



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. : 261239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH KHARE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

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

केंद्र
Centre

Raipur

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)

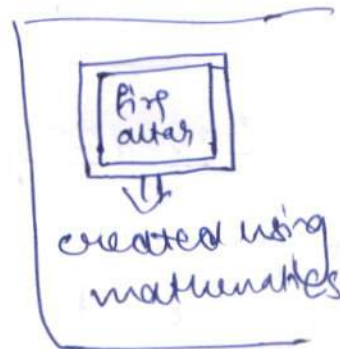
10

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

Indian mathematics and astronomy had long history since ancient times. It added to intellectual development and major contributions as -

- Sulvasutra, Bhramasutra and development of concept of π .
- Brahmagupta developed the concept of zero, negative and positive numbers $\rightarrow$ Mathematical revolution
- Magic square and quadrilateral concepts ensured the scientific way fire altars.
- Baudhyana in early times explained the perimeter & area of circle.

- Astronomy by Aryabhatiya gave the theory of revolution of earth around the sun.
- The celestial bodies movements, circular & orbital rotation & aphelion & perihelion astronomy were explored.
- Bhaskaracharya intermingled Astronomy with Mathematics
- Major known concepts of pythagoras, Heron formulae were developed in primitive way.



This shows, intellectualism was ingrained in early lifestyle and was part of our culture. It needs a regeneration to make India a knowledge economy.

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

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

English east india company fought 3 major battle with french ~~which~~ which finally led to Battle of Wandiwash leading to defeat of French.

English victory : factors

- Company (English) was a private organisation having charter of Queen while french companies was government based

↳ Red tape
↳ slow decision

- Superior army, weapons, leaders like Robert Clive, navy (defeated Spanish armada) and organisation structure.

- Bank of England was financier.

- War tactics & diplomacy was advanced.
- Dupleix was faced with government hindrance & corruption.
- Battle of Plassey led to EIC gaining wealth, monopoly of Bengal → led to vandalism.
- Southern forts of France had mutual enmity among rulers of Hyderabad → British used diplomatic tactics.

Thus, mutual enmity led to showcase the distorted policy of India and lack of visionary leader of unity which resulted into colonization of India.

3.

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

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

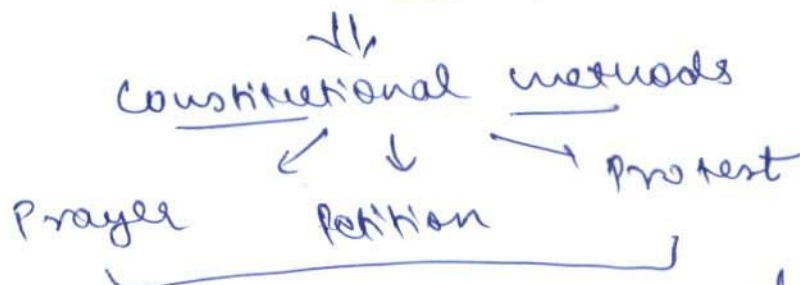
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Nationalist leaders had different visions for India where some saw indigenization and internalization of political democracy as -

- democratic practice of self rule, budget power and investment on education was advocated by moderates.

- Civil services reforms advocated by Swendharan banerjee.

- Salt tax abolition, undented labour cause more raised by -



without breaking laws and following the rules & regulation of the establishment.

They demanded independence of political democracy as -

- Universal adult suffrage.
- voting rights to women.
- right to contest elections.

Organisations like religious, trading, industrial ~~and~~ also raised their voice for their own form of internalisation -

- Muslim league demanded separate electorates through constitutional means.

Other democratic practices were -

- Agitation, picketing, passive resistance, satyagrah → Gandhi's^o.
- Nonviolence & Truth during civil disobedience.
- Awareness, socio religious reforms by Jurkie party.
- Praja Mandal movement for democratic rights.

Thus, freedom movement demanded political democracy via democratic route.

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

उम्मीदवादी को
इस हशिफ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

Iranian revolution of 1979 was a protest and agitation against a unpopular ruler with authoritative mindset. People raised their voices and a regime change happened. Its consequences still are relevant as —

- led to democratic waves across the region.
- Augmented the rivalry intensification between USA & USSR.
- Oil diplomacy and vested interest of all stakeholders were changed.
- The current crisis of terrorism, rise of ISIS, Kurdish rebels

are its after effects.

- The current PS+1 & Iran negotiation (JCPOA) & which failed also has some bearing from it.

Thus, revolution changes the socio-political dimensions of any country whose effects are visible long after in geopolitical & social dynamics.

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 हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

Globalization is ever expanding inter-
connectedness among people which
affects every sphere of human
existence.

Indigenous Craft

- Major MNCs, homogenisation
trends and multinationalisation
reduced indigenous craft in
regional level.
- But at global level, crafts like
Bastar art, ikat have high
value.
- Machine made products have
deteriorated Blacksmith, Goldsmith,
MSME & cottage industries.
eg- craft of Saharig tribe extinted
since independence.

Literary tradition

- Dominance of English reduced

regional language and literature developed are meagre.

- Ancient languages of 8th Schedule having diverse scripts, dialects, primers are declining due to dominance of Anglian culture.

Traditional Knowledge

- Westernisation trends reduced the traditional knowledge of disaster management, sacred groves and wildlife conservation.
eg - Deva Kadu grove → shrinerij.
- But countries like USA are employing Iroquo tribe for rattle snake catching.
- Yoga, AYUSH, Yogya, Kerala medical - Towns, Tribal circuit have evolved → Globalization.

Thus, GLOCALISATION is the need of hour where these cultural traits need to be secured while modern thoughts must come from all sides.

6.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Juvenile delinquency has enormously increased and got global media coverage, like Nirbhaya case.

factors

- irresponsible usage of media & social platforms.
↳ cyber bullying
- Defective advertisements generating social discrimination
- erosion of values and lack of parenting.
- Globalisation and ill-thoughts of communalism & casteism.
- Political hatred politics driving juveniles to commit crimes.
- Internationalisation of the problem by the society.
eg- Badaun case was not reported.

- Administrative lack and lethargy and weak legal framework.
- Socialisation process of juveniles are incomplete due to nuclear families & social erosion.
- Drugs, narcotics in border states.
- Subculture, bars & urban lifestyle leading to excitement etc.

Significance of rehab and reformative measures —

- Provide separate environment and good peoples counselling.
- Juveniles from slums, ghettos gets moral & social education.
- Get health, education & sports facilities is SWADHAR Center.

But issues like fight among children, orphan care, recent case of Bihar NGO sexual exploitation are concern.

Thus, effective governance is required to restore values & moral ambitions ¹⁷ delinquents.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribals are unevenly distributed across India. There are more than 650 tribes with 72 as PVTG

Health challenges

- High rate of death and hidden hunger.

- Dandakaranya plateau has IMR > 55 and MMR > 155 .

- High rate of diseases and infections despite Asha workers.

- Encephylitis in Munda & Santal tribes -



- 49% women are anaemic in India (WHO) with majority tribals.

- 40% tribals $\rightarrow$ APL $\rightarrow$ lacks nutritious food $\rightarrow$ low quality of life

eg- Sahoo tribe of Odisha $\rightarrow$ sickle cell anaemia.

- Lack of hospitals, PMC/CHC and medical professional.

eg- (1:1 doctor/10000) → Drake valley

- No AIIMS in Arunachal or Nagaland.

- Rugged topography and natural disaster in forested tribal areas leading to high disability among them.
- Other factors like pollution, sex tourism & loss of habitat affecting tribe health → added with Red terror

Roadmap

- AYUSH wellness centers and mobile hospitals through telepathy.
 - PMC/CHC activism through NGOs/Panchayats (6th schedule) providing essential drugs.
 - Andhra Pradesh → Mobiles on Medics.
Delhi → Monika clinics ~~to~~ model can be expanded to tribal areas (Generic medicine)
- Plus, cost effective ¹⁹ health services can help develop tribes

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agro based Industries are unevenly distributed across India, majorly around agricultural regions of India.

• Central India & Deccan plateau

— Cotton Industry in Marathwada and Vidharbha.

— Jute factory in Bengal.

— Silk industry in Central Mulberry areas.

• South India

↳ Sugar cane Industries.

↳ Paper Industries based on bamboo & Sabai grass.

• North east

↳ Basket making

↳ agriculture

↳ sericulture (Muga Assam)

Milk Niry

- Develop forward backward linkages $\rightarrow$ food processing industries.
- Social capital $\uparrow$
- Rural economy becomes integrated.
- reduces R $\rightarrow$ U migration
- Check feminization of poverty.

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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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons

- Population pressure
- Urban sprawl
- Land price ↑
- weak governance
- diversion of river
- Industrial development.

Implication

- Disturbed ecological homeostasis
- Urban floods → Chennai
- Climatic refugee (from flood plains)
- Urban distress (protest)
- wildlife extinction (Ganga dolphin)

steps

- Sustainable practices
 - ↳ Agroforestry
 - ↳ planning of urban areas
 - ↳ Coastal Regulation zones
- Development of urban local bodies financing.
- Artificial levees.

~~set~~ 1

10.

जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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11.

भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Languages are the indicators of the cultural development. There are more than 1500 languages in India and numerous dialects spreaded across region.

Recently, Odisha government declared that 48 languages of tribal origin are near extinction.

Reasons

- Lack of suitable database among government organisations or NCO's.
- Unwritten scripts, which are only orally used across tribes and nomads.
eg- Gaddi, Bhutia tribes have their own languages, including Sign language, → endangered.
- Physical isolation leading to less exposure towards conservation.

- Less literature is generated in some languages.
- Government initiatives and numerous awards are incomprehensive of all languages.
eg - Sahitya Akademi Awards only 24 languages
- acculturation, globalisation, urbanism, and uniform education based on non-vernaculars is also a reason.

Implications

- Cultural diversity and social uniqueness of India will be endangered.
- Homogenisation will lead to loss of literature which may contain advance knowledge.
- Tribal uniqueness and diversity loss may give resentment like in Nagas or Mizos.

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- Cultural tourism potential of India will suffer.
- Traditional knowledge regarding environmental conservation, disaster management will be lost.
- Social cohesion & social capital will reduce leading to attitudinal change among people towards hegemony of English.

Measures

- Potentially endangered languages like Sindhi, Khasi bois of Magadh, Odia or schedule & languages requiring a database in knowledge library.
- Literature to be promoted via awards & incentivisation.
- Recording of scripts & dialects.
- Administrative initiative to augment Panchayats / SHG for conservation.

Thus, to make "एक भाषा समृद्ध शक्ति" all languages must be preserved.

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 government had colonial aims which required effective rule of law and judicial system in place. Although, it helped British, but faced numerous drawbacks -

- Modification of judicial system started soon after Battle of Buxar 1767.
- without taking cognizance of local traditional laws → resentment among tribals & religious groups.
- The Penal Code divided the civil & Criminal system, 1792. The division was artificial leading to huge litigations & appeals as suggested by SM Venkat.
- The Munsiff court was to deal with petty cases leading to corruptions and delays.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Earlier, the district collectors were given the powers of judiciary leading to conflict of interest.
- The European and Indian subjects had different courts → racism and superiority notion.
- The personal laws were taken into account with huge disparities leading to social crimes like slaves, doevity etc.
- The old Persian laws and judicial system scrapped, changed the social dynamics.
- The Macaulay code 1833, codified all laws and integrated the judicial system but still the racial discrimination was visible.

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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

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Before the advent of Britishers in India, numerous princely states were present and mutual survival was in vogue. The policy of Britishers evolved as -

- Initially, East India company worked as subordinate to the rulers like Mughals and demanded for trading rights. (King fence)
- Gradually, company expanded its influence towards equal status as visible after involvement of company into the internal matter of states.
- company finally degraded the status of princely states through war and battle and emerged as superior force (1765 onwards)

- Company expanded to the frontiers of India, overpowering estates like Mughals, Marathas or Mysore and territorial consolidation started.
- After the Great war 1857, Britishers changed the policy of annexation & lapse towards non-annexation through charter of 1857.

After 1857, the princely states and British government had mutual relation as a loyal class supporting colonial aim.

Freedom movement impacted the people of these estates as -

- Incited the feeling of nationalism among them.
eg- States Movement 1937.
- Awaken them of their rights & ill treatment of rule.
- Participation of people from estates in movement brought Atma shakti and self confidence among them.

- Maojani movement, temple entry & other so'io-religious reforms reached estates.
eg- Rule of Travancore opened temples for all due to Justice movement.
- People started liking convergence of colonial aims & swadeshi aims of autocratic rule → resentment.
- Empowerment of women, peasants labors in the British provinces showed regional difference, thus started a Pragra mandal movement.
- Leaders like Nehru raised the voice against monarchy and autarchy leading to active participation of people.
- Finally, Quit India movement 1942 led to complete mobilisation of princely estates people into movement.

The freedom movement made princely estates an entity in collaboration to achieve Dream India.

14.

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India and Pakistan were in fore
front conflict during the West-
East Pakistan crisis.

The atrocities on the
East Pakistan by major general &
Army led to huge exodus of
people from East Pakistan to
Indian lands. This led to
preactive measures from India as
a military intervention in the
region which finally culminated
into emergence of Bangladesh.

Simla Agreement
of 1972 was done under this
circumstances where huge
army of Pakistan surrendered
and volatility of Kashmir region
was high.

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Important provisions

- The issue of Kashmir will be talked without interference of a third external party.
- Compliance of cease fire line and rules.

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इस इलाक़े में
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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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Internal migration in India are due to numerous factors of pull & push. Nearly 70% of internal migrants are women, according to ILO.

Push factors

- Lack of job opportunities in rural areas and income prospects from agriculture is deteriorating.
- Loss of natural resources and population pressure in source region.
eg- Population density of Bina > 500 pprkm².
- Pollution, traffic and high land rent leading to counter urbanization.
- Lack of education facilities, health and basic amenities in backward areas.
- Khap panchayats (Haryana), Caste

exclusion, mutual enrity, marriage
& patriocality and communal exclusion.

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Pull factors

- Job, wealth, education and infrastructure availability in urban areas → higher quality of life.
- Open culture, freedom of choice in urban areas.
- clean & clear environment, aesthetic wildlife and matrimonial lineage towards rural areas.

Numerous factors changes migration dynamics of internal migration. It is highly influencing urban transition.

- Already 32% urbanized with set to become 50% by 2028, according to economic survey 19.
- Inward land rent, urban sprawl, unplanned expansion of Kanpur, Delhi is visible.
- Encroachment of wetlands, river flood plains leading to urban floods & heat islands.

• Changing linguistic pattern towards homogeneous English and acculturation

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• Urban people leading towards
urbanism → Walmartisation
→ McDonaldization
→ Westernisation.

• Women, SC, ST have better
Standard & Quality of life &
more intercaste marriages.

• Con of self regionalism leading
towards xenophobia, violence.
eg- Gujarat, recently seen mass
emigration of labour.

• Increased crime rates and law &
order problem in cities.

Thus, urban transition is inevitable
in near future. Need is to make
more SMART CITIES like Indore or
Rajpur, providing basic amenities,
women security & environmental
conservation.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India was among pioneer country to have a population planning program soon after independence. But these plans, including National population policy 2000 have performed poor as

- Unable to create awareness about contraceptives & planning ress.
- Programs focussed on reducing fertility rate while major problem lies in the poverty and education or health sector.
- Poor population (22%) tend to multiply to enhance their population asset.
- Infant mortality rate remained above 40 & MMR > 160 leading to high TFR > 2.5.
- family planning program focussed

on behavioural change, celebrity endorsement and NGO mobilisation for voluntary sterilisation which did not penetrated rural areas.

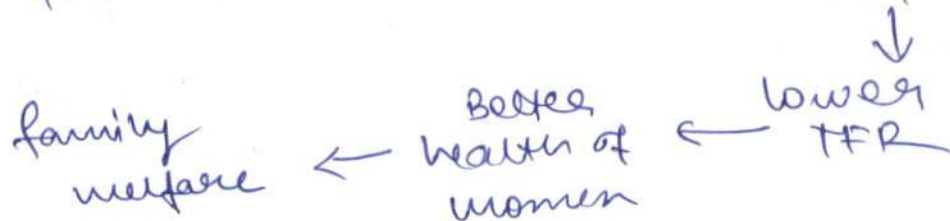
- SHU male sterilisation $\rightarrow 0.3\%$ while female 77% $\rightarrow$ shows behavioural constraint of loss of virility & risk.
- It does not attacked the patriarchy, religious factors, urban-rural divide and son-male preference.
- Also during 1970's, forced sterilisation made it a taboo, leading to poor performance.

Nevertheless, strategies can be applied as—

- Provision of free contraceptives like chhaya and dedicated Prasanna Bhatti (DD) channel for family planning.
- Adult education and family planning

through NICRO's, SNCR and Civil Societies to augment reproductive health of women.

- Empowering PHC/CHC, Asha workers and AYUSH wellness centers to provide for institutional deliveries → lower MMA/IMR



- Extension services and behavioral change through Panchayats & ULB
 - ↳ Powerpoint presentation.
 - ↳ checking dikeets of Kap panchayats.
 - Providing special incentives to have two or one child through cash incentives or concessions in services without reducing the st. 14.
 - Databasing of pregnant & lactating mothers to check concrete preference.
 - Education & health improvement through NIGHT CLASSES for adult women.
- Thus, demographic window can be tapped only if reproductive autonomy & family welfare is ensured.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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The socio-economic stature of women in India is quite contrasting with men, which has contributed to the feminisation of poverty (ILOR report)

Socio-economic factors : Poverty

- Patri-locality and Patriarchy put women on different ground than men leading to financial dependency and social pressure to perform certain duties.
- Urban women face gender disparity in wages and lower recruitment. Companies suggest lower efficiency & maternity leave as a cause.
- Late night work, family pressure and responsibility of children overburden women leading to

development of no other alternative for
income → during emergency
↳ poverty.

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- Dalit women lacks employment &
income due to social ostracisation.
↳ 80% Manual scavengers are
women Dalits.

- while male migrate to cities,
women are less mobile and
work on less productive fields
↳ poverty if
monsoon fails.

- Gender pay gap, informal sector
& MSME → non conducive for
women as they are
volatile & requires
breaking social barriers.

- for instance, Ola drivers, street
vendors and other similar jobs
are dominated by man due to
social norms.

- Social norms & customs among
tribals, SC and nomads puts
women on vulnerable situation,
like Rajput culture is unequal
with women.

This problem can be changed as -

- Providing skill, education, health and backup entrepreneurship skills.
eg- SIICCI providing women funds for startup.
- Reducing social discrimination, casteism through Behavioural nudge via NGO, civil society like SEWA.
- Traditional MSME like Lijjat Paral, AMUL → "Atma Shakti"
- Legal reform to provide safety to deserted wives, widows etc.
- Gender parity in informal sector through labor reform.
- Agricultural augmentation make farm more remunerative.

This can lead to achieve a equal society which will have economic potential to reach \$ 5 trillion mark.

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)

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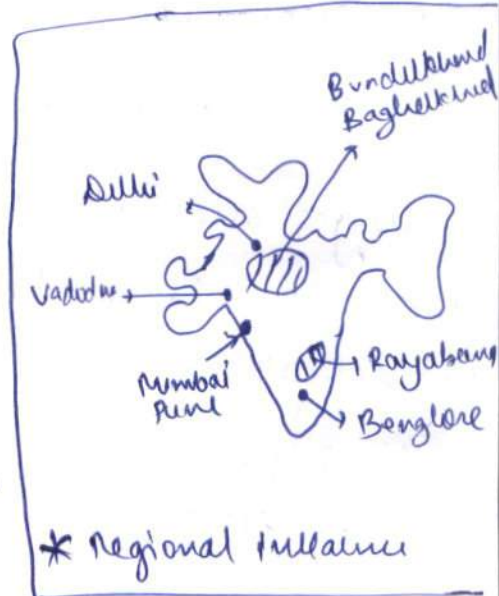
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Regional imbalances and disparities in India have developed more glaringly since colonial rule. Regions like North east, BIMARU states are less developed as compared to metrocities.

Reasons

• Historical

- colonial rule led to development of only few centers like BOMBAY, Kolkata.



- Industries like Iron & Steel, Aluminium (HINDALCO) started (5 Year plan) in specific locations.

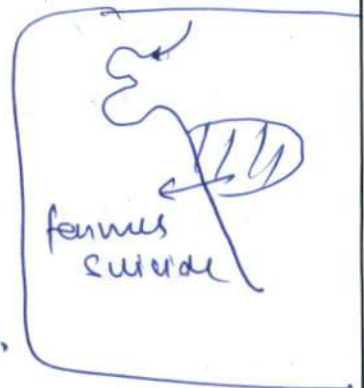
- Taxes on agriculture led to deterioration of regions like Marathwada / Vidharbha.

- Clearing of forest during colonial rule led to migration, & developing some areas only.

• Economic

- Development propulsion industries like IT sector (Bengaluru), Automobile (Delhi) → attracted labour.
- Agricultural development in Green revolution area did not spread.
- Trickle down theory of 5yr plan heavily failed.
- Huge migration of rural people provide cheap labour to urban but deterioration of Agriculture in rural.

→ Bihar → Punjab
UP → Haryana



• Geographic

- Isolation & rugged topography of Northeast.
- floods, natural disaster in Himalayan states.
- low fertility soils of leh/ladakh.

• Social

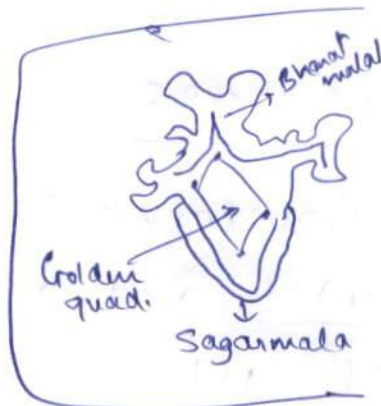
- Social ostracisation, communalism, casteism lead to lower development like in UP.

other factors like Government policy (Kerala/WB $\rightarrow$ communist), early start skilled labour, coastal location, tribal population and impacts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategies

- Development of infrastructure to connect different regions
- Developing entrepreneurship, startups & agri-business ~~to~~ which have equalising effect.
- MSME, rural-business can develop regions & check migration.
- Setting up schools, colleges, hospitals under AIIIMS, IITs $\rightarrow$ regional disparity will reduce.
- Solving regional issues $\rightarrow$ Kashmir, Northeast, Red Corridor
- Interlinking of rivers to check floods & droughts $\rightarrow$ CWC (IWAI)



Thus, regional disparity can be checked if proactive measures are taken to achieve regional connectivity, social Capital & mutual cooperation.

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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Indian monsoon are surface convective systems which are developed due to seasonal reversal of trade winds.

Vagaries of monsoon are difficult to predict ~~because~~ as numerous factors are involved.



FACTORS

- Development of Tibet high and bifurcating of jet stream by Himalaya (MONEX reveal)
- Development of Tanzanian high, Somali jet stream and tropical easterly jet stream.
- Upper air circulation of jet streams plays a major role.
- Indian ocean dipole and walker cell changes the intensity of monsoon



- El Niño effect modifies and reduces rainfall in monsoons.

- Madden Julian oscillation also impacts monsoons.

- Humanising landscapes like skyscrapers, urban heat islands, deforestation reduces success of monsoon.



- Black carbon, aerosols and pollution leads to failure of monsoon
↳ Climate Change

Thus it becomes tough to predict monsoon as —

- It depends upon numerous known - unknown factors.
- Impact of El Niño / IOD / Walker cell are post mortem in nature.
- IMD predictions • of dynamic model having 16 parameters are not sufficient (Darwin ↔ Tahiti)

- human modifications are changing behaviour of monsoon like dams, extinction of lakes, rivers.

eg- Mumbai → 7 rivers 50yr
back but now
only one.

- Sea level rise, sea surface
temperature variance and melting
of ice makes prediction ~~very~~
very difficult.

Thus, it's urgent need to
ensure "monsoon adaptability" -

- Multicropping & Mixed farming.
- Urban farm waste harvesting
like Baoli / Kund.
- conserving rivers as runoff from
rivers to oceans impacts
monsoons.
- Sustainable development strategy
reducing Aeroplane's Blackcarbon &
aerosol.

This can achieve clean & green environment
& predictable monsoons.

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

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

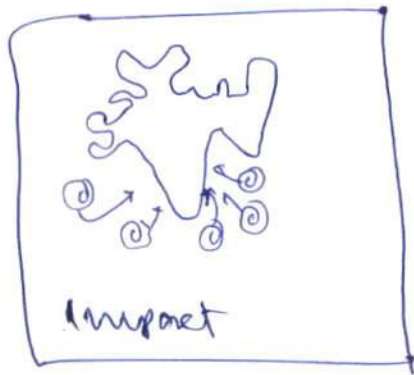
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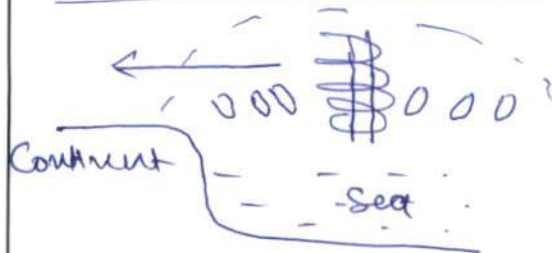
Cyclones are low pressure rotatory systems which develop numerous conditions and modifies microclimate world over.

Tropical	Temperate
• Tropical cyclone originate when — — ocean surface temperature is $26-27^{\circ}\text{C}$ — upper air divergence — latent heat of condensation is available. — occluded typhoons from other regions. — pre existing weak low pressure. • Move from east to west direction from ocean surface.	• Temperate cyclone originate when — — contrasting air masses collide. — it forms a <u>front</u> with <u>low pressure</u>. — in temperate regions under influence of <u>westerlies</u>. — extensive region of <u>500-1000 km</u>. • Move in <u>westerly</u> direction under influence of <u>westerly</u> winds.

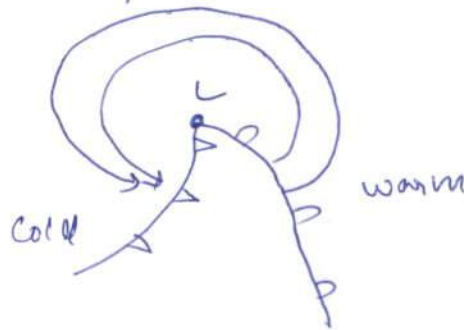
- After 15° N/S they move towards poles.
- They MATURE over the water with the formation of eye. The winds revolve around the eye.
- Rain bands are formed with cumulonimbus clouds.
- Shadow regions are also formed.
- As landfall takes place, latent heat of condensation is lost and decay of the cyclone starts.
- It impacts only coastal areas.
- Impacts western coast of the continents.
- They are formed along a polar weather front.
- The warm sector gets consumed by ~~cold~~ cold sector & LP formed
- V shaped cyclone is formed.
- Anticlockwise in NH.
- Brings gradual wide & long lasting rainfalls.
- Covers extensive area and when warm air mass pulls out, occluded front is formed, called frontolysis.



- Tropical cyclone causes wave, storm surge, agri-loss, life damage



- Human friendly, agri-gain and rainfall.



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Thus, both air circulation modifies the climate and impact settlements need is to mitigate impacts of cyclones through disaster management and optimize on temperate cyclones

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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