



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

SEA

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. : 032997

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VIDHU SHEKHAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-8-19

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - RAJINDER
NAGAR

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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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)

10

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

India had rich scientific temper right from ancient era which helped it in becoming beacon of civilization.

MATHEMATICS

- Sulbasutras in 3rd-4th century BC by Baudhyana, Katyana, Manava, Apastambha contained accurate formulae for altar construction etc

- Aryabhatta in Aryabhattiya helped discover the value of π , Circumference of earth and other formulae

- Brahmagupta credited with discovering zero

- Bhaskaracharya : In his four volume
Grahaganita: planetary study
 - Bijaganita
 - Golachya : Study of circles
- He also discovered Chakrawat
method for algebra to solve
equations

ASTRONOMY

- Varahamihira & in his lauded
work Brihatsamhita helped highlight
his research on Planetary alignment
- Argabhatta played similar role
in his work Surya Siddhantika
and expounded circular movements
of planets

Thus Indian made rapid
strides in field of sciences when
much of world was in dark
ages.

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

10

French and English came to India, attracted by its wealth and wanted to establish themselves as dominant traders.

This led to creation of friction and consequently intense rivalries:

• There were 3 Carnatic wars fought

(1) 1st War (1746-1748) due to outbreak of Austrian war of succession

(2) 2nd war (1749-1753) due to rival claimants backing in Carnatic and Hyderabad. Initial French victories however later truce

(3) 3rd War (1756-1760). Led to comprehensive defeat of French in Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

FACTORS LEADING TO BRITISH SUCCESS

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

- Stronger navy
- Superior tactical advantage
eg attacking Arcot by Clive during
2nd Carnatic war
- French company heavily influenced
by weak and corrupt French
government
- The British victory at Plassey
helped gain access to rich
Bengal resources
- Better mobilization of Allies
by British

Thus multiple factors attributed
to British empire's spectacular
rise to becoming undisputed
rulers of country

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

The early nationalist era was one dominated by moderates during late 19th and early 20th centuries

They saw importance of political democracy because:

- It would allow peaceful resolution of issues
- They had faith in goodwill of British
- They advocated slow and gradual improvement in socio-economic condition via political process

DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES
ADOPTED

- ① Using newspaper as medium to disseminate ideas (eg The Hindu - G.S. Aiger)
- ② Peaceful protests
- ③ Petitioning to government to highlight the grievance
- ④ Annual sessions of Congress across the country
- ⑤ Electing the annual president of congress
- ⑥ Promoting plurality of thought by accomodating all spectrum of views (Rightists, Socialists etc)
- ⑦ Advocating for increased representational in ~~the~~ Imperial legislative council.

Therefore the nationalists played a key role in developing the democratic spirit of the people who were crushed under autocratic British rule.

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

Iranian revolution was a landmark event which influenced the region for decades to come.

The rule of Reza Shah Pahlavi was overthrown the religious figure Ayatollah Khomeini led movement.

CAUSES

- 'Rule of Shah': Was creating economic stagnation and unrest
- 'Western influence': Was increasing due to pro US Shah which made religious figures uneasy
- 'Loss of Sovereignty': Was observed by masses due to excess US interference.

- Oil refineries: were given to US which further angered people
- Growing inequality

CONSEQUENCES RELEVANT EVEN TODAY

- It led to Shia ruled theocracy of Iran
 - Emergence of Saudi (Sunni) - Iran (Shia) rivalry
 - Iran vowed to destroy Israel thus supporting Hamas, Hezbollah
 - The rivalries with Sunni countries manifested in civil war in Syria, Yemen etc
 - The anti west attitude of Iran led to animosity with USA which is now reaching crisis portion with US withdrawal from Nuclear deal (JCPOA)
- Thus 1979 revolution played a historic role in current scenario

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

Globalization is the increased integration of the country with global economy facilitating easier movement of goods, capital, labour and cultural values.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION

INDIGENOUS CRAFT

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
• Bigger market available • Usage of <u>e-commerce</u> • Access to <u>modern tech</u>	• <u>Unequal competition</u> with factory craft • Dumping of <u>Chinese goods</u> destroying <u>industry</u> • Access to global market barred by <u>non tariff barriers</u> and <u>tariffs</u>

Literary traditions

Positive

- Now with media more people can access

- Fusion with modern songs eg Rock music, piano, guitar usage etc

Negative

- Small tribes losing their heritage

- Abandoning of traditions due to breakdown of joint family, increasing westernization

Traditional knowledge system

Positive

- With education more awareness of traditional knowledge

- Global appreciation and adoption eg Yoga

Negative

- Piracy by MNCs

- Industrialization displacing tribes leading to loss of forest related knowledge

Thus globalization has caused both positive and negative consequences. Need of the hour is to conserve knowledge via TKDL, USTAAD etc

6.

हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformatory measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Juvenile delinquency implies crimes committed by individuals < 18 years. It has witnessed a surge in recent years according to NCRB data.

FACTORS

- ① Isolation: due to breakdown of joint families
- ② Consumerism: leads to unethical ways to fulfill desi-
- ③ Rural-Urban value conflict
- ④ Access to drugs/alcohol
- ⑤ Internet and porn sites fuelling hedonistic tendencies
- ⑥ Weak criminal justice system

eroding faith in law

REHABILITATIVE AND REFORMATIVE MEASURES

- ① Help in reforming individual
- ② Facilitate reintegration of society
- ③ Provide suitable environment for behavioural correction whereas jail further reinforces criminal tendencies in many cases
- ④ Provides support to parents of delinquent juvenile

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

- Juvenile Justice Act amended to allow 16-18 years old to be treated as juvenile/adult based on circumstances
- Setting up child welfare committees
- Reform centers with education and vocational skills

Thus goal of justice system should be to create healthy society and ¹⁷ alternative system is the way to go.

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribals have been adversely affected by the advent of industrialization which is reflected in their health indicators

CHALLENGES

- ① Lack of primary health centers, PHC,

	Tribal	Overall
IMR	45	40
Anaemia (15-59 years)	60%	53%
MMR	190	130

Source: NFHS-4

- ② Lack of adequate number of doctors
- ③ Malnourishment due to poor access to PDS/welfare schemes
- ④ Tribal centric diseases such as sickle cell anemia
- ⑤ High prevalence of tobacco and alcohol consumption
- ⑥ Lack of insurance coverage

ROADMAP to improve

- ① Increase number of PHCs, CHCs and district hospitals in tribal areas
- ② Train tribals to become doctors to better augment shortage
- ③ Incorporating traditional tribal knowledge when serving in that area
- ④ Increasing deployment of mobile clinics in remote areas
- ⑤ Bringing tribals into insurance coverage (Ayushman Bharat)
- ⑥ Investing in research in tribal genetic diseases such as sickle cell anaemia.

Thus tribal health improvement is an essential facet of achieving healthy population and SDG #3

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agro based industries are involved in primary and secondary processing of agricultural produce to increase its quality, remuneration, and shelf life.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

- Majorly concentrated in states of UP, MH, TN etc

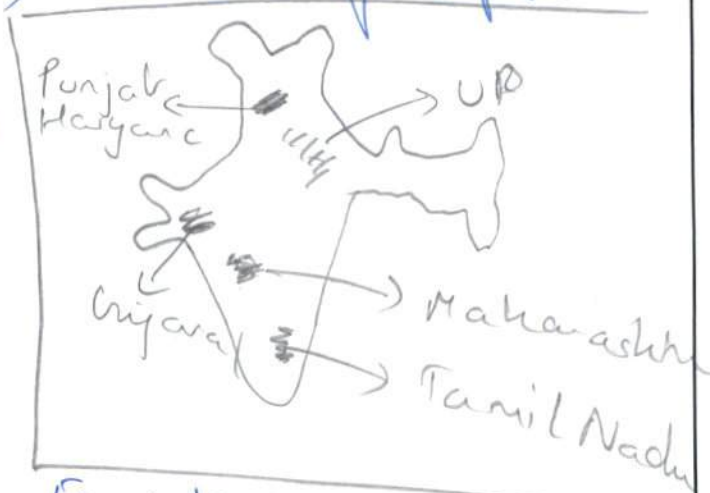


Fig: Major regions of agro processing industries

- The reasons for development in these regions is the:
 - availability of agri produce
 - Cheap labour
 - Access to market
 - Well developed road-

- Government support
- Electricity supply via hydro and thermal plants

MULTIPLIER EFFECT

- ① Increase the remuneration of the farmer
- ② Spillover effect in industries
eg construction activities, packaging
- ③ Help ^{drive} in investment in infrastructure
(road, rail, electricity)
- ④ Promote collectivization and achieve economies of scale
- ⑤ Help get access to global market
- ⑥ Reduce post harvest losses

Govt should continue to promote via SAMPADA scheme.

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 में
 नहीं लिखना
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Urban ^{water} crisis that recently
 swamped cities such as
 Shimla (2016), Chennai (2019)
 had causes in disappearance
 of urban water bodies.

REASONS

- ① Encroachment of lakes
- ② Dumping of waste
- ③ Sprawling urbanization
- ④ Concretization of water soaking land
- ⑤ Cutting off water supply via stream

IMPLICATION

- ⊕ Water stress: According to

NITI Aayog 600 million people
suffering water stress

- ② Urban flooding (Mumbai - Mithi river encroachment)
- ③ Lack of biodiversity in water bodies
- ④ Distress migration

STEPS NEEDED

- ① Reviving of traditional water harvesting techniques such as
Tohad - Rajasthan
Ahar Dyne - Bihar
Eri - Tamil Nadu
- ② Mandatory rain water harvesting in public buildings
- ③ Sustainable urban design
- ④ EIA before projects built on water bodies
- ⑤ Community driven approach on lines of Hukre Bazar model.
Our driving motto should be
'JAL HAI TO KAL HAI'

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 हशिग में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
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Climate change is threatening to destabilize the environment feedback system as highlighted by IPCC 1-5° report.

This has led to looking at Ocean Iron fertilization as one way to address it

ROLE

- Fertilization of Iron

↓
 Increase in Algae/microorganism

↓
 Consume CO₂

↓
 Reduce global warming

- This would involve seeding large parts of ocean with iron

to have desired impact

CONCERNS

- ① May lead to uncontrollable bloom of microorganism
- ② It may destabilize ^{marine} food web
- ③ Untested before
- ④ Chemical properties of water may be permanently altered
- ⑤ Lack of emergency mechanism developed to control in case of adverse consequence.

Thus as of now more practical methods such as afforestation should be prioritized until sufficient research done

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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In 2013 the last speaker of Bo language perished in Andaman Islands thus highlighting the grave crisis confronting small languages.

This is also made much more grave with possibility of several more languages of small tribes such as Chercheru, Toda, Valmiki etc being endangered.

REASONS

① Cultural assimilation into the mainstream and adopting Hindi, English etc

② Declining population of PVTGs

③ Government neglect

④ Non documentation of oral history

⑤ Education etc not in the smaller/local languages

IMPLICATIONS

① Loss of cultural heritage

② Loss of history, myths associated with language

③ Breaks the link with the past

④ Psychological implications on descendants of extinct language speakers

⑤ Goes against Indian ethos of unity in diversity

MEASURES NEEDED

• Documentation of endangered languages by PLST (People's

Linguistic Survey of India)

- ② Involving anthropologists to discover such languages
- ③ Tribal education at primary level in their language (eg Odisha primar model pointed out by Xaxa Committee)
- ④ Promoting literature in endangered languages
- ⑤ Grants/scholarships for research in such languages
- ⑥ Storing the myths, folk, etc in TKDL ^{medicinal charm}

This imperative to act on
conserving endangered languages
to help maintain cultural
diversity of our country.

12.

यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words)

15

British rule came and brought along with the concept of rule of law which was different from traditional caste and religion based judicial system of the country.

FEATURES OF THIS SYSTEM

Lord Cornwallis was the pioneer of this system and created a setup where:

- There shall be equality of all before law
- There shall be codification of laws
- Separation of executive powers from judicial powers

• Europeans were also brought before this system.

He also helped establish Circuit Courts as well as shifting of Diwani adalat to Calcutta.

later on Lord Macaulay was head of committee for codifying laws to further strengthen rule based law

LIMITATIONS OF THIS SYSTEM

- ① Law was unequally applied to Indians vis-a-vis British
- ② The judicial process was expensive
- ③ It was biased towards rich landlords, Maharajas etc
- ④ The judges were exclusively European

- ⑤ Courts were at few places hampering accessibility
- ⑥ The language was complex and beyond understanding of simple Indians

Thus it can be observed that the system though created a fiction of rule of law, was actually created to best serve the needs of imperial masters.

The inadequacy of judicial system was exposed in numerous revolts such as Santhal, Indigo etc.

13.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The British adopted a flexible policy that allowed them to deal with princely states as necessitated by the context

1757-1813

- Period of ring fence policy
- The princely states were often engaged with battles with each other
- British played divide and rule (eg Nizam v/s Mysore, Mysore v/s Marathas)
- Crafted doctrines such as subsidiary alliance to help maintain buffer states

1813 - 1857

- Period of annexation
- Aim was to bring as much territory as possible
- Conquered Maratha regions, Punjab, Sindh etc by battles
- Doctrine of Lapse used to annex Satara, Sambalpur, Tripura
- Awadh annexed on grounds of maladministration

1857 - 1947

- Annexations were avoided
- The British claimed suzerainty over states
- Princes were only nominally heads
- Rampant British interference in name of roads, rail etc

IMPACT OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

- Initially Congress disassociated with the activities in princely states.
- In 1927 Nehru presided over All States Peoples Conference.
- ~~From~~ 1937 onwards princely states people could directly take part in freedom struggle in name of Congress.
- The princely state people actively participated in Quit India movements.
- During earlier movements, the freedom fighters often sought shelter in princely state regions.

Thus princely states produced several notable freedom fighters such as Balwant Rai Mehta who aroused the spirit of people.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Simla agreement was a deal signed between India and Pakistan that was to lay the foundation of future relationship course

CIRCUMSTANCES

- Pakistan had lost the 1971 war
- It also had to cede its eastern territories which now formed Bangladesh.
- The surrender of nearly 90,000 Pakistani soldiers to India
- Cold war compartmentalizing the nations into groups: Pakistan (US tilt) and India (USSR tilt)

PROVISIONS

- Recognizing the border as actual Line of Control (LOC) and to respect

it as the boundary of 2 countries

- To restrict the Kashmir issue to a bilateral issue
- Repatriation of the surrendered Pakistani soldiers
- To ease hostilities in future

A LOST OPPORTUNITY ?

Yes

- India had upper hand when signing the treaty
- Could have permanently resolved Kashmir issue by negotiating for POK
- The Prisoners of War provided leverage for India to put further pressure on Pakistan

No

- Permanent solution involving ceding

PoK was not viable as Pakistan would not compromise on territory

→ International ~~area~~ pressure was building up with US and China taking Pakistan side

→ By restricting the Kashmir issue to bilateral level, India helped prevent future internationalization of issue

→ The recognition of LoC provided stability to border recognition

CONCLUSION

Thus Shimla agreement when signed was a fair bargain considering the context. ~~to India~~ ~~India~~ helped generate goodwill for India by returning the POWs. ~~Also there was some PR~~

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 हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
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Economic Survey 2017-18
pointed out that there is much
more internal migration than
previously thought with nearly
9 million migrants between 2010-14.

PUSH FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

① Poverty : In backward areas especially
of Central India drives outward
migration Eg tribals working as
brick kiln workers in Punjab, Haryana

② Environmental Hazard : Frequent
flooding, droughts. Eg The yearly
flooding of Kosi causing outmigration from
Bihar

③ Conflict : The naxal affected areas
of central India see outward migration
for security

④ Governance deficit: Poor availability of welfare schemes etc

⑤ Displacement: Due to Dams, developmental projects etc Eg Sardar Sarovar Dam

PULL FACTORS

① Employment: Causing migration to Maharashtra, Gujarat etc

② Better Governance: Which implies better service availabilities esp Southern states

③ Modernization/Westernization: Causing drive towards cities due to cultural fascination

④ More opportunities: In upcoming industries

⑤ Better health/education facilities causing urban migration

IMPACT ON URBANIZATION

① Suburbanization: Due to stress on

Urban areas

- ② Gentrification/ghettoization: Due to low income of many migrants
- ③ Class divide: More prominently visible due to increasing inequality
- ④ Slums breeding grounds of crime
- ⑤ Difficulty in last mile connectivity
- ⑥ Inadequate access to basic services of health, education, sanitation

Positives:

- ⑦ Migrants are able to improve their income
- ⑧ Urban areas get workforce augmentation
- ⑨ Inter-fusion of culture
- ⑩ Modernization causing phasing out of backward traits

Thus migration has led to cities emerging drivers of NEW INDIA
Need of the hour is to strive for sustainable urbanization for prosperous growth

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 में
नहीं लिखना
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India was the first country with family planning programme in 1952 however with India poised to become largest country by 2027, it is time for reflection on why programmes have fared poorly

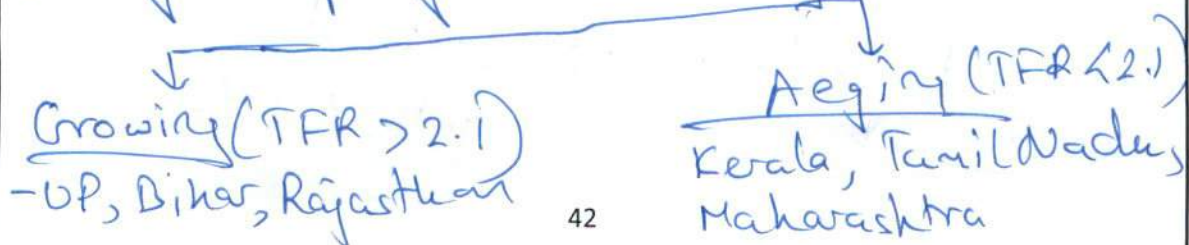
FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

- ① Top down approach: In the initial decades without examining cultural factors
- ② Lack of will: To drive in mission mode in initial two decades
- ③ Sterilization during Emergency: And the subsequent political backlash deterred parties
- ④ Poor integration with ground level workers such as panchayats, ASHAs etc

- ⑤ Cultural factors : ^{same} Religion consider child as gift of god and taboo sterilization
- ⑥ Women centric approach : with >97% sterilization done by women
- ⑦ Deaths due to sterilization: Eg 13 women dead in Chhattisgarh in 2013 created apprehensions
- ⑧ Inaccessibility to contraceptives
- ⑨ Poor primary health care facilities
- ⑩ Lack of recreational avenues encouraged coitus for recreation
- ⑪ Lack of sex education in schooling

STRATEGIES

① Coming out with new population policy keeping in mind 2 Indias



- ② Sex education incorporated
 - ③ Access to contraceptives eg
Antora and Chhaya
 - ④ Awareness generation on lines of
Swachh Bharat Eg PM said small
family form of patriotism
 - ⑤ Encourage male sterilization for
 - ⑥ Developing primary health care
(Eg Ayushman Bharat : Health & Wellness centre)
 - ⑦ Disincentivize large families by
withdrawing certain benefits (Eg subsidies)
 - ⑧ Involve behavioural psychologists
sociologist for better outreach
- STEPS TAKEN

 - Mission Parivaar Vikas
(145 high fertility dist.)
 - Contraceptive access
 - Scheme for ASHEAs
to deliver contracepts.
at home

Thus population control is a vital
agenda for sustainable future and
the PM's clarion call on independence
day sets the ball rolling.

17.

पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

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

15

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

Feminization of poverty is emerging as a serious phenomenon which is obstructing inclusive growth and hampering realization of women's potential

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

- ① Low workforce participation: Currently around 26% (in 1990: 36%) while male is 780%.
- ② Inheritance issues: As patriarchal society, land etc inherited largely by men
- ③ Feminization of agriculture
 - 56% of labourers are women
 - women own only 13% of agrarian land

- ④ Longevity more than men: And often without income thus impoverishing women
- ⑤ Wage gap: According to ILO Global Wage report, there exist 34% wage gap between men and women
- ⑥ Marginal jobs: Such as domestic help etc
- ⑦ Cultural reasons: Women confined to households, not expected to earn
- ⑧ Lack of higher education: hampers their employment in productive sector
- ⑨ India's economic structure: failed to create adequate jobs for women

TACKLING THE PROBLEM

- Increasing the female labour force participation
 - (i) by creating more jobs

- (ii) by providing adequate security
- (iii) by providing tax incentives to employers hiring women

• Women education enrolment increase

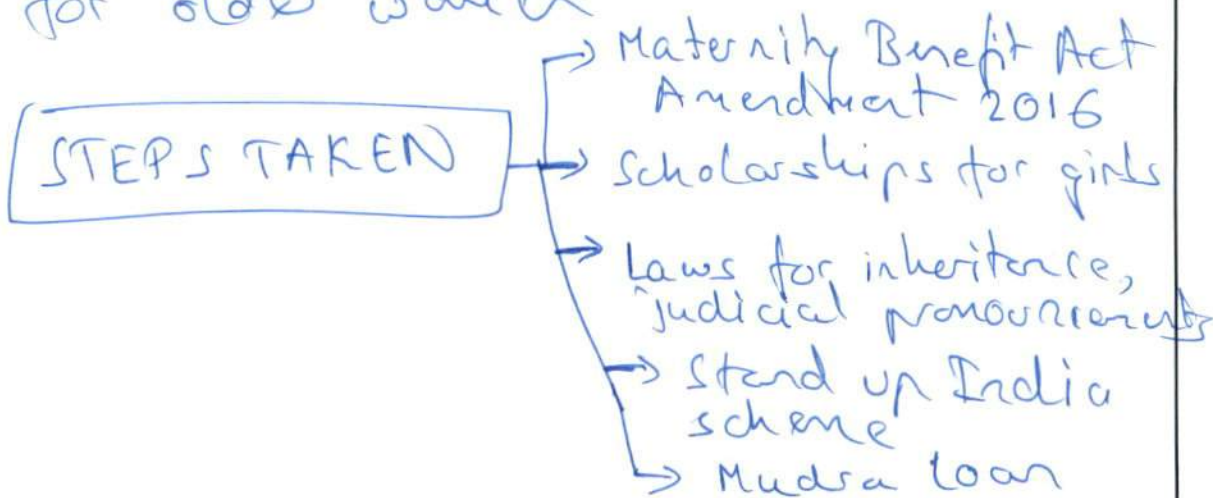
• Improving women productivity in agriculture

(i) by facilitating credit to landless women

(ii) by improving collectivization (eg FPOs)

• Promoting SHGs on the lines of SEWA, Kudumbashree

• Female insurance coverage increase and geriatric care subsidized for older women



Thus tackling female poverty is a vital component of NEW INDIA as well as international obligation under SDG #5

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has acute regional disparities, as evident from the fact that GDP/capita of rich states is more than 4 times of poor states.

REASONS BEHIND

Geographical

Hilly states

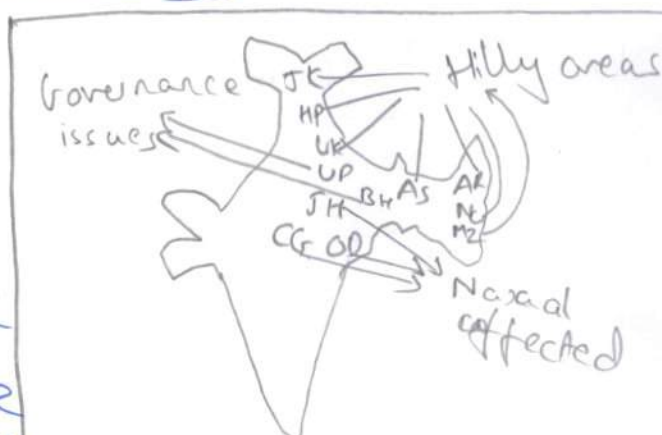
→ have inadequate access to resource

→ They are frequently facing landslides, floods etc

→ They are located in seismically active regions hampering large scale developmental works

Landlocked states

→ Have difficulty in export vis-a-vis coastal areas



→ States such as Tharukhand, Chhattisgarh
suffer from RESOURCE CURSE
(benefits of raw material extractions
not percolating)
→ States like Bihar suffer from floods
GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- States such as UP, Bihar, Naxal
affected states suffer from governance
deficit
- Populist schemes are resorted
to
- Colonial legacy in terms of
large number of poor people also
issue
- The states policies of promoting
only agriculture led to shifting
of services, manufacturing to
coastal states

STRATEGIES NEEDED

- Equitable distribution of funds
(Finance commission has to play a
major role)

- Long term policies focussed on manufacturing sector (labour intensive)
- Human Capital development by investing in health, education (Kerala Model)
- Improving infrastructure (roads, electricity)
- Region specific strategies utilizing strengths e.g.
North East: Tourism, Horticulture
Central India: Capitalize on resource
UP/Bihar: Agro based industries

STEPS
TAKEN

- Aspirational districts program
- North East Special Infra development scheme (NESIDS)
- 90:10 fund sharing with hill states
- Sustainable Action for transforming human capital (SAATH)

Thus bridging regional disparities is an integral part of sarodaya philosophy of Gandhi and an obligation on our govt to uphold constitutional value,

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

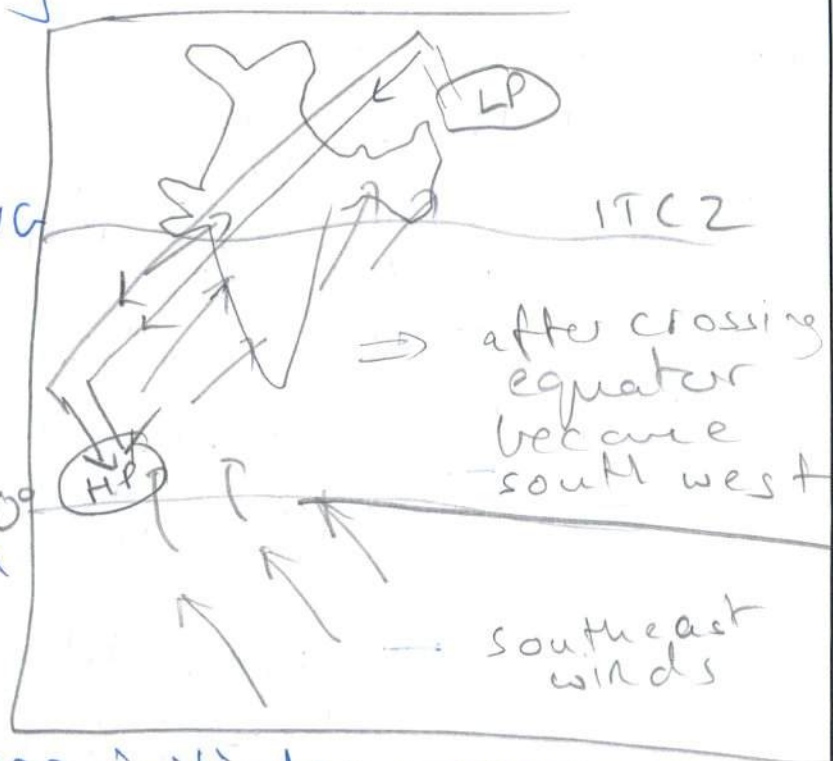
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India being a tropical as well as temperate region country has unique climate. Monsoon further adds to this uniqueness by bringing seasonal rainfall

FACTORS

AFFECTING MONSOON

① Position of Sun: When it shifts to north of equator, initiates process



② Position of ITCZ: Determines the region of heavy precipitation

③ withdrawal of subtropical westerly
jet stream to the north of
himalayas

④ Heating of tibetan plateau
and creation of low pressure.
Melting of ice also prerequisite

⑤ Development of tropical easterly
jet stream.

⑥ Other factors such as

(1) EL Nino: weakens monsoon

(2) La Nina: strengthens monsoon

(3) Madden Julian Oscillation

(4) Setting up of Somali Jet
stream

WHY DIFFICULT ? TO PREDICT ?

- Multiple factors involved
- Correlation between different factors not clearly established.

- Lack of long term historical data
- Climate change inducing erraticness
- Linked with global climatic phenomenon thus hard to study in isolation.

To improve the predictability of monsoon, IMD now using dynamic weather modelling using ENSEMBLE PREDICTION SYSTEM. Further usage of AI and big data can help in our understanding of monsoon

20.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones are climatic phenomenon which involve low pressure system with winds circling around at high speeds

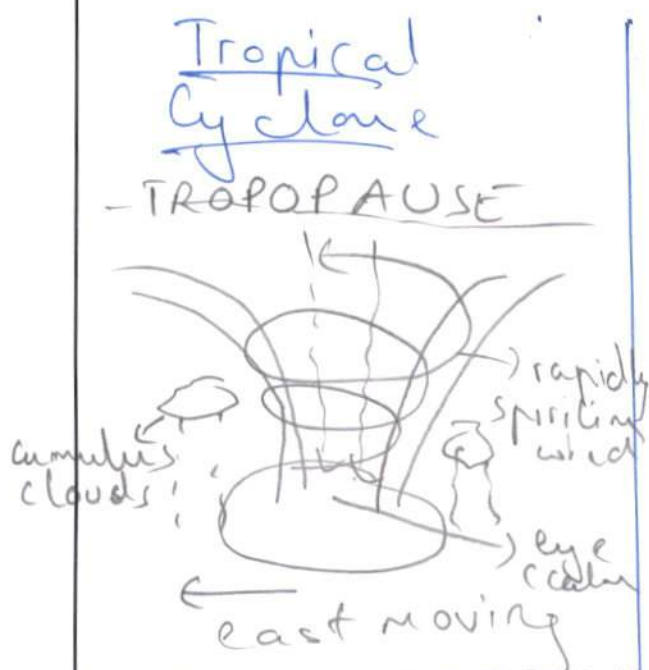


Fig: Tropical cyclone

Origin: Over Oceans, need warm water ($\sim 25^\circ$), lack of upper air circulation

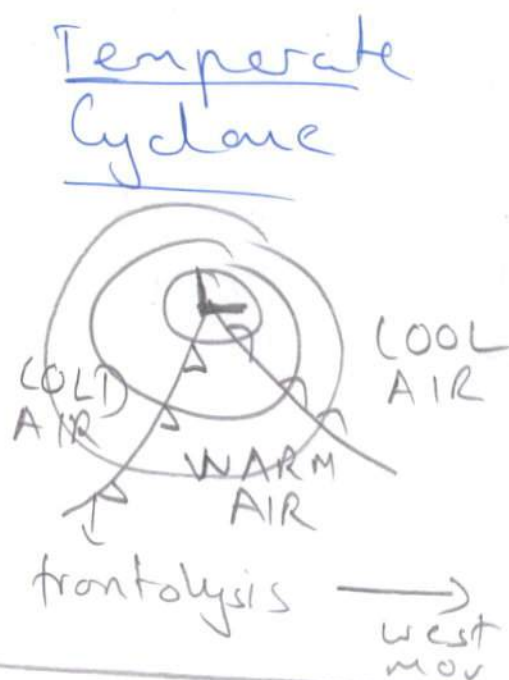


Fig: Temperate cyclone

Origin: Over land as well as sea
Formed dynamically with collision of

pre existing
depression area,
50-100m depth of
warm water.

Occur at lower
latitudes (10° - 30° N)
Require Coriolis
force

MOVEMENT

- Move west to east
- Move at much faster pace (upto 180 km/hr)
- Spread over smaller area

MATURE

- They mature as long as they can get warm water supply

Cold and warm
air mass. Takes
place at higher
latitudes (Extra
tropical cyclone)

MOVEMENT

- Move east to west
- Move relatively slower (upto 100 km/hr)
- Spread over larger area

MATURE

- Mature as long as there exist contrast between two fronts

DECAY

They decay as
soon as they
make landfall
and move over
to land

DECAY

They decay
when contrast between
fronts ceases to
exist.

It is not dependent
on land/sea

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL