GENERAL STUDIES (PAPER-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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 medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
Answer all the following questions. Each question is to be answered in not more than 200 words. Each question carries equal marks.

1. श्रीमति बोध शून्य-कला, लोक वर्ण-विविध के बिना कथानकों को चित्रित करते हुए बोध आदर्शों की सफलतापूर्वक व्याख्या करती है। विश्वासी कीजिए।
   Early Buddhist Stupa-art, while depicting folk motifs and narratives successfully expounds Buddhist ideals. Elucidate. 12½

2. विजयवंगम नोर्स कुष्ठादेव राजा ने केवल स्वर्ग एक कुशल विहार वे भगवान विष्णु एवं श्रीमति के महान संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।
   Krishnadeva Raya, the King of Vijayanagar, was not only an accomplished scholar himself but was also a great patron of learning and literature. Discuss. 12½

3. यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि 1857 का विलय किस प्रकार औपनिवेशिक भारत के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विकास करता है।
   Explain how the Uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British policies towards colonial India. 12½

4. स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में, विशेष तौर पर गांधीजी की चरण के दीर्घ महत्व की भूमिका का विवेचन कीजिए।
   Discuss the role of women in the freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase. 12½

5. स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष में सुभाषचंद्र बोस एवं महात्मा गांधी के अंतर्में दृष्टिकोण की भिन्नताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
   Highlight the differences in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom. 12½

6. क्या भारतीय राज्यों के गठन ने भारतीय एकता के उद्देश्य को मजबूती प्रदान की है?
   Has the formation of linguistic States strengthened the cause of Indian Unity? 12½

7. पश्चिमी अफ़ग़ानिस्तान में उपनिवेश-विवेधी संस्थाओं को पाश्चात्य-शिक्षित अनुभवकों के नए संग्राम पर वर्ग के द्वारा नेतृत्व प्रदान किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।
   The anti-colonial struggles in West Africa were led by the new elite of Western-educated Africans. Examine. 12½

8. वैश्विक ने भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के आंतरिक (कोर) को किस सीमा तक प्रभावित किया है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
   To what extent globalization has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain. 12½
9. "Girijaa Umulcan ka ek anishay shal girijaa ko bhichitla ke pramam se thumak kar deona hain?"]" Upyukta uttaran prastut karte huye, is ka bahan ko puush kiihile.

"An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from the process of deprivation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.

10. Kyaa karan hai ki bharat me jnanatilok ko 'antaroshiyant jnanatilok' kaha jata hai? Bharat ke sangvishya me pratinahan itnei utthapan ke lie prakriti prakshphal ko sushiran kiihile.

Why are the tribals in India referred to as 'the Scheduled Tribes'? Indicate the major provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India for their upliftment.

11. Bharat me navnirbh karlangia ke gunatan ke sanskara puushbhumik ke saath, 'smart nagar karyakram' ke utthaman aur jnanite bhataye.

With a brief background of quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme'.


What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on regional basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer.


Discuss the concept of air mass and explain its role in macro-climatic changes.


"The Himalayas are highly prone to landslides." Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.


The effective management of land and water resources will drastically reduce the human miseries. Explain.


South China Sea has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment.

17. Bharat ke prakrit nagar baadh dasha se aapjik asurkhast hote ja rhte hain. Vivecha kiihile.

Major cities of India are becoming more vulnerable to flood conditions. Discuss.
18. Present an account of the Indus Water Treaty and examine its ecological, economic and political implications in the context of changing bilateral relations.

19. Enumerate the problems and prospects of inland water transport in India.

20. In what way micro-watershed development projects help in water conservation in drought-prone and semi-arid regions of India?