



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. : 003452

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sidhant Gupta

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2019

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

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder Nagar
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

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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)					



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Ancient India was a global leader in developing mathematical concepts like 'zero', 'number system/decimals' and astronomical concepts like 'centrality of Sun', 'orbits of planets'.
Some of the important contributions to these areas are :

① Mathematics

⊛ Aryabhatta's 'Aryabhattika' demonstrates the place-value, decimal system and concept of 'zero'

⊛ Bhramagupta's 'Bhramagupta-Siddhantika' gives rules of usage of zero.

⊛ Concepts of usage of Pythagoras theorem, distance measurement, land measurement find place in various royal texts.

(*) Astronomy

(*) Varahamihira's 'Brihad-Samhita'

gives detailed explanation on movement of planets, moons.

(*) These were useful for developing navigational systems, calendar systems

(*) It gave an edge to Indian merchants for easy navigation in global trade

Mathematical and astronomical development were important part of intellectual development helping in economic benefits also

2.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The French and English trading companies fought ^{many} wars for the control of India by involving themselves in local / regional politics.

The factors which led to success of English EIC are :-

- ① Government intervention in French trading company was more. The freedom to take military decisions was less.
- ② Recall of French Governor 'Dupleix' dealt a strong blow to morale of the French trading company
- ③ Presence of corruption, leakages in the members of French trading Company
- ④ Presence of strong strategic leader like Robert Clive in East India Company gave them huge boost in winning battles

like Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

⑤ No coherence in French policy : First they placed the role of 'King maker' in Carnatic, later changing their aim to direct confrontation

⑥ Superior navy, arms : of the British were instrumental in winning the anglo-Carnatic wars

⑦ French Economy was going through crisis in mid 18th century which led to less funds to French EIC to fund its wars in India

The summulation of these factors led to the establishment of stronghold of British EIC when French were finally eliminated in Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

3.

प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यन्तरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The nationalist movement in India was highly influenced by the 'British democratic concepts' and therefore adopted such practices in their own functioning as well.

The early nationalist leaders like Dababhai Naoroji, MK Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale realized that to attain 'freedom' / 'swaraj', democracy was going to be a matter of both principle and policy.

Democratic processes adopted:

① Formation of congress:

- representation to members from all ~~at~~ parts of the country
- Election of the Congress President
- 'open' membership drive

② Proceedings in congress :-

- freedom of speech & expression to all: Ex:- moderates, extremists both were part of Congress

→ passing of Congress resolutions through voting system

③ Organizations like All India Students Federation, All India Trade Union, Home rule leagues all adopted democratic system of choosing leader.

④ individuals like Gandhiji gave prime importance to the 'voice of the people'

Ex:- Ahmedabad Mill Workers strike,
Champaran Satyagraha etc

⑤ Promotion to 'decentralization', 'devolution' and 'delegation' which are important for flourishing democracy

Ex:-
• Provincial Congress committees
• Congress Volunteers Corps

Thus, the practices adopted during the freedom struggle ^{helped in} forming the bedrock of political democracy in the future.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Iranian revolution of 1979 was the overthrow of the pro-American, pro-westernization regime of Iran government to establish hegemony of religious institutions

Causes of Iranian Revolution

(1) Political reasons:-

- Interference of US, UK and western powers in internal affairs
- The religious leaders propagated that the Iranian govt has subjugated its sovereignty to western powers

(2) Social reasons:-

- The western culture of 'openness', lifestyle was seen as anti-thetical to the tenets of Islam.
- Homogenization of Iranian Islamic culture prompted growth of cultural chauvinistic groups in the name of protection of culture

(3) Economic reasons:-

→ Economic crisis due to oil crisis
In 1972-73 ~~was~~ still had large effect
on nation's poor

→ Increasing inequality due to unequal
distribution of wealth, benefits, privatization

Implications/Consequences.

(1) The revolution left bitter relationship
between Iran and US (western powers)
which continues till today

(2) The resultant friction ~~has~~ led to
inc in security threats in the
Persian gulf region which hampers
global trade till today.

5.

भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Globalization is the process of interconnection, interdependence of people, institutions and economies around the world. This process has impacted the local traditions in numerous areas.

Impact on indigenous craft

Negative impact

- Decline in demand for handicrafts, handmade textiles due to growth of ~~handmade~~ powerloom products. Ex:
Tears, pants replacing silk sarees as dailywear.
- Homogenization of the craft industry where production became more important than artistic diversity
- Loss of traditional knowledge of art and craft as new generations having better job opportunities
- Influx of cheap synthetic products like plastic, nylon, polyester has replaced craft items like jute, metal etc.

Positive Impact

- Access to global markets increased through e-commerce (Example: Etsy.com especially deals in handicraft), tourism
- Modern Technology to assist the artisans in improving quality and packaging.

Impact on literary traditions

Negative

- Guru - Shishya model of literature teachings and development of literature replaced by homogeneous models of schools
- Increase in Plagiarism, decrease in originality due to access to volumes of literature works.
- Decline of literary works in regional languages due to high acceptance & global nature of English

Positive

- Literary fests, fairs to exchange views
- Global markets of Indian writers like Chetan Bhagat, Amish Tripathi

Impact on Traditional Knowledge systems

- * Theft of Intellectual property in usage of herbs, medicinal plants, medical systems like Siddha, Unani. Ex: Foreign companies trying to patent 'Haldi'
- * Growth of Traditional knowledge of 'Yoga', Meditation in western economies

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

~~Factor~~ Juvenile delinquency is the situation when a child (below 18 yrs) breaks the law or is in 'conflict with law'. Recently changes have been made in Juvenile Justice Act to try children (16-18 yrs) as adults in heinous crimes like rape, murder.

Factors driving children to crime

- ① Urban poverty : leads to children falling prey to criminal gangs. to fulfill their aspirations
- ② Rural-urban migration : leads to children living in stress, poor amenities, making them vulnerable
- ③ Lack of access to free & qualitative Education : ~~is urban~~ leads to mismatch in capabilities and aspirations.
- ④ Lack of deterrent factors : poor implementation of JJ Act;
- ⑤ Access to violent, disturbing, hateful content on social media changes their social

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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perception making them vulnerable.

In this context, the role of rehabilitation and reformation becomes very important to ensure that children in 'conflict with law' become productive citizens:

- It follows principle of reformatory justice rather than retributive justice
- It ensures that these children do not become hardened criminals
- Give them opportunity to learn, reform, skill, develop human capital through rehabilitation centers.
- Educate their peers to adopt better means of livelihood. and therefore further decrease of delinquency
- ~~Develop~~ develop ~~able~~ capability to bring their families out of poverty

The requirement of good, inclusive reformatory and rehabilitation centres is thus central to the policy of tackling Juvenile delinquency

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)

Tribal population is about 8% in India but they form major component (~40%) of disease burden. (NFHS IV)

Health Challenges.

- ① Lack of access to primary healthcare increases costs of diagnosis and early detection
- ② Lack of access to quality and low cost medicines keeps them in poverty
- ③ Poor living conditions makes them more vulnerable to diseases like TB, malaria, encephalitis etc
- ④ Poor penetration of vaccination in tribal children due to both logistics and social factors
- ⑤ Poor nutrition standards increases disease burden due to poor immunity.
- ⑥ Lack of access to clean cooking fuel, overdependence on firewood, cowdung, leads to indoor pollution, breathing diseases
- ⑦ Lack of access to Drinking water, sanitation facilities leads to increased vulnerability to water borne diseases like Jaundice, cholera

Roadmap to improve Health Indicators

Improving access to Quality Healthcare

- Developing Health & Wellness Centres in tribal concentrated blocks under IAP
- mobilization of funds under Tribal Sub-Plans (TSPs) of the states for improving access to medicines through Jan Aushadi Kendra
- Targeted mission mode implementation of Ayushman Bharat.

Improving social practices

- Remove fears and rumours around Vaccination programmes to increase coverage
- Nutrition classes for adults, tribal leaders
- Improved social infra like sanitation, drinking water to reduce the disease burden.

Tribals remain one of the neglected sections of population to improve health indicators. Such a roadmap will give impetus to improving situation

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agro-based industries involve, agro-logistics, agro-warehousing, agro-processing, agro-exports, agro-textiles, agro(fertilizers)

Geographical Distribution pattern

- Agro-Exports: mainly rice, mangoes, spices are concentrated in southern, western and coastal port cities ~~of the~~ like TN, Andhra, K' take, Gujarat
- The Agro logistics industry is highly decentralized due to the presence of around 700 agricultural (primary) 'mandis' / markets.
- Agro-processing industry is present in states like Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra with huge demand, state incentives
- Agro-textiles industry is ~~has~~ based in Maharashtra, Punjab (Ludhiana), UP (Kanpur), Gujarat due to access to raw material (cotton), presence of powerloom etc.

Multiplier Effect on rural economy

- ① Increase in job opportunities in non-farm sector in rural areas
- ② Decrease in auxiliary costs like marketing, storage leading to increase in incomes.
- ③ Better prices for agri-produce → increase in farmer incomes (due to contract farming, access to export zones)
- ④ Decrease in rural-urban migration
- ⑤ Increase in govt and private investment in roads, power etc. boosting rural economy

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। Candidates must not write on this margin

The urban water bodies like lakes, ponds, reservoirs, wetlands ~~have~~ form a crucial component of urban ecology.

Reasons for disappearance

- ① Unplanned growth / Urban sprawl
 - leading to encroachment on these wetlands areas
 - crucial bodies not reserved.
- ② Poor implementation of Wetland Conservation Rules
- ③ Concretization of Urban areas have diverted the ecological drainage towards these bodies
- ④ Absence of recharge pits, wells has led to water bodies getting dry.
- ⑤ ~~Also~~ Excessive usage of water with wastage : pollution (water metering is poor)
- ⑥ Low level of treatment of sewage.
- ⑦ Low level of rainwater harvesting techniques etc.

Implications

- ① Reduction in absorption, recharging capacity of urban areas leading to more vulnerability to floods
- ② Increase in groundwater levels due to low ~~decrease~~ percolation and permeability leading to water shortage as seen in Chennai, Bangalore.
- ③ Increase in pollutants as natural recycling is absent.
- ④ ~~Wetland~~ Wetland ecology is destroyed leading to habitat destruction of waterfowl birds, plants etc.

Steps

- ① Promoting Rainwater harvesting, artificial soakpits, recharge pits
- ② Promoting artificial drainage to water bodies through constructed wetland approach (Ex: Neela Haaz in Delhi)
- ③ De-silting, removing illegal encroachment of lakes, ponds to increase water holding capacity
- ④ Capacity building of State/District Wetland Authority.
- ⑤ Demarcation of reserved areas in urban landscape (Ex: 7 biodiversity parks in Delhi)

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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प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित में से एक चुनिए और इसका विवरण दीजिए।
 (a) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (b) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (c) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (d) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से एक चुनिए और इसका विवरण दीजिए।
 (a) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (b) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (c) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (d) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित में से एक चुनिए और इसका विवरण दीजिए।
 (a) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (b) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (c) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (d) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित में से एक चुनिए और इसका विवरण दीजिए।
 (a) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (b) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (c) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप का विकास
 (d) भारत में लोकतन्त्र के स्वरूप 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)

15

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India is multi-lingual country with about 22 official languages in schedule 8 and thousands of other local languages. But many languages are under threat of getting obsolete and disappeared.

Reasons .

- ① Many languages (like Baigase, Sahasliya) are linguistic minorities within their respective states. They get little attention, funding or state support.
- ② Poor implementations of Article 353A of the constitution : states have duty to provide primary education in 'mother tongue'
- ③ Lack of literature, books development in local languages
- ④ Lack of literature fests, awards for excellence in local languages
- ⑤ Rarity of such languages is diminished due to mixing of words from Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil etc.

⑥ Growth of 'Job Languages' like English for their preference in getting quality jobs

Implications

- ① Loss of cultural diversity and homogenization of linguistic culture.
- ② Loss of identity to linguistic minorities and their political participation is hampered
- ③ Low levels of literacy, education in linguistic minorities.
- ④ Language chauvinism as linguistic majorities within states gain political, economic power.



Measures to preserve

- ① Constitution of Linguistic Minorities offices at state level also
 - recognition to linguistic minorities within states
 - granting them funds, support to setup educational institutions
- ② Promoting cross-lingual literary fests to highlight, promote, award excellence in literature works in local languages
- ③ Promoting growth of primary teachers

in local languages to fulfill duties of state
under Art 353A

④ Setting up Linguistic ~~to~~ Translation Board
to enable translation of primary level texts
in local languages

⑤ Incorporation of local languages wing
under central Hindi Institute and
institutions like NCERT etc

These steps are essential to
preserve the linguistic diversity of India
and enable these languages to become
important in socio-economic development
of individuals

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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

The Judicial system of British EIC in India was inspired by the 'rule of Law' framework used in Britain.

Salient Features

- ① Codification of laws : (brought by Lord Cornwallis)
- ② Separation of civilian and military courts
- ③ Access to Judiciary was open to all Indians. (Equality of law)
- ④ Equal application of Law to all Indian and British subjects

Drawbacks

- ① Inequality : British subjects were not under the Indian law, they were governed by British Law

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② Judges representation

only foreigners were allowed
to be judges

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प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके
अथवा दो को चयनित करके अपने उत्तरों को
लिखिए।
प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके

प्रश्न 4. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके
अथवा दो को चयनित करके अपने उत्तरों को
लिखिए।
प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके

प्रश्न 6. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके
अथवा दो को चयनित करके अपने उत्तरों को
लिखिए।
प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके

प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके

प्रश्न 9. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके
अथवा दो को चयनित करके अपने उत्तरों को
लिखिए।

प्रश्न 10. निम्नलिखित में से एक को चयनित करके
अथवा दो को चयनित करके अपने उत्तरों को
लिखिए।

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

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The British policy towards princely states goes through various phases with a prime objective of maintaining integrity of British Empire in India.

Phase I: Policy of Ring Fence 1760's-1820's

- Rule over states like Bengal, Odisha, Bihar to strengthen their economic base
- Wars with Mysore, Marathas, to secure the outer boundaries of their empire
- Policy of Subsidiary Alliance was adopted to create a ring fence & to protect from external aggression

Phase II: Policy of ~~separation~~ Annexation

1820-1857

- Policies like 'Doctrine of Lapse' were adopted to annex states like Satara, Thanvi
- Stopping pensions of 'protected states' like Awadh, Marathas

Phase III : Policy of Subordination 1857-1935

- After the revolt of 1857, British changed policy towards giving 'ceremonial' positions to rulers but keeping major political control.
- The states acted as 'backwaters' of the British during the freedom struggle in British India

Phase IV : Phase of Equal Federation 1935-1947

- the states were made part of All-India federation under Govt of India Act 1935 with representation from states.
- creation of 'Praja Mandal' to bring rulers on one platform.

Impact of freedom movement
on people of Princely State

- ① Initial impact was less as 'nationalistic' ideas were restricted to British India
- ② With emergence of Gandhiji, the spread of movement to states started with events like Raykot Satyagraha

③ All India States People ^{Federation} ~~Conference~~ (AISP)
was created to spread the movement to
states.

④ Huge mass participation of states people
in Quit India movement.

⑤ The ~~state~~ people of princely states
helped the nationalist leaders in
British India by providing escape routes,
channels of communication, logistic
support etc

⑥ The 'Vande Mataram' movement in
Hyderabad was an example of integration
of princely states people in freedom
movement.

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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

The Simla agreement (1972) is the document of surrender of Pakistan army to Indian unit after the latter's victory in Indo-Pakistan War.

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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

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Internal migration is currently around ~10 crore annually in India.

Push Factors

- ① Low level of amenities like ~~drinking~~ drinking water in rural areas.
- ② Lower job opportunities in non-farm sector
- ③ ~~Feminization of agriculture~~ ^{land degradation}, ^{land fragmentation}
has led to lower productivity in agriculture leading to lower farm incomes
- ④ Social discrimination against dalits, ST's push them to urban areas.
- ⑤ ~~Better~~ ^{lower} Education opportunities in rural areas.
- ⑥ Migration of grooms after marriage
- ⑦ Social strife, violence [Ex: Bodos in Assam, Muslims in Muzaffargarh]

~~Push~~

Pull Factors

- ① Job diversification opportunities in urban areas.
- ② Dilution of 'caste lines' in urban areas :-
→ poor from higher castes can engage in low quality work which was not possible

in rural areas
→ people from lower castes can work with less discrimination.

- ③ Better circ amenities, lifestyle in urban areas
- ④ Growing economic aspirations of youth due to growth of social media influence.

Impact on Urban Transition

① Growth of urban poverty: as poor migrants live in poor conditions, with no social security.

② Unregulated urban sprawl: lack of access to affordable housing leads to increase in urban slums, unauthorized colonies

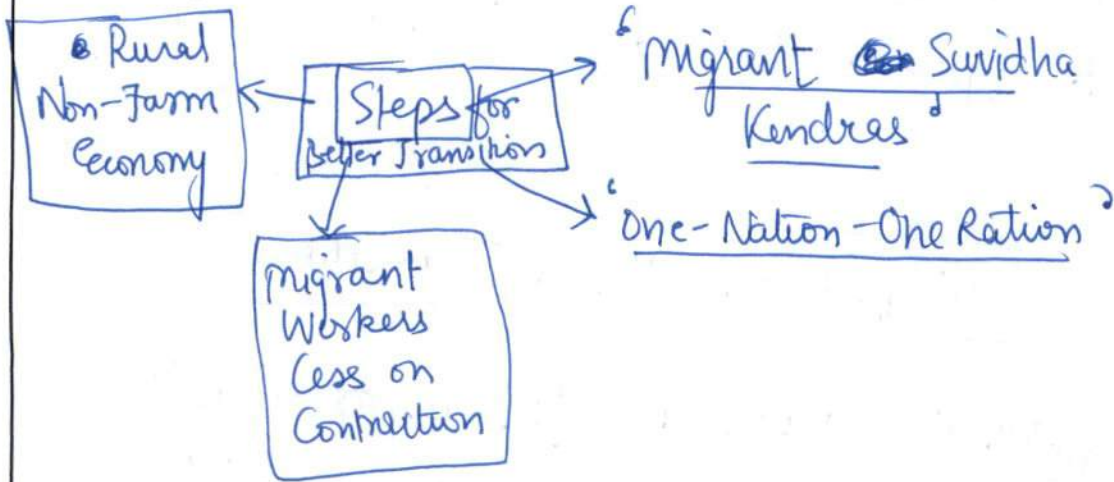
③ Increase in crimes :-

(i) The migrants due to poor - socio-economic conditions get involved in crime for quick money

(ii) The women, child migrants become vulnerable to crimes like human trafficking etc

④ 'caste lines' develop into 'class lines':

⑤ With migrants forming bulk of construction labourers, cleaning staff etc in urban areas, there is growth of inequality in urban areas



The govt initiatives like RURBAN ^{ANRUT} clusters, are designed towards reducing the 'push' factors in internal migrations and is a step in right direction

16.

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

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

15

India's population (~ 1.35 bn) is expected to cross China by 2027 which will pose huge burden on its socio-economic systems. In this context, family planning programmes have fared below average.

Factors for poor performance

- ① Unequal access to contraceptive, sterilization methods.
 - only 1% males adopt tubectomy
 - 75% females adopt vasectomy.
- ② low availability to qualitative, ~~poor~~ contraceptives and spacing methods like IUCD
- ③ Low levels of education of girls especially in states like Bihar, UP, ~~Bengal~~ where fertility rates are still higher than 3
- ④ Child marriage (30%) is still prevalent leading to early and multiple pregnancies

- ⑤ Poor quality of sterilization camps,
many deaths after surgeries has led to
low public confidence. (Ex: Chhatigarh
Tragedy)
- ⑥ Poor implementation of cash-Incentive
schemes like 'Prerna'
- ⑦ Poverty rates (~20%) still leads to preference
for larger families

Family Planning Strategies

- ① Moving from 'Camp-Based sterilization'
to 'Fixed-day approach' in local
hospitals offering full range of
contraceptive, spacing methods also
- ② Conditional Cash Transfer schemes
like Prerna can be upgraded to
mention 2-child norm
- ③ Introducing reproductive health and
family planning in school curriculum
to educate children early about
contraceptives, preventive methods like use
of condoms etc.

④ Decreasing social-taboo, stigma related to sex education in society through awareness campaigns.

⑤ Increasing incentives, technology in male sterilization (which is only 1% currently)

⑥ Mobilization of funds through Natⁿ Population Stabilization Funds

The govt steps like Mission 'Parivar Vikas' focusing on high fertility Districts is a step in right direction. Control in population is required not only for improving reproductive health but also reducing socio-economic burden in the country.

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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~~Women due to gender also~~
Poverty levels in women are found to be higher than males due to various reasons:

Social factors

- ① Patriarchal mindset doesn't allow women economic independence, ~~no~~ job opportunity
- ② Gender role stereotyping leads to women being confined to 'Kitchen'
- ③ Unequal participation in ~~decisions~~ getting share of family income
- ④ Subject to cruelty, harassment after marriage with low levels of property inheritance
- ⑤ 'Child marriages' (30%) leading to poor health, prevalence of anaemia
- ⑥ Neglect of girl child nutrition, education more likely keeps them in poverty
- ⑦ Security Issues pushes them out of jobs

Economic factors

- ① Low access to Easy credit, finance due to lower ownership of assets
- ② Barriers to entry in many job roles like construction ~~or~~ which are considered reserved for men
- ③ Lower level of ^{Labour} Workforce Participation Rate (~21%)
- ④ Low level of skill development
- ⑤ Unequal wages, service conditions, treatment, unequal access to social security nets
- ⑥ Migration from rural-urban

Steps to Tackle the Problem

Economic

- ① Easy access to credit (Ex: Bharatya Mahila Bank)
- ② Women specific skill development training (Ex: Apal tree)
- ③ Registration of property → in name of women - incentive package like

reduction in stamp duties

~~Social~~

④ schemes like Stand-up India to promote entrepreneurship

④. Increase in non-farm rural jobs for women to stop their migration

Social

① ~~edu~~ Awareness campaigns on increasing women participation in economic roles

② Improved implementation of laws like

→ Child Marriage Prohibition Act.

→ Domestic Violence Act

→ Inheritance Act

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)

Reasons for regional disparities

① Political

- ① Low political will (Ex: West Bengal)
- ② Higher levels of corruption (Ex: Bihar, UP)

② Economic

- ① Low levels of state production, state resources to promote investment and growth. (Ex: Maharashtra vs Assam)

- ② Low levels of 'skilled' manpower to boost industry (Gujarat vs UP)

- ③ Low levels of agricultural productivity
Ex: Odisha, West Bengal as compared to Punjab-Haryana

③ Geographical

- ① Relative isolation of North-Eastern states from mainland.

- ② Frequent natural disasters hurting economic development Ex: Uttarakhand.

④ Social

- ① High levels of illiteracy, gender discrimination Ex: Bihar: 4% women

Labour participation.

- ② Social tensions ~~strife~~ are high leading (Ex: Eastern UP) to lower ~~po~~ human

Capital productivity

- ③ Higher fertility rates leading to higher population burden in states like UP, Bihar

Strategies

- ① Promoting schemes like 'Ek-Bharat - Shresth Bharat'

- ② Area-Based schemes targeting poor districts like 'Aspirational Districts Programme'

- ③ Promoting equal distribution of industrial developments with regard to relative competitive advantage :- Example:

North East : Agriculture & Tourism

Odisha Jharkhand : Mining & Forestry

UP, Delhi : Manufacturing

These strategies will help in reducing
the regional inequalities and
promote 'Inclusive Growth'

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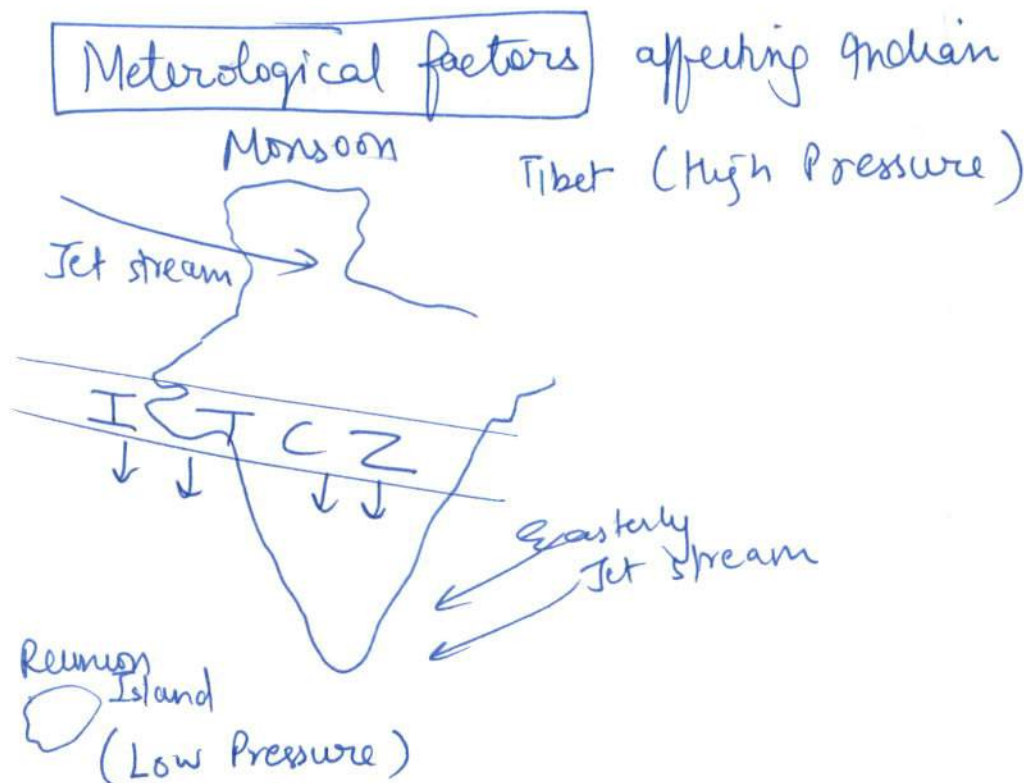
19.

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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- The volatile departure of ITCZ leads to delayed monsoons
- The decrease / increase in Easterly Jet streams causes variation in monsoons on eastern coast.
- The prevalence of Westerly Jet Stream leads to delay in monsoon
- Fluctuations in Low pressure zones & high pressure in Tibet leads to frequent monsoon break

- ENSO : El-Nino & southern oscillations lead to fluctuations

Anthropological factors

- Increased ~~sea~~ global sea surface temperatures lead to poor pressure difference leading to poor monsoon
- Increased extreme events like cyclones, droughts, changes in hydrological cycle due to climate change.

Difficulty in prediction

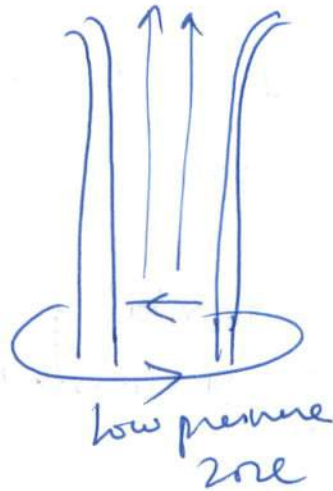
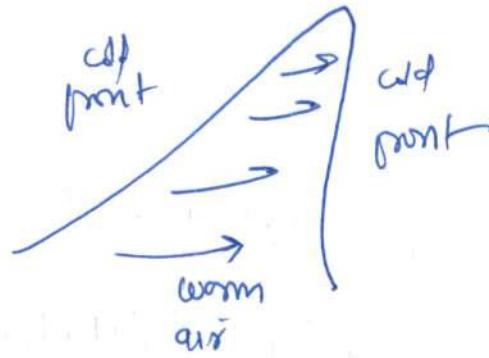
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उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

Tropical	Extra - Tropical
• Tropical latitudes (10 - 30°) • formed over sea (water vapour) • Development of low pressure zones • move from east to west • Dissipate on landfall • Decay due to non-availability of water-vapour on land	• Mid-latitudes (40-60°) • formed over land or sea • Frontal formation (cold-warm fronts) • West to East • can move over land also • Decay due to formation of occluded front

Extra-Tropical cyclone



tropical cyclone

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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