



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. : 036962

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ADITYA BANSAI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/8/19

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

केंद्र
Centre

Old Rajinder Nagar
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1 (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं., एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2 अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3 परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4 उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5 उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6 प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7 प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8 यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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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

Ancient India had a highly evolved civilisation with rich contributions in mathematics, astronomy, science, medicine, literature, spirituality etc.

MATHEMATICS

1. In Indus Valley Civilization, the archaeological evidence shows geometric alignment of roads, drains which shows significant knowledge of Mathematics

2. Sulvasutra by Baudhayana almost 600 BC talks about right, acute and obtuse angle in context of construction of sacrificial ALTARS.

3. Aryabhata in Gupta Age made significant contribution in developing Pythagoras theorem, Calculating value of π etc.

4. Zero is an Indian contribution.

5. Present numerals originated in India which spread to Europe through Arabs known as HINDSA.

6. Brahmgupta - Brahmgupta Siddhantika.

ASTRONOMY

1. Aryabhata made detailed calculations of lunar and solar eclipse. He also told the Earth rotates on its axis and also revolves around the Sun.

2. Varahmihira - a prominent astronomer in the court of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya almost made study of eclipses.

Thus, India made significant contributions to Mathematics and ASTRONOMY and discovered key truths much earlier than Greeks and Romans.

2.

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

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

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

10

Both French and English East Indian Companies came to India to establish their MONOPOLY in the rich Indian trade.

This led to rivalries between English and French especially in the DECCAN.

The factors that led to success of English over French are -

1) English East India Company was PRIVATE while French company was STATE OWNED.

Being privately owned, gave greater operational autonomy to English East India Company besides having greater zeal to expand trade to increase profits.

2) Superior Navy - English had a more advanced NAVAL POWER than French owing to the role of English Channel.

3) Capable Commanders - like Robert Clive who were able to lead from front and form tactical strategies.

4) English victory in Seven Years War in Europe - against French in 1763.

This resulted in English extracting concessions from French in India like recall of Dupleix - who was an able commander and administrator.

5) Resource from Bengal - after winning Battle of Plassey ~~was~~ (1757) made English in a better position vis-à-vis French to fight war.

This resulted in British victory in Anglo-French wars or Carnatic Wars. Mysore, a French ally was defeated by English in Battle of Srirangapatna 1799.

Eventually, French were reduced to Pondicherry enclaves in India while English colonising whole subcontinent.

3.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Our nationalist leaders from Surendranath Bannerjee to Mahatma Gandhi and A. Nehru were committed to establishing democracy in India so that the nation realises its rightful destiny.

In order to ensure a viable and sustainable democracy in India, leaders and organisations internalised democracy and indigenised it to suit Indian context.

1. Congress Party chose its President democratically either by consensus or by election. Also, the President had a fixed tenure of 1 year.

2. Congress sessions were held in different parts of the country every year. The President of the session must be a person from outside the hosting region so as to further national unity. Unity is a ~~core~~ the basis of democracy.

3. Mahatma Gandhi organised Provincial Congress Committees on linguistic basis so as to give people effective representation.

4. Gandhiji and Congress used to first put demands before government and resort to Satyagraha only when all means of Conciliation and negotiation were exhausted.

5. Conviction in peace and non-violence to address demands in democratic manner.

Gandhiji called off Non-Cooperation movement after Chauri Chaura violence in 1932.

6. Condemnation of muling by RIN seetings in 1946 by nationalist leaders as it is Non-democratic.

It is this indigenisation of democracy by nationalist leaders that India has emerged as a successful democracy in THIRD WORLD where other countries could NOT.

4.

वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Iranian Revolution of 1979 was a political as well as religious movement when people under leadership of AYATOLLAH KHOMENI rose against Shah rulers to establish an Islamic state.

CAUSES

As Aristotle said injustice - real or perceived - is the cause of all revolutions.

1. Political Corruption - among rulers and state officials
2. Shah ruler was seen as puppet of USA. USA & Western influence was seen as corrupting ISLAMIC VALUES.
3. Patronage based economy - where control of oil fields and natural resources was monopolised by few cronies leading to huge socio-economic inequalities.

4. Quest to establish an ISLAMIC STATE

5. Monarchy was also a cause as people demanded democracy.

The Consequences of Iranian revolution remain relevant even today -

1) Establishment of Islamic state in Iran has led to Geopolitical rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran for leadership of Islamic world.

2) US-Iran rivalry - Continues as post-revolution Iranian regime is anti-US. USA sees Iran as threat to its hegemony.

3) Sponsorship of Shia militias - by Islamic State in Iran - in Yemen, Lebanon, Syria -
Houthis Hezbollah
leading to instability in West Asia.

After Islamic Revolution in Iran, West Asia is marked by rivalry among US, Israel, Saudi Arabia on one side and Iran and Russia on other.

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
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Globalisation refers to intense interlinking of the world overcoming national boundaries. Owing to advancements in communication and travel technologies.

India has rich heritage of indigenous crafts (especially handicrafts), literary traditions and Traditional knowledge systems.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION

1. Traditional crafts are not able to compete with cheaper and more diverse machine made crafts which have flooded Indian markets post globalisation.
2. This is leading to not just unemployment among traditional craftsmen but also loss of these crafts as they are passed on from generation to generation.

3. Globalisation has led to increased use of English language at the cost of regional and local languages.

Not only is information on internet available only in English but English learning is becoming key to tap opportunities from globalisation.

4. Globalisation is leading to claim of Intellectual property rights over traditional knowledge like use of turmeric, black pepper - harming interests of indigenous people.

POSITIVE IMPACT

1. Globalisation has provided access to global markets for sale of traditional crafts and commercial exploitation of traditional knowledge.

2. Modern technology has enabled easy translation of literary resources - promoting growth of regional languages.

Overall, there is need to realise the opportunities offered by globalisation by building capabilities among stakeholders.

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
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Juveniles, that is those below the age of 18 years, are increasingly becoming prone to delinquent behaviour as shown by Nisbhoye Gang Rape Case, Ryan International School murder etc

REASONS —

- 1) Vulnerable to influences — Being in impressionable age, highly susceptible to negative influences like passions, rage etc.
- 2) Lack of moral education — in our curriculum that focusses on character building + psychological development.
- 3) Rising stress — of education system e.g. — in Ryan school case, the boy murdered a small child just to get exams postponed.

4) Lack of effectively counselling - to address their psychological and emotional needs.

In this context, rehabilitative and reformatory measures are highly significant -

1. Only positive measures will have long term psychological impact and turn them into hardened criminal.

2. High possibility of reform - as compared to reform as their mind and emotions are still in moulding stage.

3. Deserve an opportunity - to begin a new life on a clean slate.

Gandhiji always highlighted that aim of punishment should not be retribution but reform and rehabilitation.

Reform entails psychological counselling and rehabilitation means giving them educational opportunities and employable skills.

Juvenile Justice Act 2016, makes a beginning in this direction.

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

Nearly 10% of population in India is tribal. Almost 7-8% of them are part of Scheduled Tribes.

Health Challenges

1. High infant and maternal mortality rate - due to lack of access to institutional delivery.
2. Low life expectancy - because of lack of access to modern health service.
3. Undernutrition and malnutrition - leading to impeded physical and cognitive development.
4. Sickle cell anaemia - is prevalent more among tribals than rest of population.

A POSSIBLE ROADMAP

1. Increasing number of Health and Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat Programme in tribal populated areas to increase access to primary healthcare.
2. Training of Community Healthcare workers - from among tribals
3. Research and Development - to address sickle cell anaemia among tribals.
4. Telemedicine and use of Artificial intelligence to overcome deficit of professionals and infrastructure in tribal areas.
5. Increasing vaccination - among children (Mission Indradhanush)
6. Spurred implementation of POSHAN Abhiyan in tribal areas to address malnutrition.

Article 46 of Part IV of Constitution
directs state to work for upliftment of weaker sections especially Scheduled Tribes

8.

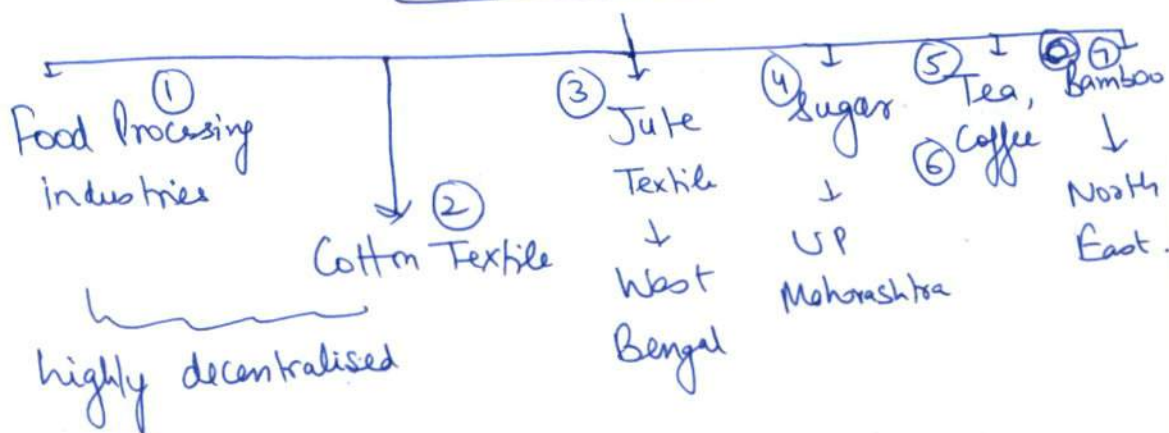
भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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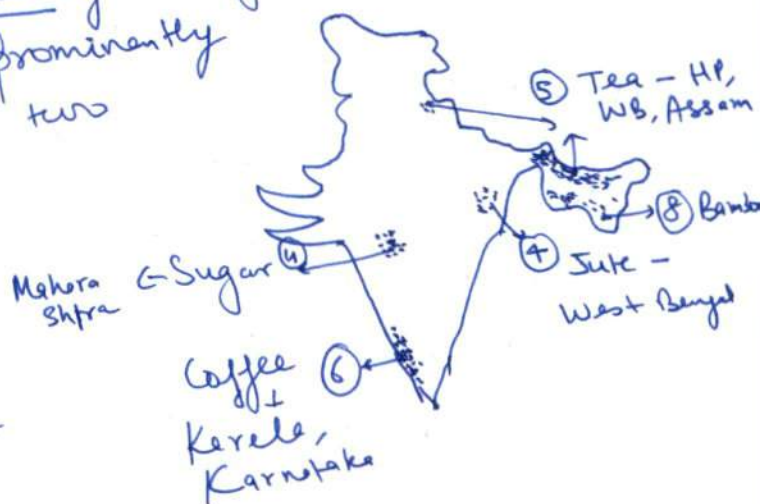
Agro based Industries are those that utilise agricultural products as their raw materials.

Major Agro Based Industries



Cotton Textile industry though decentralised, is prominently developed in these two regions -

- (a) Coimbatore
- (b) Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune



Agro Based industries have a multiplier effect on Rural Economy —

1. Increase farmers income — by increasing sale of agricultural produce
2. Increase rural employment — as these industries are labour intensive
3. Reduce pressure on land — thus increasing agricultural productivity.
4. Overall rural prosperity — by more per capita income in rural areas
5. Development of rural infrastructure — like roads, electricity due to industrialisation.

Since rural areas inhabit 70% of our population rural prosperity increases aggregate demand leading to growth of national economy.

9.

भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban water bodies - lakes, channels, ponds - are key to an effective urban drainage system besides being source of fresh water.

Reasons for Disappearance

1. Unchecked construction - over channels, lakes etc.
2. Unregulated sand mining - leading to their depletion.
3. Loss of drainage basins - to buildings. Trees in drainage basins are key to recharge the water bodies during rainfall.

Implications

1. Urban Flooding - even when rainfall is not severe due to loss of natural drainage.
2. Drinking water shortage - as these water bodies are source of fresh water - leading to urban droughts

3. Threatens economic sustainability of cities - as water is critical to human + economic activities.

Steps that Can be Taken

1. Importance of Conservation of urban water bodies in City Master Plan
2. Enforcing construction rules to prevent their encroachment.
3. Planting trees - on banks of channels and ponds to protect their ecosystem.
4. Use of technology - like drone for monitoring various rules / laws.
5. Community involvement - and also of civil society in maintenance of urban water bodies.

2nd ARC in "Crisis Management" and NDMA Guidelines emphasize importance of protecting urban water bodies for mitigating both drought + floods in cities.

10.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ocean Iron Fertilisation is a technique in geo-engineering that seeks to use technological means to combat rising Carbon Dioxide levels in our climate.

• Ocean iron fertilisation seeks to reduce levels of CO_2 in ocean by making it react with iron and thus making it inactive.

Role in Fighting Climate Change

1. Reduce ocean warming and ocean acidification due to rising CO_2 levels in ~~ocean~~ ocean.
2. Protect coral reefs from coral bleaching.
3. Protect marine ecosystem from harmful effects of climate change due to rising CO_2 levels.

Concerns with Large scale Adoption

1. Costly - high cost.
2. Technology viability - especially for small and developing countries in developing this technology at commercial scale.
3. Iron toxicity - in marine environment - harming marine life.

The technology is still at nascent stage of development.

There is no alternative to reducing Carbon emissions by adopting sustainable development models especially in energy and transportation sectors.

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

India is a multilingual country with over 600 languages and more than a thousand dialects.

However, many language are unfortunately endangered.

REASONS

1. Growing importance of English language → in getting job, pursuing higher education, accessing global knowledge. This is reducing study of Indian language.
2. Most science and technology development is in English making regional language less relevant in modern technological age as they do not have the requisite terminology.
3. Globalisation and Westernisation - is creating attraction for English literature, movies, songs at cost of regional language.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Lack of new and modern literary developments in regional language to keep them relevant and progressive.

5. Less emphasis in school and college and also lack of quality faculty in regional languages.

IMPLICATIONS

1. Loss of cultural heritage - of our forefathers -
It is a responsibility of every generation to preserve their cultural heritage.

2. Loss of connect with our roots - and with our people which is essentially strengthened by use of mother tongue.

3. Loss of rich traditional knowledge -
Contained in those languages.

e.g - Sanskrit has Vedas, Bhagvat Gita, scientific works which are treasure not just for Indians but for humanity.

Decline of language leads to decline of study of its works.

MEASURES -

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Draft National Education Policy 2019 has strongly highlighted the need to preserve Indian languages -

1. Strict implementation of 3 Language formulae - with flexibility to choose language by students to promote study of regional language.

2. Primary education in mother tongue - as it also improves learning outcome.

3. Departments for Indian language in Indian Universities - to promote their study

4. Government incentives

rewarding quality literary work in those language

training teachers in those language.

As Gandhiji said while I would want the winds of all cultures to blow across my house as freely as possible - I refuse to be blown off my feet by any. I refuse to live in someone else's house as an interloper or slave.

12.

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

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

15

Lord Cornwallis is referred to as father of modern British judicial and administrative system.

1793

→ Circuit Courts & Provincial Courts.

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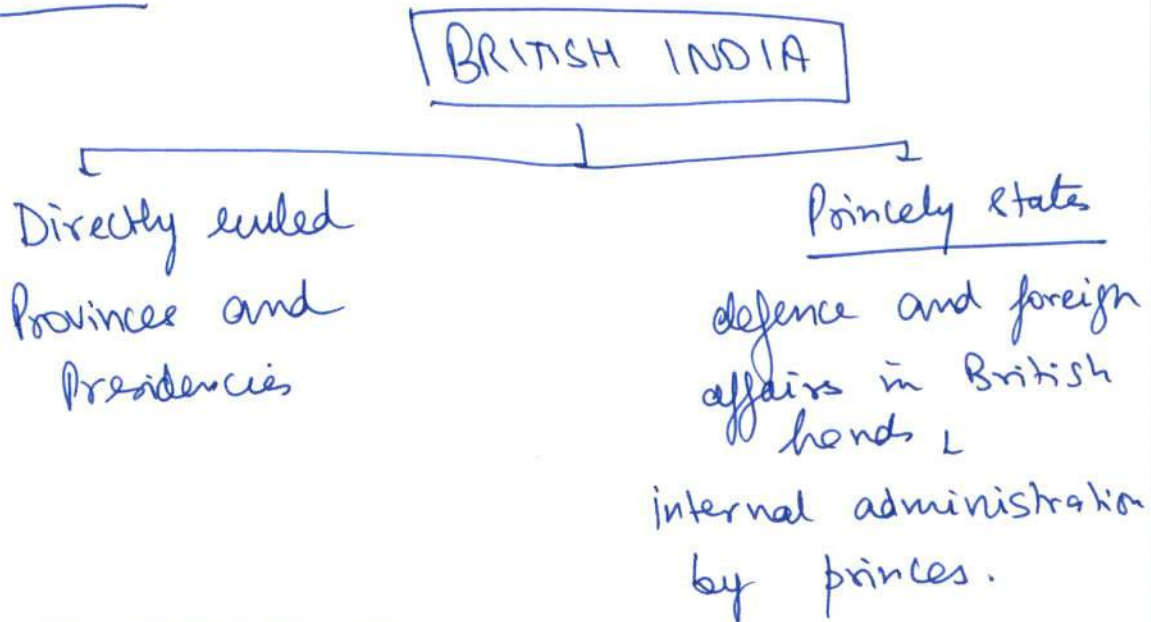
13.

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

Princely state means state ruled by prince under the suzerainty of British Crown.



BRITISH POLICY

1. Direct Conquest - Bengal after Battle of Buxar; ~~Mysore~~ Mysore after Battle of Seringapatnam.
2. Subsidiary Alliance - under Lord Wellesley 1797 onwards - to bring states under British suzerainty

3. Lord Dalhousie's expansion — in 1849-59 —
using Doctrine of Lapse to acquire
kingdoms whose kings died without
biological heir.

4. Queen's Proclamation 1858 — declared
end to policy of conquest — fearing
revolt and rebellion of native Indian
rulers.

policy of conciliation was adopted —
strategic control over princely state
through British Residents while pursuing
non-aggression.

5. Butler Committee 1928 — approved of
existing arrangement and declared
Queen as Empress of India including
princely states.

6. India Independence Act 1947 —
Lapse of Paramountcy — Princely.

States were free to either join India or Pakistan or remain independent -

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Freedom Movement impacted the people of princely states -

- 1) States People's Conference / Praja Mandals were formed to contribute to Indian freedom struggle.
- 2) People demanded freedom from rule of Prince and democracy.
- 3) Led to promotion of nationalist feelings among people of princely state.
- 4) J.L. Nehru became president of All India Peoples State Conference in 1927 and Congress supported their cause in 1930s.
- 5) People of states participated in Quit India movement.

As a result, most rulers of princely states were forced to accede to India in 1947 due to ³⁴STRONG PUBLIC OPINION

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Simla Agreement was signed in 1972 between India and Pakistan after India-Pakistan War of 1971 that resulted in liberation of Bangladesh.

Circumstances

1. India has won decisive military victory over Pakistan in "East-Pakistan" or Bangladesh leading to surrender of latter.
2. India has control of over 1 lakh Pakistani Prisoners of War
3. Pakistan feared an imminent Indian invasion on Western front specially to conquer Pakistan occupied Kashmir.
4. USA was strongly against Indian military action and had sent off nuclear armed aircraft carrier USS Enterprise towards India

5. Indian attack on Western front was vulnerable to being opposed by Pakistan, USA, China collectively.

6. India had signed a Treaty of Friendship with USSR in 1971 providing for collective defence.

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS

1. Ceasefire Line (as per Karachi Agreement 1949) in Kashmir was declared as Line of Control

2. Both sides agreed to maintain sanctity of Line of Control and committed to prevent any unilateral action in changing status quo

3. Both sides affirmed that India-Pakistan disputes especially over KASHMIR are BILATERAL and there is no scope for third party mediation.

4. India unconditionally declared to ~~see~~ return Pakistani POWs.

Simla Agreement thus concluded War of 1971 and declared peace between the two countries.

LOST OPPORTUNITY ?

Reasons → 1. India could have utilised opportunity to get back Pakistan Occupied Kashmir as Pakistani Army was defeated and demoralised.

2. Return of POWs could have been made conditional to Pakistani concessions in Kashmir or at least some commitments for peace.

However, it was not a lost opportunity but showed Indian statesmanship -

1. Any aggression of western frontier may have led to US intervention - not in Indian national interest.

2. India did not want to impose a Treaty of Versailles on Pakistan. India wanted peace in subcontinent, hence showed magnanimity - which however was not reciprocated.

Thus, Simla Agreement was in consonance with spirit of Article 51 of Part IV of Constitution that directs state to promote international peace.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As Economic Survey 2017-18 noted,
 there is strong internal migration in India - from villages to cities and from Central and Eastern states to Western and Southern states.

Push factors - that are causing out-migration

1. Declining farm income - due to increasing pressure on land and fragmentation of land. Thus, village people seek better income opportunities in cities.

2. Caste discrimination - against lower castes pushes them to cities where caste matters less.

3. Lack of industrialisation and non-farm jobs - in eastern and central state.

④ Communal tensions - also force communities to shift out.

Pull factors

1. More income opportunities - in cities and progressive states of western and southern India due to higher economic growth.
2. Better education and healthcare opportunities - for children + parents.
3. Growing Aspirations - among lower middle class owing to penetration of internet that creates attraction for city life.
4. Better quality of life - due to more amenities.

IMPACT ON URBAN TRANSITION

1. High population density - in cities due to migration stress - e.g. Cities in India account for 34% of geographical area but inhabit 31% of population (Census 2011)

2. Growing levels of pollution - because of population pressure. Cities account for 78% of carbon emissions (NITI Aayog).
3. Increasing urban poverty - due to lack of dignified, safe, well paying jobs proportionate to growing demand.
4. Growing slums - because of lack of affordable housing for migrants
5. Social stress - increased crimes, violence as aspirations of migrants are not met.

Urban development is key to meet the aspirations of growing number of migrants. Besides balanced regional development is required to reduce push factors of migration.

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Family Planning Programme to limit the size of families - ideally to having 2 children - is a government priority since 1970s.

National Population Policy 2000 emphasized on family planning to stabilize population. As UN Population Prospects Report 2019 shows, Indian population growth rate has reduced but is still positive. Population in India will stabilize only in 2050 - after which it will begin declining.

Reasons for poor performance

1. Societal attitude - still is not strongly in favour of small families. Children are seen as guarantee for future security.
2. Socio-religious taboos - around birth control methods which are seen as against act of nature.

3. Male son preference - as Economic Survey 2017-18 showed - parents have more children in order to have a son
4. Poverty and illiteracy - which makes family planning less widespread.
5. Early marriage of girls - especially in rural areas leading to more number of children in her reproductive age.

STRATEGIES

1. Awareness and education - about importance of population control and family planning for family welfare.
2. Greater availability of contraceptives - and affordable access to birth control methods like vasectomy, sterilisation.
3. Considering Assam government's initiative to disallow parents having more than

- 2 children from contesting local body elections.
4. Involvement of civil society - role models, change agents in making family planning a social value and a social virtue.
5. Involvement of community health workers - like ASHA, ANM workers in spreading awareness.
6. Financial incentive / disincentive - for family planning
e.g. - Cash reward to village where all families have less or equal to 2 children.

As PM Modi said in his Independence Day speech population control is urgently required to reduce stress on limited physical, financial and natural resources.

Family planning should be seen as a patriotic duty toward nation.

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

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

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

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As UN Women notes, India is witnessing feminisation of poverty.

Socio-Economic Factors

1. Lower wages to women workers
2. Male control over finances of house with woman having little say in decision making
3. Poor nutrition outcome among women of poor households as compared to males
as they ~~are~~ feed themselves after feeding husband and children.

Almost 50% women in India are anaemic.

4. Lack of land records in their name prevents them from accessing loans / government subsidies while pursuing farming leading to women farmers

being poorer than male counterparts.

5. Household subsidies - are cornered by male head of family

6. Women have to bear the brunt of poverty the most



SOLUTIONS

1. Direct income transfer scheme where income should be transferred in women's bank accounts

2. Norms for including women's name in land titles along with males.

3. Government intervention to improve health and nutrition outcome among women.

4. Enforcing equal pay for equal work.

Economic Survey 2018-19 - says, a Common national wage will improve wages for women as women specific jobs have low wages in most states.

GOVT EFFORTS

1. PM Ujjwale Yojana - LPG gas connection
2. Nai Roshini scheme - leadership among minority women.
3. PM MUDRA Yojana and Stand Up India - to promote entrepreneurship among women.
4. DDU-NRLM - promote women led SHGs.

Combating Feminisation of Poverty will help achieve SDG-1 (End all Poverty) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed out that not only there are regional disparities among state but also that they are increasing with time.

Southern and Western state have higher income than those in Central and Eastern India.

Reasons

1. Political will of state governments - in progressive state to invest in growth of their people.
2. Ill developed institutions and administrative inefficiency - in Central and Eastern states - poor developmental outcome.
3. Insurgency + law and order problem in Naxalism affected Red Corridor;

Jammu + Kashmir, North East, poor law + order in UP, Bihar, - thwarting development by restricting investments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Manufacturing and services sector - is more developed in Western and Southern states due to pro-active policies of state government. e.g -

Karnataka - Invested in development of Bengaluru and Andhra Pradesh in Hyderabad as IT hubs.

Strategies to Address Them

1. Building Infrastructure - in backward states to promote their growth and invite investments

2. Tax incentives for investment in backward states

3. Link grants to backward states with performance to foster administrative

efficiency,

4. Greater developmental expenditure - on backward states.

Recent Government Efforts

1. Terms of reference of 15th Finance Commission provide for using Census 2011 for population to increase finance for backward states.
2. Aspirational District Program - 115 backward dist.
3. Backward Region Grant scheme.

Article 38 of Part IV of Constitution mandate regionally balanced growth.

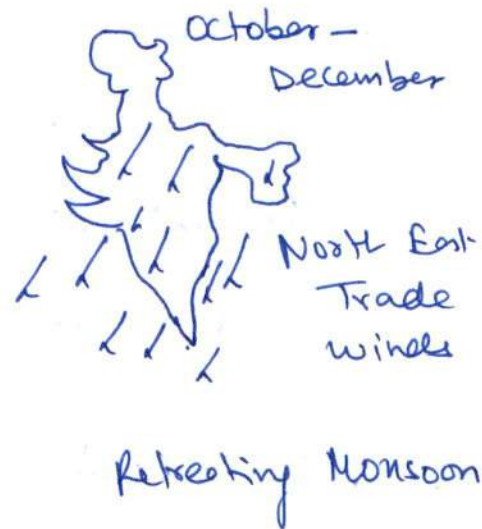
19.

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds



FACTORS AFFECTING INDIAN MONSOON

1. Temperature - High temperature in Northern Plains leads to shift of ITCZ around 90°N to south of Himalayas - creating low pressure to attract monsoon winds
2. ~~South West~~ Westerly Sub Tropical Jet Stream - Monsoon arrives only when it shifts to North of Himalayas -

3. Walker Cell Circulation - Trade wind Circulation over Pacific Ocean



4. Indian Ocean Dipole - temperature difference between Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal.

↑ +ve → increase rainfall
↓ -ve → decrease "

5. Madden Jullian Oscillation - Oceanographic atmospheric phenomenon over equatorial region.

6. Development of High Pressure - at Madagascar is also a determinant factor.

Indian Monsoon is very difficult
to predict because -

1) Number of factors influencing Indian
monsoon - are too many and too
complex.

2) Phenomenon like El Nino, Madden Julian Oscillation, Jet streams are still not one hundred percent clear

3) Unpredictability over onset of monsoon - as it depends on when subtropical jet stream shifts north of Himalayas.

4) Climate change - is resulting in extreme and unpredictable weather events.

However, with help of space technology and super computers, IMD (under Min of Earth Sciences) has developed significant capabilities.

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 हशिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones are atmospheric phenomenon associated with a low pressure attracting ~~surface~~ ^{surrounding} winds.

Tropical cyclone are formed in tropical regions ($20^{\circ}\text{N} - 20^{\circ}\text{S}$) while extra-tropical ones are formed outside it.

	TROPICAL	Extra-TROPICAL
1. <u>Originate</u>	(a) <u>Thermally</u> - low High temperature creates low pressure (b) Only in <u>sea</u> as dependent on moisture for sustenance	(a) <u>Frontogenesis</u> - created due to interaction of warm and cold fronts in temperate regime (b) Can originate on <u>sea</u> or <u>land</u>
2. <u>Move</u>	(a) Under influence of <u>CORIO LIS FORCE</u>	(a) Under Sub Tropical Jet Stream

	TROPICAL	EXTRA TROPICAL
<u>Direction</u>	⑥ Towards North West in North Pole	⑥ from West to <u>East</u>
 <u>Speed of movement</u>	Very high	slow
<u>Wind speed</u>	Very high	Not so high
<u>Rainfall</u>	Heavy and short duration	Moderate but long duration
<u>Clouds</u>	Cumulonimbus	Stratus/ Cirrus
 <u>Decay</u>	When make landfall as get devoid of moisture	No such correlation. Their decay linked with fronts.

Tropical cyclone are also called
hurricanes .

उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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