



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. : 044930

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NIDHI THAKUR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/19

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

केंद्र
Centre PATNA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Deepomala

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

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



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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Intellectual development was accorded the highest position in ~~high~~ ancient India.

Mathematics and Astronomy were taught in several higher learning institutes.

Some of the major contributions of ancient India to these areas :-

① The discovery of zero and decimal system - ~~Scholar~~ scholars like Aryabhatta and ~~Varahmira~~ Varahmihira in their books aryabhatiya and Brihat Sindhata contributed to developing this

② Study of solar eclipse, lunar eclipse, planetary positions.

③ Exact calculations ~~is~~ used in building stages and podiums

④ Compass were built.

There led to immense development in
field of both mathematics and astronomy.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
पाठिए
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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)

10

Both English trading company (1601) and French trading company (1653) arrived in India to take advantage of trading opportunities, but got involved in rivalries to establish ~~political~~ political hegemony, which saw them engage in 3 Carnatic wars from 1748-1762. Ultimately British company emerged as victors (Battle of Wandiwash - 1760).
~~Key~~ factors leading to British success:-

① Financial - English company was a private ~~corp~~ company with active engagement of shareholders; French were an state enterprise

- English company never ignored financial dimension in favour of territorial ~~expansion~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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aspirations, unlike French company - So, English co. had steady course of income.

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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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② Political - Both England and France were engaged in ~~the~~ mutual historical rivalries, and Indian rivalry was an extension of that. (Austrian war of succession, seven years war). England had no major revolutions since 1688 glorious revolution whereas French revolution during late 18th century was mockery entire policy of France.

③ military - better organisation, fair recruitment, and weaponry of English.
- Ability of commanders such as Robert

Clive

④ Indian Location - English company held important locations - Bombay, Calcutta, Madras - French fewer regions (Pondicherry).

This English ~~single~~ victory ultimately meant, they were to be unchallenged masters of Indian subcontinent

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nationalism in colonial India is said to have started in modern sense from early 19th century. Early nationalist leaders understood political democracy in the context of British rule. They focused on understanding the nature of colonial rule, ~~critique~~ and how it could advance Indian development.

Organizations: Pre-congress -

- Landholder's association
- British East India ~~Association~~ Society
- British India Association
- India League
- Regional - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
Madras Mahajan Sabha
Bombay Presidency association

~~They~~ :- They focused on enlargement

of Legislative Councils, ~~also~~ enhanced
role of Indians in the Council, indigenousⁿ
of services, better conditions for workers.

so leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, S.N.
Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose, Pheroz Shah
Mahata, K.T. Telang, P. Anandachari used

~~understand~~ petitions, propaganda etc, press
to articulate their ideology and present
their grievances.

Indian National Congress -

widened the scope of democratic
practices by educating the masses, propounding
the 'Drain theory', presented Indian
grievances in Britain (tried to influence
British opinion), right to swaraj (like colonies
e.g. Canada)

But they assumed masses were
fragmented, ignorant and not ready for
democracy. They did not demand the
right to vote at all. But they succeeded

in preparing masses for future freedom
~~struggle~~ 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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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Iran had been the sphere of influence of Russian and British colonial forces in the early 20th century. Mid 20th century ~~century~~ saw emergence of super power rivalry of ^a different kind (US vs USSR). US implanted a puppet government in Iran with 'Shah' as the ruler.

Iranian Revolution of 1979 was to overthrow this government. The causes were:-

① Westernisation of Iranian society - modern reforms undertaken by Shah of Iran were seen as dangerous by traditional religious leaders.

② Foreign control of natural resources such as oil and natural gas were resented by Iranians.

③ Shia-Sunni divide — Iranians wanted to assert their Shia identity.

④ US-USSR rivalry — mutual suspicion leading to constant interference in Iranian governance.

The revolution established an Islamic government — a semi democratic theocracy.

Present US-Iran tensions which subsided during 2015^{only} to reemerge lately are a consequence of this revolution, where US does not see the Iranian government as conducive to US interests. The destabilisation in middle east with Iran-Israel, and Iran-GCC rivalries can also be traced to theocratic Shia rule in Iran.

Involvement of Western powers in foreign countries during colonial and cold war era continue to have repercussions till date.

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 चाहिए
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Globalisation has led to increased flow of ideas, knowledge, technologies and enhanced trade in goods and services, among other things.

The bilateral exchange of these has impacted traditional Indian craft, literature and knowledge systems in unique ways.

Indigenous craft → Influx of Chinese and Korean silk (cheaper) → negatively impacted traditional silk workers.

→ Changed choice of clothes, toys → ~~traditional crafts like~~ ~~or metal work~~ traditional crafts such as wooden toys not in demand

→ demand for traditional bronze work even globally

There are some examples of how globalisation has mostly negatively impacted indigenous

craft, but also has provided larger market to some of it.

Literary traditions

English literature has replaced some of traditional literature. At the same time, wide circulation of vernacular literature through internet. Still, most of the educated Indian youth now prefers english over vernacular due to better opportunities.

Traditional knowledge system - Internationali-

sation of Yoga, but decline of AYUSH system of medicine. Similarly in agriculture, food choices etc there is large impact of western technology.

~~There are also~~

Thus, there is globalisation of culture associated with decline in traditional aspects of crafts and literature. The need is to provide support and employment opportunities to traditional craftsmen and promotion of indigenous knowledge system.

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)

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According to Juvenile Justice Act, juveniles are those below the age of 18 years.

Juvenile delinquency or crimes by juveniles are ~~not~~ witnessing a rising trend.

Factors that are responsible :-

- ① Social media, video games, breakdown of traditional family culture.
- ② Lack of value education - Youth find it difficult to shed patriarchal attitude and are unable to internalise equality of women
- ③ Failure of rule of law - easy availability of drugs, alcohol to underage population
- ④ Rampant poverty, unemployment, lack of opportunities - leading to frustration
- ⑤ Inability of education system to filter out antisocial elements

Supreme Court recently, refused to allow a juvenile delinquent to be tried as an adult and asked to focus on 'reformatory justice' instead of retributive justice. (Under JJ act, juveniles of 16-18 yrs of age can be tried as adults for heinous crimes).

Significance of rehabilitative and reformatory measures :-

- ① Giving the opportunity to get back into mainstream through education and skilling.
- ② provision of 'foster family' care to orphaned children.
- ③ Rehabilitation of drug and alcohol addicts.

These measures can provide opportunities to juveniles to grow into well balanced and responsible adults.

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

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8.

भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban water bodies — Such as lakes, wetlands — are disappearing at alarming rates due to:—

① Unplanned urbanisation — encroachment, unregulated land use change

② Pollution — dumping of waste (sewage + industrial) — eutrophication — convert to land

③ Development of roads / bridges on drainage channels
implications

① increased disasters — Urban floods, — cyclonic storm surges.

② ↓ services — fresh water — purification — ground water

— fisheries
— biodiversity
— agriculture

Steps :-

- ① Planned growth of cities
- ② Phyto remediation techniques to clean
- ③ use of waste ~~water~~ water-reuse, recycling
- ④ removing encroachment
- ⑤ Treatment ~~of~~ of waste before disposal -

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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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Adding Iron oxides to ocean can increase its carbon absorbing capacity.

Currently oceans absorb 26% of anthropogenic CO_2 and 50% energy.

But this has led to warming of ocean, rising sea level, increased acidification.

Ocean iron fertilization can tackle these issues.

Concerns —

- 1) may lead to eutrophication
- 2) unintended consequences on marine biodiversity by interfering with salinity, nutrient.

3) Technological and financial implications.

It can be tried on pilot basis, but not as a substitute for undertaking ~~the~~ sustainable practices such as increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy to reduce CO₂ emissions.

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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Languages are an important part of an individual's and a society's identity. India is blessed with an ~~was~~ unparalleled linguistic diversity. But vast numbers are extinct and potentially endangered. due to:—

- ① Tribal languages - due to dwindling population of particularly vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTGs) - many andamanese and nicobarese tribal languages
- ② globalisation - use of internet
- ③ Uniform education system - neglect of article 351A.
- ④ Lack of government or community initiatives.
- ⑤ better opportunities for english / major languages (Hindi, Tamil etc).

②

Implications :-

- ① loss of traditional heritage
- ② better scientific development - when educated in mother tongue
- ③ loss of identity - social unrest
- ④ at the same time, better integration.

Languages need to be preserved.
by implementing 3 language formula in
true spirit, focus on reading outcomes,
creation of repositories (digital libraries),
translation of library work, increasing
awareness.

Government has taken many
steps regarding this, but more needs to
be done.

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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India had traditionally depended on panchayats, community courts and rulers for judicial system. Well organised judicial system based on rule of law was established by British — it treated all Indians equally. (no caste based discrimination) and theoretically everyone had equal access.

In practice, however, it suffered from numerous drawbacks

- ① Europeanisation of judiciary
- ② Law developed in consultation with Hindu priests and Muslim ulamas — sometimes different from reality
- ③ No separation of judicial power

in executive - especially under Lord Bantick.

④ Exorbitant costs and complicated procedures - difficult for common people

⑤ Racial discrimination - European subjects treated differently

⑥ Lack of appellate provisions due to fewer work.

⑦ Bureaucratic apathy, police insensitivity

- The uniform judicial system had indirect positive consequence of reducing entrenched caste based discrimination.

But even after blatant violation of law, summary evictions, common people had no recourse.

In mid - late 19th century farmers
also learnt to use judicial system
to their advantage as seen in

Indigo ~~rebellion~~ revolt and Pabna rebellion.

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13.

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

Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Princely states - British acquired territories by direct conquest (e.g. Bengal, Mysore) or by Diplomacy (e.g. Nizam territories, Awadh). Some of them they administered directly → called British India. Others were called princely states.

Pre 1857 Battle of Plassey - 1757
Anglo-Mysore war
① Conquests - 1748-99
Anglo-Maratha war - 1775-1817

② Diplomacy - ~~Subsidiary~~ Ring fence (Awadh)
Subsidiary alliance (Nizam, Mysore)
doctrine of lapse

These policies led to discontent followed by 1857 revolt.

Post 1857

- Direct control by British crown
- princely states brought under common authority - called Paramountcy.
- given certain freedom of administration but effectively under British control
- Policies by Viceroy Curzon - demand independence
- Butt commission -

Freedom movement under Indian nationalists tried to assimilate people from princely states. They asked people to support only those rulers who worked for people's welfare.

The people of princely states became aware of happenings in other parts of British India - participated in non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement - simultaneous reform movements e.g. temple entry movement

by K.P. Kesava, K. Kelappan etc.

— ruler of Travancore allowed temple entry in 1937

At the time of Independence, India had 565 princely states. Freedom movement had assimilated people in Indian mainstream by arousing nationalistic feeling which lead to a unified India.

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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)

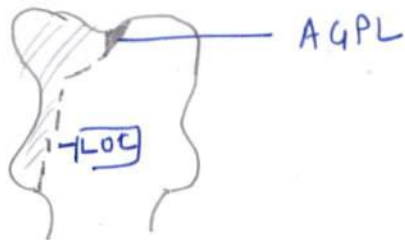
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~~After~~
India-Pakistan war of 1971 led to creation of Bangladesh (previously east Pakistan) and surrender of 90,000 Pakistani soldiers.

Simla agreement was signed in 1972 to resolve the long standing border disputes and Indo-Pak issues.

It recognised Line of control as the boundary between India-Pakistan.



It is considered as a lost opportunity by some because it failed to conclusively resolve border disputes as India had significant leverage at that

time. India would have gotten Pakistan to agree to better terms.

It was decided that disputes will be resolved bilaterally, but Pakistan has continued to seek international mediation. e.g. Recent informal discussions in UNSC on JNU matter.

Cross border terrorism has ~~developed~~ been promoted by Pakistan as it realised its inability to win a direct war. (War of attrition strategy).

Simla Agreement and Lahore declaration (1999) both have tried unsuccessfully to resolve border disputes.

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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 in India is rising
with intra state migration dominating
especially rural - rural migration (recently
released 2011 census data).

For Rural - Urban migration
Push factors

- ① Land fragmentation, agricultural distress, vagaries of monsoon
- ② ~~stop~~ stagnant rural society and economy - caste based discrimination, stigma towards working women
- ③ Lack of off-farm employment opportunities
- ④ poor facilities of housing, infrastructure, entertainment, cultural development.

Pull factors

- ① better opportunities for employment, children's education.
- ② anonymity

Urban transition

① increasing urbanisation — but mostly in an unplanned manner

② still only 30% urban (compared to 60-70% in Brazil, US)

③ development of slums, congestion of traffic, pollution

④ less public space, rising urban disasters (floods, wall collapse etc.)

⑤

Internal migration is an essential part of any modern economy especially the urban transition. ~~Transition of~~

~~Go~~ Migrants provide a major ^{and} work force being dynamic & flexible.

~~Not~~ It is necessary to promote integration and sustainable urbanisation by providing adequate housing, infrastructure and opportunities.

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16.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Family planning entails providing awareness, contraception services etc to promote stabilisation in population growth.

India was one of the first countries to start family planning programmes. They have resulted in reduction of total fertility rate to 2.3 (replacement level is 2.1). But they have not performed as expected. (According to UN - India will be world's most populated nation by 2027).

~~Reason~~ Factors responsible for poor performance

- ① Unmet need of contraception - lack of availability, lack of awareness, less agency to women, persisting patriarchal attitudes

- ② Regional disparities - Bihar, UP, MP etc continue to have higher TFR.
- ③ Historical - aggressive strategies during emergency era - bad reputation to family planning
- ④ poor state of health care services - reports of death / disability after contraceptive surgeries (e.g. tubectomy deaths).
- ⑤ lack of funding - Only 1.4% GDP spent by public sector.

Various schemes such as RCH, ~~RHCH~~, RMNCH+A, NRHM etc aim to promote family planning services

- ① Better availability of DCPs, w condoms etc by ASHA, ANM etc.
- ② Awareness generation via NGOs, SHGs
- ③ Education and late marriage
- ④ promotion of vasectomy (currently

only 2% , rest 98% tubectomy)

⑤ value of girl child need to be emphasised
e.g. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

⑥ certain practices such as deliberate
communalisation of family planning issues
should be avoided to prevent negative
attitude.

This will help India in achieving
both SDG 1 and 2.

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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Intra family poverty is a concept where women and children can be more poor than adult males of the same family.

Social factors -

① Patriarchal attitude with women being valued less → lower emphasis on education (especially 2^o/3^o), low expenditure on health and lower life expectancy, e.g. women are last to eat in families (receive less nutrition e.g. milk / egg / pulses etc.).

② inhibition to development of agency
- lack of empowerment, unable to form groups with like minded women - lower participation in decision making about own lives - especially

due to early marriage, frequent pregnancies (e.g. decision regarding use of contraception).

Economic

- ① Agriculture - male migration - women farmers unable to access resources due to lack of ownership, skills - ~~not~~ non-women friendly mechanisation
- ② Industry - women textile jobs paid less (e.g. spinning by women vs weaving by men) - continue to be employed in low paying subsistence jobs - vicious cycle.
- ③ Services - lack of proper education, training, stereotyping of gender roles.
- ④ Declining labour force participation rate (only 22% vs 72% for men) due to rising crimes.

Urgent to tackle this at ~~is~~
poverty alleviation of women has a
multiplier effect on broader society and
economy.

- ① Active ^{increase} ~~reduction~~ in secondary / tertiary
education enrolment, skilling, training
 - ② Value education, awareness to tackle
attitudinal issues
 - ③ implementation of laws such as sex provisions
of sexual harassment at work act, maternity
benefit act
 - ④ proper technology - women friendly machines
via custom hiring centres, credit, insurance
etc. extension ch.
 - ⑤ empowerment of women sociopolitical
 - ⑥ promotion of self help groups.
- ⑦ ~~Women~~ Women are more vulnerable to
poverty and but giving them opportunity
to come out of their shackles ~~with~~ is
essential.

18.

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

Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Regional disparities in India is persisting and even worsening in some cases. as pointed out by Economic survey 16-17.

Regional disparities and some of the possible reasons :-

① Hinterland and Coastal states -

~~Differ~~ Disparities in Human development Index parameters with lower health status, educational achievement and living standards in hinterland states.

→ Historical disadvantages - colonial policies based on trade favoured port based locations

→ administrative - lower capacity - lower utilisation of fund - misgovernance

→ political - poor implementation of land reforms - no green revolution in

eastern and north-eastern India
- entrenched caste inequalities.

→ economic - location factors of industries display inertia due to presence of market and established infrastructure.

② Within regions - some naturally disadvantaged regions such as drought prone vidarbha, Rajasthana, Bundelkhand regions.

③ North eastern India - Unique difficulties - multiple tribal groups - difficult terrains - international border disputes - lack of connectivity with mainland (siliguri corridor)

These disparities need to be addressed urgently to achieve sustainable growth.

Some possible strategies

① Area based differential approach

depending on opportunities and constraints

e.g Organic farming, food processing in N-E and Himalayan states.

- ~~starting~~ Green revolution in eastern and N-E India with enhanced focus (as suggested by Shanta Kumar committee)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ② Universal education - with good educational outcomes and skilling - ~~promotion~~
- ③ Financial inclusion $\Rightarrow$ insurance, remittance
- ④ promotion of services based industries in tier 2, tier 3 towns - e.g. BPO scheme.
- ⑤ Holistic disaster management
- ⑥ Cooperative and competitive federalism
- ⑦ Democratic decentralisation - Finance commission grants accordingly to be provided.
- ⑧ Monitoring and evaluation of local government functions along with training and awareness.
- ⑨ promoting integration, welfare of migrant workers.

—
These are necessary for political and social stability and inclusive growth of 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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Monsoon means reversal of wind's direction with changing season.

Factors affecting Indian monsoon

① Location of Inter Tropical convergence zone:- Due to intense heating of Tibetan plateau and Indian northern plains from April to June (when sun is vertically over Tropic of Cancer) → creates low pressure

② Jet stream :- location of subtropical westerly jet stream over Tibetan highland - unless it moves northward - ~~westerly cannot move to~~ ITCZ cannot shift.

Some temporary jet streams - Somali ~~current~~ jet stream; low level easterly jet stream also influence monsoon

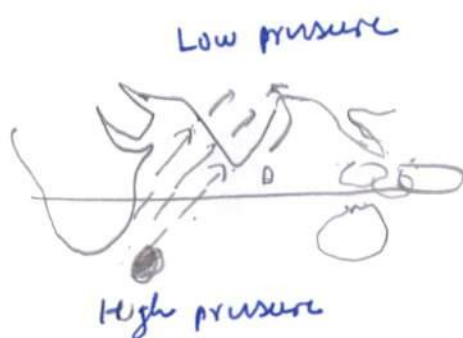
③ El nino , La-nina condition -

El-nino condition $\rightarrow$ low pressure in eastern pacific disrupts walker cell and decreases Indian monsoon

~~La~~ La-nina - opposite of el-nino - increases monsoon in India

④ High pressure in masconic high - increase moist wind flow towards Indian subcontinent

⑤ Himalayas - prevent northerly cold winds from siberia ~~to~~ from reaching Indian subcontinent.



There can be many more factors which are incompletely understood or not understood at all. Convergence of all

these factors lead to complex Indian monsoon conditions - associated with late/early arrivals, breaks, lower/higher rainfall etc.

Indian Meteorological Department has made amazing advancements in prediction, but still finds it difficult to be accurate. Climate change has further exacerbated these conditions.

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

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

Cyclones - are characterised by low pressure centre with converging winds (antidclockwise in northern and clockwise in southern hemisphere) associated with high velocity winds and rain/fall.

Tropical Cyclone - 30° North and South of equator.

~~Ex~~ Extra tropical (Temperate cyclones) - higher latitudes.

Tropical

Origin

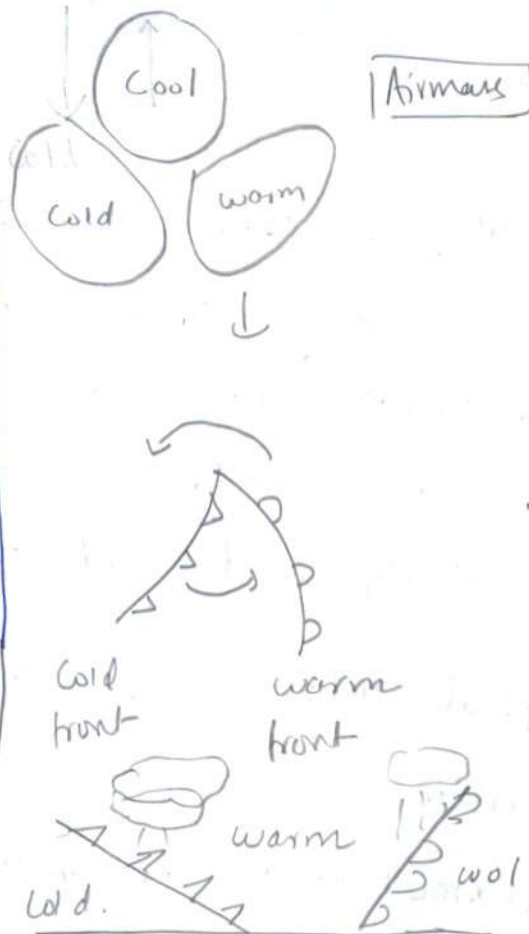
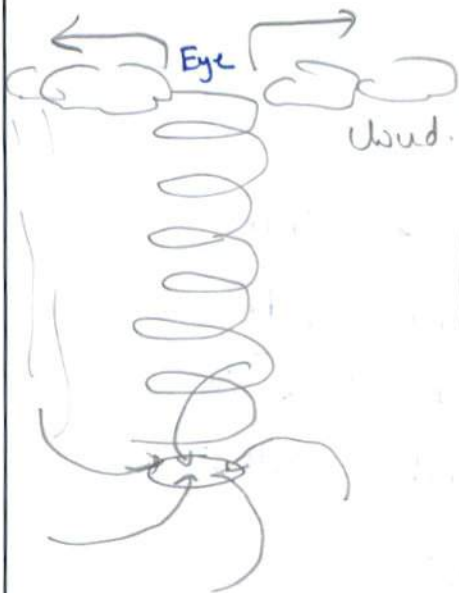
prerequisites -

- Pre existing ~~disturbance~~ disturbance in tropical Ocean (for moisture)
- Coriolis force - closed isobar with low pressure
- low vertical wind shear
- unstable conditions, spin (vorticity), etc.

Extra tropical

Origin

- influenced by jet-streams
- can occur on land and oceans
- associated with frontal formation.



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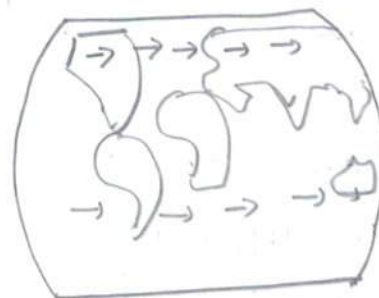
movement



from center to
wall

matturation

at tropical cyclones
move over ocean
they gather moisture



from wall to center

~~Trop~~ Tropical
cyclones can move
over land as well →

and increase in
intensity

→ make land fall

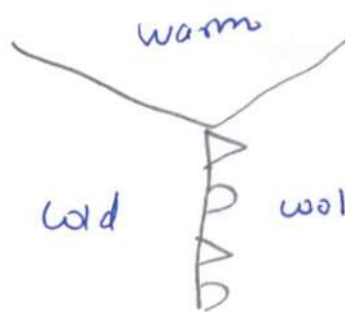
→ a/w winds, rainfall
storm surges

Dissipation

→ on land - source of
moisture cut
↓
dissipate

~~it~~ associated with
cumulonimbus cloud
and heavy rainfall
on cold front
and stratus on warm
front

→ occluded front



warm air mass lifted



gradient between
cold and cool not
much → so
dissipates

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



EAL