10

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

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (a) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (b) आधुनिक शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (c) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (d) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (a) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (b) आधुनिक शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (c) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (d) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (a) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (b) आधुनिक शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (c) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (d) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (a) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (b) आधुनिक शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (c) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (d) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (a) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (b) आधुनिक शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (c) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास
 (d) शिक्षा का विकास और राष्ट्रीयता का विकास

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

15

India is a land where the language is said to change every few hundred kilometres. Yet, India is losing this diversity as languages are dying due to the following reasons:-

→ Lack of proper implementation of constitutional safeguard under Article 29 which allows ling minorities to preserve their language.

→ Education - In schools, the language of instruction is usually English or the dominant regional language such as Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi etc. As a result, local languages are lost.

→ Lack of utility - ~~It~~ Today in the job market, it is preferable to know English and maybe one Indian language. As a result, parents & children do not wish to invest in learning their mother tongue.

Implications

- Loss of diversity of India.
- Loss of cultural heritage of our nation as literature of that language will not be read.
- Dominance of few languages may lead to social and economic discontent.

Measures to preserve languages -

- Children must be given a choice to study their mother tongue in school.

→ Preservation of literature of endangered languages in National Archives.

→ Grants to Organisation that teach and preserve minority languages.

→ Availability of school course material in these languages as well as research work.

→ Focussing on translation of important works to these languages as done in National Translation Mission.

Thus, we must preserve the linguistic diversity of our nation so as to protect our heritage.

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

Lord Cornwallis was the first to recognize the need for rule of law in ^{the} nation.

Thus, a judicial system was established for the same.

Problems with the judicial system :-

- Did not properly understand the customs of India, even though pandits & ulemas had helped.
- Confusing for the subjects as they were used to caste panchayats or village panchayats.

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

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

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (क) शिक्षा का अधिकार
 (ख) स्वास्थ्य सेवा का अधिकार
 (ग) निवास का अधिकार
 (घ) धर्म की स्वतंत्रता
 (ङ) राष्ट्रीयता का अधिकार

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (क) समाजवाद का अर्थ
 (ख) समाजवाद का उद्देश्य
 (ग) समाजवाद का सिद्धांत
 (घ) समाजवाद का कार्यक्रम
 (ङ) समाजवाद का महत्व

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (क) लोकतंत्र का अर्थ
 (ख) लोकतंत्र का उद्देश्य
 (ग) लोकतंत्र का सिद्धांत
 (घ) लोकतंत्र का कार्यक्रम
 (ङ) लोकतंत्र का महत्व

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (क) राष्ट्रीयता का अर्थ
 (ख) राष्ट्रीयता का उद्देश्य
 (ग) राष्ट्रीयता का सिद्धांत
 (घ) राष्ट्रीयता का कार्यक्रम
 (ङ) राष्ट्रीयता का महत्व

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित में से एक विषय पर एक निबंध लिखिए।
 (क) समाजवाद का अर्थ
 (ख) समाजवाद का उद्देश्य
 (ग) समाजवाद का सिद्धांत
 (घ) समाजवाद का कार्यक्रम
 (ङ) समाजवाद का महत्व

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

The British policy towards the princely states went through multiple changes depending on the political and economic needs of the British empire.

Policy before 1857

→ At first, the British wished to control only the economic resources of princely states. Upon realisation, after the Battle of Buxar that this was not possible, they set out to conquer states.

→ Wars - Many princely states such as Marathas, Mysore, Sikhs were conquered by means of force. for their economic resources - black soil for cotton (in Marathas), ports (Mysore) & political reasons (in Sikhs).

↳ Subsidiary Alliance - was a policy introduced by Lord Wellesley to charge the Indian ruler for providing him with military aid & keeping a check on his foreign policy. It was done in case of Hyderabad & Awadh.

↳ Doctrine of Lapse - introduced by Lord Dalhousie. Any Indian ruler who did not have a natural heir would lose his territory after his death. It was done in Satara, Thane, Sambalpur.

After 1857

↳ ^{Lord} Canning realized the importance of princely states as they acted like "breakwaters in the storm" of 1857.

↳ Therefore, they were left to govern their territories as long as they accepted British supremacy.

↳ During the struggle for independence, they became the allies of British in controlling people's uprising in their states.

Freedom movement in princely states —

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

- The Congress organised Peaja Mandate in princely state.
- Usually, the rulers would suppress people's movements.
- Gandhiji gave a call to the people of princely states to join the movement during the Quit India movement.

Thus, princely states too witnessed uprisings of people.

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)

The Simla Agreement was signed in 1972 in the aftermath of the Indo-Pak War or the Bangladesh Liberation War.

In the war, India had successfully defended itself and even captured 90,000 Pakistani soldiers in Shaka as Prisoners of War. As a result, Pakistan accepted defeat & Bangladesh was recognized as a free nation.

Under the Simla Agreement of 1972, the following provisions were listed:-

→ Recognition of Bangladesh's independent status.

→ Return of the Prisoners of War

→ The Kashmir issue was tackled and it was stated that it was a bilateral matter between the two nations. As a result, no interference of a third party (UN or a country) would be accepted.

Similar Agreement can be considered a lost opportunity.

as we had the upper hand.

Therefore, India could have unilaterally resolved the matter of Kashmir. Turning it into a bilateral issue meant taking into account Pakistan's views.

However, it was in line with
our country's ideals of not using
violence and involving all stakeholders
-dees.

Thus, it cannot be considered
a lost opportunity as it was a
moral victory for India.

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

Internal migration refers to the movement of individuals from one region to another, usually rural to urban areas, within the nation.

Push factors

- Lack of employment - Rural areas are still dependent on agriculture, which is not as remunerative as other sectors of the economy.
- Lack of education opportunities - Individuals often move to bigger cities such as Delhi, Mumbai to pursue higher education.
- Health - Better amenities for health are available in cities.

Pull factors

- Structural transformation of the economy has made manufacturing & service sector more lucrative for jobs.
- Better standard of living in cities such as access to clean drinking water, better infrastructure, avenues for entertainment.

Impact on urban transition

- Increased pace of urbanisation as migration from rural to urban areas has ~~placed~~ ^{raised} the need for housing facilities.
- Urban sprawl - often migrants stay in illegal slums on the outskirts of cities, creating unplanned urban sprawl.

→ Sanitation - Unplanned urbanisation has led to poor sanitation facilities, toilets are not available and disposal of waste does not take place properly.

→ Diseases - Slum areas, due to poor hygiene, are carriers of diseases such as malaria, TB, affecting our workforce & slowing growth.

Therefore, careful & planned urbanisation, taking into account the inflow of migrants is required.

16.

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

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

15

Family planning refers to spreading awareness regarding safe sexual practices, planning regarding the number of children and overall population policy.

Following are the reasons for poor performance of family planning:-

- 1) Historical reasons - It reminds people of the forced sterilizations that took place during the emergency.
- 2) Economic reasons - Children, especially in poor households are seen as an economic resource. Therefore, parents are all the more willing to produce more children.
- 3) Social factors - Sex education in

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

our nation is a taboo topic.
Therefore, people refrain from discussing it.

- 4) Political factors - Political leaders are often seen making irresponsible statements asking women to produce more and more children. This dilutes the work of family planning agencies.

Strategies for family planning

- Education - Family planning education must begin at school level itself so that individuals are aware of safe practices.
- Provision of free contraceptives such as Antara to men & women.
- Any family planning strategy must not coerce men or

women to undergo intensive surgeries such as hysterectomies or vasectomies.

→ Destigmatization through awareness generation programmes especially in rural areas.

Thus, family planning is extremely important for not only the health of the child & mother but also for the future of the nation.

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

15

Women, as a marginalised section, have the worst experiences in every social strata. Similarly, in case of lower socio-economic strata, they experience poverty in a more severe manner.

Following are the reasons for the same:—

1) Social factors— Women are expected to be more sacrificing than men. As a result, they give up food for males in case of shortage.

As a result, today, 38.4% women (NFHS-4 data) are anaemic. Their health is also of secondary concern as they are not breadwinners.

2) Economic factors - Women often do not hold employment.

As a result, they have lesser say over the use of economic resources in a family.

- 3) Vulnerability - Women are more vulnerable to exploitation, especially if they belong to poor families. They can be trafficked easily.

This problem can be tackled by the following measures:-

- (1) Health - Women must be provided access to good health facilities as is being done through POSHAN Abhiyaan. Supplements of folic acid & other nutrients must be provided.
- (2) Skilling so that they can take up employment & have greater socio-economic freedom.
- (3) Employment schemes must focus on providing a fixed quota to women such as 33% in MGNREGA

(4) Education - must be ensured and enrolment ratio should be improved by providing them with basic amenities on premises - food, sanitary napkins, toilets etc.

Thus, women's upliftment from poverty can have a positive impact on our society & economy and we must strive for it.

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

Regional disparities refer to the presence of inequalities between regions. It is a result of the following factors :-

(1) Historical factors - Some regions such as Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai witnessed growth due to British settlements. As a result, these regions & states (Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal) benefitted from the education and economic opportunities of the British.

(2) Economic factors - Regions such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh benefitted due to the Green Revolution and farmers here continue to be more prosperous than their other counterparts.

(3) Geographical factors - Regions such as the North East are cut off from the mainland of India due to a narrow Chicken's neck. As a

result, connectivity becomes a problem leading to low growth.

(4) Government policies - The government policy to set up iron and steel plants in regions of Odisha, Chattisgarh and erstwhile Bihar led to employment but also exploitation without any commensurate returns to the people of the region.

(5) Social factors - Certain states lag behind due to prevalence of backward social practices such as casteism in Bihar, child marriage in Rajasthan etc.

Strategies to address them.

- Building infrastructure such as roads, railways & aeroplane services to secure connectivity.
- Creating more opportunities for employment especially in regions of natural resources.
- Focussing on removal of backward social practices.
- Education must be made a priority.
- Differences between states must be recognized and each state's economic strength must be harnessed.

Addressing regional disparities is extremely important to ensure equitable growth for the entire nation.

19.

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

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

15

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

India experiences a burst of monsoon in early June and usually retreats by September. Indian economy is highly dependent on Monsoon.

Following are the factors affecting Indian monsoon:-

(1) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) refers to region where sun shines the brightest. It moves with the apparent movement of the sun & gives rise to low pressure. As a result, winds from the southern hemisphere move to fill in the low pressure, bringing with it moisture causing rainfall.

(2) Tropical depressions - refers to presence of high pressure in the peninsular region. This usually lasts till October.

(3) El Nino - Refers to presence of a warm ocean current and a low pressure off the coast of Peru. This changes the existing walker circulation leading to high pressure ^{& cold current} near Australia, Indonesia, India. As a result, there is low rainfall.

(4) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) - A positive IOD means heavy rainfall while a negative one means rainfall will be low.

(5) Jet streams - are fast moving bands of air moving in the upper troposphere. The withdrawal of jet streams from the Northern part of India allows a low pressure to develop.

Reasons why Indian monsoon is difficult to predict:-

→ Monsoon is dependent on a multiplicity of factors, some of

which haven't even been discovered yet. As a result, even 1 factor can change the entire rainfall pattern.

→ El Nino is a primary cause of adverse monsoon. The prediction of El Nino is tough & sometimes, it does not even lead to the predicted outcomes.

→ Let streams often do not retreat completely in the summer months & low pressure is not formed.

Thus, one sees monsoon is highly unpredictable. For improving our economic planning, it is thus important to resolve this issue.

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

Tropical and extra tropical cyclones differ from each other in terms of their origin, movement, maturation & decay.

Following are the differences:-

Tropical cyclones.

- 1> They are of thermal origin. They require a temperature of 27°C , a large water mass, upper air divergence & small difference in vertical air speed & weak Coriolis force
- 2> Tropical cyclones move from East to West
- 3> They usually last for a few hours to a few days
- 4> They usually decay on landfall.

Extratropical Cyclones

They form as a result of frontogenesis, when a cold & warm front move ~~move~~ towards each other.

Extratropical cyclones move from West to East

They last for a few days to weeks.

They do not decay on landfall

5) Their decay is
a result of source
of water being cut
off

Their decay
usually occurs
when the cold
front occludes the
warm front & it
is followed by
precipitation

6) These are usually
formed in lower
latitudes 20° to 30° N &
S.

They are formed
in mid latitudes
 35° to 45° N & S.

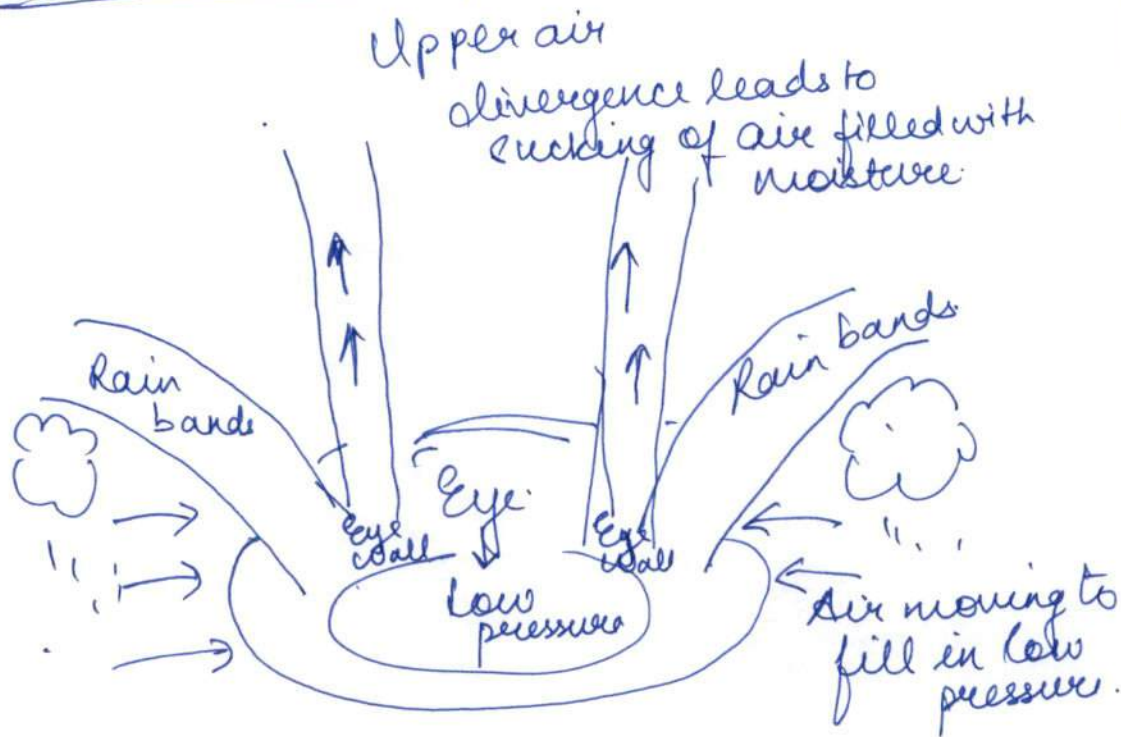
7) They are usually
destructive in nature.

They do not
cause much
destruction

8) Their impact in India
can be usually felt
in late summer (August)
till October. They
usually affect the East
Coast.

Their impact
in India can
be felt in
winters in NW
India as they
cause rainfall
due to western
disturbances.

Representation of a tropical cyclone



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

Representation of an extratropical cyclone.

Fig 1

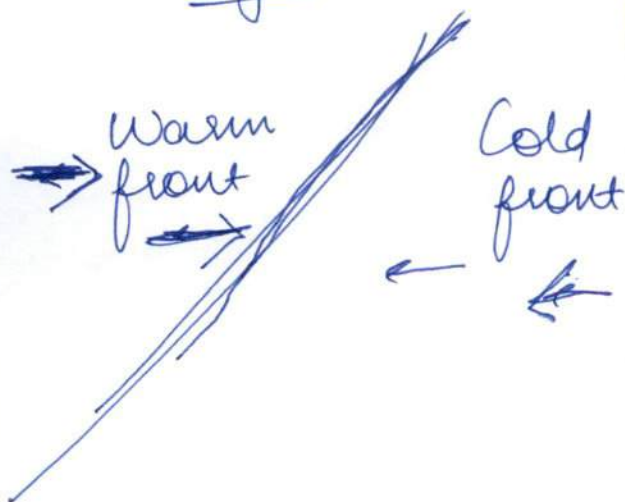
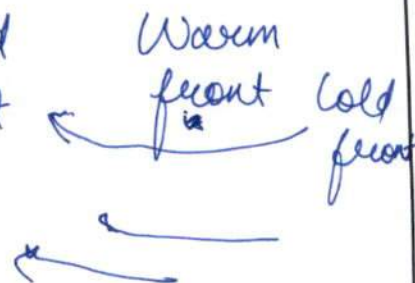
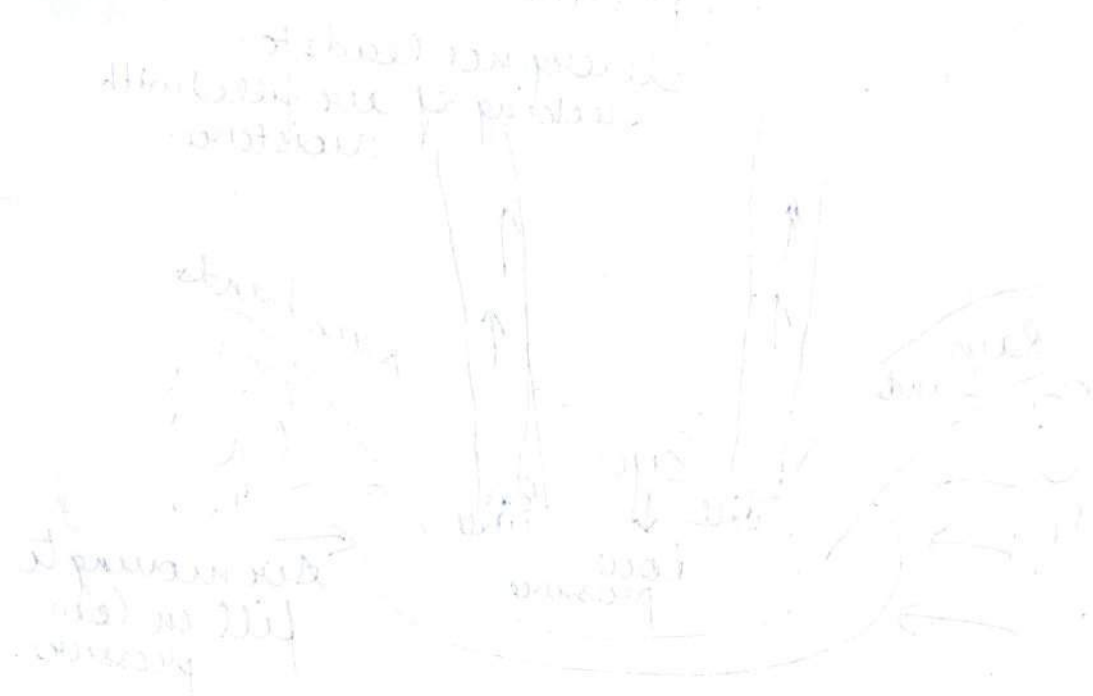


Fig 2



Here warm front is occluded as cold front overtakes it.

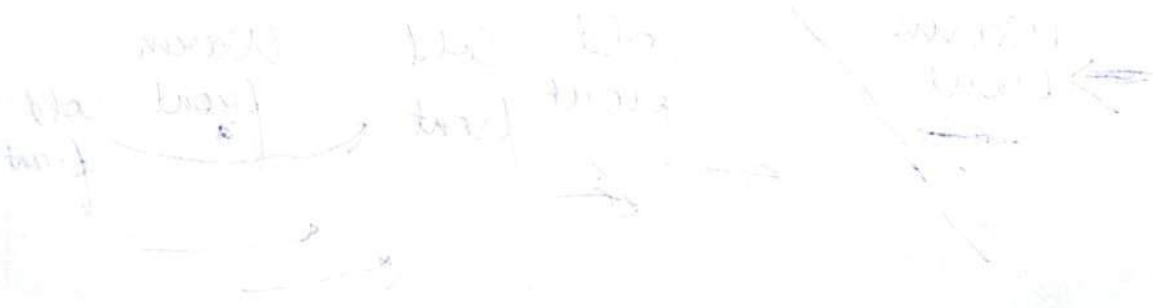
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



the water level is rising
the water level is falling
the water level is constant

the water level is rising

the water level is falling



the water level is rising
the water level is falling
the water level is constant