

JPSC MAINS 2027

First Edition

HABITAT IAS



JPSC MAINS DECODED 2027



**Topic Wise All JPSC Mains Question Answer
and Detail Analysis**

**Topic Wise | Year Wise | Subject Wise
from 1st - 13th all JPSC**



Polity



Economy



Agriculture



Environment



Geography



Social Issues
& Social Policy



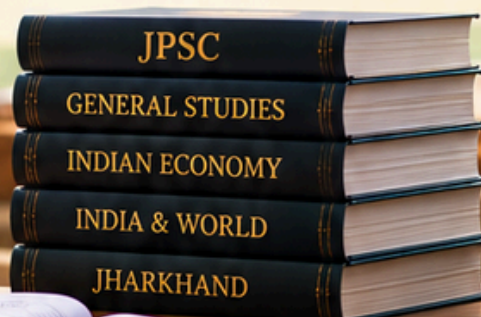
International
Affairs



Science &
Technology



Jharkhand
(State-Specific)



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JPSC

MAINS EXAMINATION

AT A GLANCE

— 1st – 13th JPSC (2005 – 2024) —



1st – 5th JPSC (2005 – 2014) : OLD PATTERN (2 PAPERS)

JPSC	Year	Papers in Mains	Paper I	Paper II
1 st	2005	2 Papers	General Studies	General Studies
2 nd	2007	2 Papers	General Studies	General Studies
3 rd	2008	2 Papers	General Studies	General Studies
4 th	2011	2 Papers	General Studies	General Studies
5 th	2014	2 Papers	General Studies	General Studies

6th – 13th JPSC (2019 – 2024) : NEW PATTERN (4 PAPERS)

JPSC (Combined)	Year of Examination	Years Covered	Papers in Mains	Paper III (History & Geography)	Paper IV (Political Science & Public Administration)	Paper V (Economics & Globalization)	Paper VI (Science & Technology)
6 th	2019	6 th	4 Papers	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 th – 10 th	2022	7 th , 8 th , 9 th , 10 th	4 Papers	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 th – 13 th	2024	11 th , 12 th , 13 th	4 Papers	✓	✓	✓	✓



1st – 5th JPSC
(2005 – 2014)
2 Papers



6th – 13th JPSC
(2019 – 2024)
4 Papers



Total Mains
Examinations Conducted
8
(1st – 5th) + 3
(6th, 7th – 10th, 11th – 13th)



Total Years Covered
13
(2005 – 2024)

PAPER–III SOCIAL SCIENCES (History and Geography)

Total Marks : 200

Time : 3 hours

The question-paper of Social Sciences shall have two distinct sections; one of History and the other one of Geography; each of 100 marks. The candidates will be required to answer one compulsory and two optional questions from each section i.e. six questions in all. The compulsory question of each section, covering the entire syllabus of the concerned section, shall have ten objective type questions, each of two marks (**10×2=20 marks**). In addition, there shall be four optional questions in each section of History and Geography. Since there are four distinct sub-sections, both in History and Geography, one question will be drawn from each sub-section as to make a total of four optional questions in each of the two distinct sections of History and Geography; of which candidates will be required to answer only two questions; each of **40 marks**. The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive style, requiring long-answers.

Section (A) – History : 100 Marks

(A) Ancient Period :

(i) The Indus Valley Civilization : Origin, antiquity, extent, authorship and main features;

(ii) Origin of the Aryans.

(iii) Antiquity and stratification of the Vedic literature; Society, economy and religion during Early (Rig-Vedic) period.

(iv) The Lichchavis and their republican constitution.

(v) The Rise of the Magadha empire.

(vi) The Mauryas : Extent of empire, Kalinga War and its impact; Asoka's Dhamma, Foreign Policy, Development of Art & Architecture during the Mauryan period.

(vii) The Kushanas : Kanishka : Extent of empire, His religious policy; Development of Art, Architecture and Letters during the Kushana period.

(viii) The Guptas : Extent of empire; development of language and literature, art & architecture during the Gupta period.

(ix) Harsha-Vardhan : The last great Hindu ruler of Northern India; cultural achievements during his period.

(x) The Cholas : Maritime activities in South-east Asian countries, Chola administration, art & architecture.

(xi) Cultural Achievements of the Pallavas.

(B) Medieval Period :

(xii) The Arab invasion of India.

(xiii) The Ghaznavid Invasion of India.

(xiv) The Delhi Sultanate : Market and Military Reforms of Allauddin Khilji; Utopian policies of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

(xv) The Mongol invasion of India.

(xvi) Religious Movements : (a) Sufism, (b) Bhakti Movement.

(xvii) Dawn of a New-Islamic culture : Indo-Islamic architecture; Development of Urdu and Hindi languages.

(xviii) The Mughals : First Battle of Panipat; Achievements of Sher Shah Suri, Consolidation of Mughal empire; Establishment of Jagirdari and Mansabdari systems under Akbar, Akbar's Religious and Rajput policies, Aurangzeb's Religious and Rajput policies, Mughal Architecture and Painting, Economic Condition during Mughal period.

(xix) The Rise of the Marathas : Achievements of Shivaji, Northward expansion of the Marathas and their downfall.

(C) Modern Period :

(xx) Beginning of European settlements : Formation and growth of East India Company; Consolidation of British power in India : Battles of Plassey and Buxar; Control over Mysore; Subsidiary Alliance; Doctrine of Lapse; Doctrine of Escheat.

(xxi) Resistance to Colonial Rule; Peasant; Tribal and Cultural Renaissance; Revolt of 1857.

(xxii) Social Reforms Movements in Hindu Community : Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission, Prarthana Samaj and Theosophical Society of India.

(xxiii) Social Reforms Movements in Muslim Community : Wahabi Movement & Aligarh Movement.

(xxiv) Struggle for Raising Women's status : Abolition of Sati System, Widow Marriage Act, Consent Bill, Stress on Female Education. xix

(xxv) Land Revenue Administration under the British rule : Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari & Mahalwari Systems.

(xxvi) Rise of Nationalism in India in the 19th century : Formation of Indian National Congress : Moderates and Extremists; Swadeshi Movement, Home Rule League Movement; Khilafat Movement.

(xxvii) Mahatma Gandhi and Mass politics : Non-Co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement.

(xxviii) The partition of India and its consequences.

(xxix) India After Independence : Integration of Princely states in Indian Union; Linguistic Reorganization of States; Non-aligned policy under Nehru and Indira Gandhi, Libration of Bangladesh.

(D) History of Jharkhand :

(xxx) Adi-dharma i.e. Sarana cult of Jharkhand tribals;

(xxxi) Concept of Sadan and emergence of Nagpuria language;

(xxxii) Tribal Revolts in Jharkhand and Naionalist struggle;

(xxxiii) Birsa Movement,

(xxxiv) Tana Bhagat Movement, and

(xxxv) Freedom Movement in Jharkhand.

Section (B) – Geography : 100 Marks

(A) Physical Geography (General Principles) :

Detailed topic/subtopic frequency — 6-13th JPSC

Section	Topic	MCQ Count	Descriptive Count	Total	2024 MCQ	2022 MCQ	2019 MCQ	2024 Descriptive	2022 Descriptive	2019 Descriptive
Geography	Physical Geography	10	3	13	2	5	3	1	1	1
Geography	Jharkhand Geography	8	3	11	3	3	2	1	1	1
Geography	Indian Geography	8	0	8	3	2	3	0	0	0
Geography	Human Geography	3	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	1
Geography	Biogeography	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Geography	Economic Geography	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Geography	Environment	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Geography	Energy Geography	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
History	Modern India	10	3	13	4	3	3	1	1	1
History	Medieval India	8	4	12	1	4	3	1	1	2
History	Jharkhand History	6	3	9	2	2	2	1	1	1
History	Ancient India	6	2	8	3	1	2	1	1	0

Section totals

Section	Descriptive	MCQ
Geography	12	30
History	12	30

JPSC MAINS PYQ PAPER 3 SEGREGATION

Year	Section	Q No	Topic	Subtopic	Question
2022	Geography	2	Biogeography	Rainfall & natural vegetation	Describe the relationship between the annual rainfall in India and its natural vegetation.
2024	Geography	2	Biogeography	Natural vegetation	Discuss the characteristics and spatial distribution of different types of vegetation in India.
2019	Geography	3	Economic Geography	Sugar industry	In recent time sugar industry in India is shifting from North to South, explain.
2022	Geography	3	Economic Geography	Iron & steel industry	Critically evaluate the favourable factors to establishment and development of Iron and Steel Industry in India.

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2024	Geography	1	Energy Geography	Solar energy	Examine the potential and challenges of solar energy in India- How the Government intervention may help towards adoption and expansion of solar energy as a major energy source?
2019	Geography	4	Human Geography	Urbanisation	Account for the rapid urbanisation of India after independence.
2019	Geography	5	Jharkhand Geography	Rural settlements	Explain the rural settlement types in Jharkhand.
2022	Geography	4	Jharkhand Geography	Coal resources	Discuss in detail the occurrence & distribution of coal in Jharkhand.
2024	Geography	4	Jharkhand Geography	Land degradation & soil erosion	Identify the regions affected by land degradation and soil erosion in Jharkhand- Discuss the major causes of erosion in the State.
2019	Geography	2	Physical Geography	Earth interior & seismology	Discuss how seismology throws light on the constitution of the interior of the earth.
2022	Geography	1	Physical Geography	Tropical cyclones	Describe the weather of a tropical cyclone. Where do these storms originate? What path do they usually follow?
2024	Geography	3	Physical Geography	Cyclones	Differentiate between tropical and temperate cyclones.
2022	History	1	Ancient India	Indus Valley Civilization	Discuss the most impressive features of Indus Valley Civilization.
2024	History	1	Ancient India	Indus Valley Civilization	Discuss the factors responsible for the origin of the Indus Valley Civilization.
2019	History	5	Jharkhand History	Birsa Munda & Sardar movement	To what extent Birsa movement was influenced by Sardar Movement? Discuss the effects of Birsa Movement.
2022	History	4	Jharkhand History	Birsa Munda & tribal movements	'After Birsa Munda's movement the struggle of tribals of Jharkhand gave up its militant and violent methodology and took constitutional and peaceful cause.' How far do you agree with this statement?
2024	History	4	Jharkhand History	Birsa Munda & Ulgulan	'The tribal revolt led by Birsa Munda expressed the aspirations of the peasants in religious idiom.' Comment.
2019	History	2	Medieval India	Chola administration	Describe the main features of the local administration of Chola rulers.
2019	History	3	Medieval India	Muhammad bin Tughlaq / token currency	Critically examine the policy of token currency of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
2022	History	2	Medieval India	Sher Shah Suri	Critically examine the achievements and contribution of Sher Shah Suri.
2024	History	2	Medieval India	Alauddin Khalji reforms	Critically analyze the market reforms introduced by Alauddin Khalji.
2019	History	4	Modern India	Bangladesh Liberation Movement	Critically examine the role of India in the Liberation Movement of Bangladesh.

2022	History	3	Modern India	Mahatma Gandhi & national movement	Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement.
2024	History	3	Modern India	Revolt of 1857	'The Revolt of 1857 was the First War of Indian Independence.' Comment on the statement.

PAPER -3 ALL MCQ
6-13th JPSC

Year	Section	Q No	Topic	Subtopic	Question	Correct Answer
2024	Geography	3	Environment	Biosphere reserves	Which among the following was declared the second Biosphere Reserve of India on 18-01-1988? (A) Manas (B) Nilgiris (C) Sunderbans (D) Nanda Devi	(D) Nanda Devi ²
2019	Geography	7	Human Geography	Demography	Which census year is known as 'Big Divide' or 'Demographic Divide' in India? (a) 1911 (b) 1921 (c) 1931 (d) 1941	(b) 1921
2019	Geography	8	Human Geography	Tribes	'Toda' tribes mostly reside in (a) Assam (b) Jammu and Kashmir (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Rajasthan	(c) Tamil Nadu
2024	Geography	6	Human Geography	Shifting cultivation in Asia	Find the correct match: (i) Ladang (a) Philippines; (ii) Humah (b) Sri Lanka; (iii) Caingin (c) Malaysia; (iv) Chena (d) Java. (A) (i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a) (B) (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a) (C) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b) (D) (i)-(b), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(c)	(A) (i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a)
2019	Geography	4	Indian Geography	Natural vegetation	Tropical rainforest in India is found in (a) Assam and Nagaland (b) Odisha and Chattisgarh (c) Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (d) Assam and Kerala	(d) Assam and Kerala
2019	Geography	5	Indian Geography	Mineral resources	In which of the following minerals, India has the largest deposit in the world? (a) Iron Ore (b) Coal (c) Kyanite (d) Manganese	(c) Kyanite

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Topic 1 — Physical Geography

Based on our classification, the **Physical Geography** descriptive questions from **6-13TH JPSC** are:

Year	Question	Core area
2019	Discuss how seismology throws light on the constitution of the interior of the Earth.	Geomorphology / Earth Interior
2022	Describe the weather of a tropical cyclone. Where do these storms originate? What path do they usually follow?	Climatology , Cyclones
2024	Differentiate between tropical and temperate cyclones.	Climatology , Cyclones

The source database contains the relevant geography questions, including the cyclone, vegetation and physical-geography material.

1. 2019 — Seismology and Interior of the Earth

Question

“Discuss how seismology throws light on the constitution of the interior of the earth.”

Answer

Introduction

The interior of the Earth cannot be directly explored beyond a very limited depth. **Seismology—the study of seismic**

waves generated mainly by earthquakes—provides the most important indirect evidence about the Earth's internal structure. Changes in the velocity, direction and nature of seismic waves reveal the composition and physical state of different layers.

How seismology reveals Earth's interior

1. Primary waves (P-waves)

P-waves are **compressional waves** and can travel through solids, liquids and gases.

- Their velocity changes according to the density and elasticity of the material.
- They travel through the entire Earth but are strongly refracted when they encounter boundaries between layers.
- Their behaviour demonstrates that the Earth's interior is not homogeneous.

2. Secondary waves (S-waves)

S-waves are **transverse waves** and can travel only through solids.

- They disappear when they encounter a liquid medium.
- Their absence beyond a particular region indicates that part of the Earth's interior is liquid.
- This provides strong evidence for a **liquid outer core**.

3. P-wave shadow zone

P-waves are refracted significantly at the core-mantle boundary, creating a **P-wave shadow zone approximately between 103° and 142°** from the earthquake epicentre.

This indicates a major discontinuity between the mantle and the core.

4. S-wave shadow zone

S-waves do not pass through the outer core. Consequently, a large S-wave shadow zone occurs beyond about **103°** from the epicentre.

This is one of the strongest pieces of evidence for the liquid nature of the outer core.

5. Seismic discontinuities

Sudden changes in seismic-wave velocity identify boundaries between layers:

- **Mohorovičić (Moho) discontinuity** → crust–mantle boundary
- **Gutenberg discontinuity** → mantle–outer core boundary
- **Lehmann discontinuity** → outer core–inner core boundary

These discontinuities establish that Earth's interior is arranged in distinct concentric layers.

Layer	Major inference
Crust	Thin, relatively rigid outer layer
Mantle	Dense silicate-rich material; predominantly solid but capable of slow convection
Outer Core	Liquid metallic layer
Inner Core	Solid metallic centre

Conclusion

Thus, seismic waves act as a **natural diagnostic tool** for the inaccessible interior of the Earth. Their velocity,

refraction, reflection and shadow zones establish the existence, boundaries and physical state of the crust, mantle and core. Modern understanding of Earth's internal structure is therefore fundamentally dependent on seismological evidence.

Answer-writing value: This question should ideally contain a **small labelled diagram showing P-wave and S-wave shadow zones**. That can substantially improve presentation .

2. 2022 — Tropical Cyclone

Question

“Describe the weather of a tropical cyclone. Where do these storms originate? What path do they usually follow?”

Answer

Introduction

A tropical cyclone is an intense **low-pressure atmospheric system** characterised by strong winds, heavy rainfall and a spiral circulation. It generally develops over warm tropical oceans and derives its energy primarily from the release of latent heat associated with condensation.

Conditions favourable for formation

Tropical cyclones generally require:

1. **Warm ocean water**, usually around 26.5°C or above over a sufficient depth.
2. High humidity in the lower and middle troposphere.
3. A pre-existing low-pressure disturbance.

4. Sufficient Coriolis force; therefore, they rarely form immediately near the equator.
5. Relatively low vertical wind shear.

Where do they originate?

They commonly originate over tropical oceans between roughly **5° and 20° latitude** in both hemispheres.

Important regions include:

- North Atlantic and Caribbean Sea
- Western North Pacific
- North Indian Ocean
- South Indian Ocean
- South Pacific Ocean

In India, major cyclone-prone areas are the **Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea**, with the Bay of Bengal generally experiencing more frequent severe cyclones.

Weather associated with a tropical cyclone

A mature cyclone generally has:

1. Falling atmospheric pressure

A very low-pressure centre develops.

2. Strong winds

Winds spiral towards the low-pressure centre because of pressure-gradient and Coriolis forces.

3. Eye

The central region may experience comparatively calm conditions and relatively clear skies.

4. Eyewall

The eyewall surrounding the eye contains the strongest winds and most intense rainfall.

5. Spiral rain bands

Curved bands of thunderstorms produce intense rainfall.

6. Storm surge

Near coastal areas, strong winds and low atmospheric pressure can raise sea level, producing destructive storm surges.

Typical path

In the Northern Hemisphere, tropical cyclones generally:

form over warm tropical oceans → move westward under trade winds → curve poleward → eventually recurve eastward at higher latitudes.

Their exact trajectory depends upon:

- subtropical high-pressure systems,
- prevailing winds,
- Coriolis force,
- upper-air circulation,
- interaction with land and other atmospheric systems.

Conclusion

Tropical cyclones are among the most destructive natural hazards because they combine **extreme winds, torrential rainfall, flooding and storm surges**. Understanding their formation and movement is therefore crucial for early warning, evacuation and disaster management.

Diagram

Formation



Eye ↔ Eyewall

↓
Spiral Rain Bands
↓
Poleward Movement
↓
Recurvature

3. 2024 — Tropical vs Temperate Cyclones

Question

“Differentiate between tropical and temperate cyclones.”

Answer

Introduction

Cyclones are low-pressure systems characterised by atmospheric circulation towards a region of lower pressure. **Tropical and temperate cyclones differ significantly in their origin, energy source, structure, movement and associated weather.**

Basis	Tropical Cyclone	
Region	Tropical and subtropical oceans	Mainly mid-latitudes
Typical latitude	About 5°–30°	About 35°–65°
Energy source	Latent heat from condensation	Horizontal temperature contrasts

Fronts	Generally absent	Associated with warm and cold fronts
Core	Warm core	Cold core generally
Size	Relatively smaller	Generally larger
Shape	More symmetrical	Often asymmetrical
Eye	Distinct eye may develop in intense systems	Usually no well-defined eye
Rainfall	Concentrated around eyewall and rain bands	Widespread along fronts and associated cloud systems
Wind	Can be extremely intense	Generally less intense than severe tropical cyclones
Movement	Generally westward initially, then poleward/recurving	Generally west to east
Main hazard	Strong winds, storm surge, torrential rain	Rain/snow, strong winds, blizzards, severe weather
Indian example	Bay of Bengal cyclones	Western disturbances / mid-latitude systems affecting northern India

Fundamental difference

The **most important distinction is their energy mechanism:**

Tropical cyclone:

Warm ocean → evaporation → moisture → condensation → latent heat release → cyclone intensification.

Temperate cyclone:

Contrasting air masses → frontal instability → rising air → cyclonic development.

Conclusion



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Thus, tropical cyclones are primarily **warm-ocean, thermally driven systems**, whereas temperate cyclones arise mainly from **horizontal temperature contrasts between different air masses**. Their differences in structure and movement explain their distinct geographical distribution and hazards.

TOPIC 2 — JHARKHAND GEOGRAPHY

Year	Question	Core theme
2019	Rural settlement types in Jharkhand	Settlement Geography
2022	Occurrence & distribution of coal	Mineral Geography
2024	Land degradation & soil erosion	Physical/Environmental Geography of Jharkhand

What JPSC is testing

There is a clear progression:

2019 → Settlement pattern

2022 → Resource distribution

2024 → Environmental consequences

So Jharkhand Geography is not being tested merely through factual location-based questions. The descriptive questions require the candidate to connect:

Physical geography + resources + human activity + development + environmental consequences.

2019 . Question

“Explain the rural settlement types in Jharkhand.”

Standard JPSC Mains Answer

Introduction

Rural settlements are the spatial arrangements of houses and human habitation in the countryside. In Jharkhand, their form is influenced by **relief, drainage, soil, availability of water, forests, agriculture, tribal settlement patterns and historical**

TOPIC 6 — ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Year	Subtopic	Question
2019	Sugar Industry	"In recent time sugar industry in India is shifting from North to South, explain."
2022	Iron & Steel Industry	"Critically evaluate the favourable factors to establishment and development of Iron and Steel Industry in India."

Question

"In recent time sugar industry in India is shifting from North to South, explain."

Introduction

India is one of the world's major sugar-producing countries. Historically, the sugar industry was concentrated mainly in the **Ganga-Yamuna plain**, particularly Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In recent decades, however, the centre of gravity of the industry has increasingly shifted towards **Maharashtra, Karnataka and other peninsular states**.

Why was the industry traditionally concentrated in North India?

The northern plains offered:

- Extensive fertile alluvial soils
- Large areas under sugarcane
- Abundant agricultural labour
- Proximity to large markets
- Established transport networks
- Historical development of sugar mills

Uttar Pradesh became particularly important because of its extensive sugarcane-growing belt.

Why is the industry shifting towards South India?

1. Better agro-climatic conditions

Peninsular India generally provides a **longer growing season** and favourable temperatures for sugarcane.

Unlike the northern plains, the absence of severe winter conditions allows longer crop growth.

2. Higher sucrose content

The relatively favourable tropical conditions in parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka can result in **higher sucrose recovery**, improving mill efficiency.

3. Longer crushing season

Northern India experiences a comparatively shorter crushing season because of climatic conditions.

Peninsular states can generally operate mills for a **longer period**, improving capacity utilisation.

4. Cooperative sugar industry

Maharashtra developed a strong **cooperative sugar-mill structure**, linking farmers with processing units and strengthening the industry.

5. Irrigation development

Canal, reservoir and groundwater irrigation have supported sugarcane cultivation in several southern regions.

6. Better utilisation of by-products

Modern mills increasingly utilise:

- Bagasse → cogeneration of electricity



- Molasses → ethanol
- Press mud → manure

This has increased the economic viability of sugar mills.

7. Modernisation

Several southern mills have adopted modern processing technologies and integrated sugar–ethanol–power production.

Important limitation

The shift should not be interpreted as a complete movement of the industry from north to south.

Northern India remains a major sugar-producing region.

Rather, the trend represents a **relative strengthening of the peninsular sugar industry** because of its favourable agro-climatic and industrial conditions.

Conclusion

The changing geography of India's sugar industry reflects the combined influence of **climate, sugarcane productivity, sucrose content, crushing season, irrigation, cooperative organisation and industrial modernisation**. Thus, the shift towards peninsular India is primarily a consequence of the region's comparative advantages rather than the complete decline of northern sugar production.

Question

“Critically evaluate the favourable factors to establishment and development of Iron and Steel Industry in India.”

Introduction

Iron and steel is a **basic and strategic industry** because it provides essential inputs for construction, transport, machinery, infrastructure, defence and engineering. Its location in India has historically been influenced by the availability of raw materials, energy, transport, labour and markets.

Favourable factors

1. Availability of iron ore

India possesses substantial deposits of high-quality iron ore.

Major belts include:

- Odisha–Jharkhand belt
- Durg–Bastar–Chhattisgarh belt
- Karnataka belt
- Maharashtra–Goa belt

The availability of iron ore has supported the development of integrated steel plants.

2. Availability of coal

Coal is an essential energy input, particularly **coking coal** for conventional iron and steel production.

The major coalfields of eastern and central India have historically favoured steel development.

This explains the concentration of major plants around the **Chotanagpur Plateau and Damodar Valley region**.

3. Limestone and other fluxes

Limestone is required as a flux during steel production.

Its availability in relatively accessible locations supports integrated steel production.

JPSC Mains Paper IV

Indian Constitution & Polity, Public Administration & Good Governance

2019 — 6th JPSC

SECTION A — Indian Constitution & Polity

MCQ

1. Which of the following was inserted in the 'Preamble' of the Constitution of India through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (A) Sovereignty
- (B) Dignity of person
- (C) Socialist, secular
- (D) Privacy

2. The 'Fundamental Duties' are provided in which of the following part of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Part-II
- (B) Part-III
- (C) Part-IV
- (D) Part-IV A

3. Consider the following and identify the correct composition of Indian Parliament:

- (A) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- (B) Lok Sabha + Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
- (C) President + Rajya Sabha + Lok Sabha
- (D) President + Vice President + Rajya Sabha + Lok Sabha

4. Under which of the following Article of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court is empowered to issue different writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights of the citizens?

- (A) Article 32
- (B) Article 33
- (C) Article 132
- (D) Article 226

5. Who was the first Speaker of the first Lok Sabha of India?

- (A) G. V. Mavalankar
- (B) S. Radhakrishnan
- (C) G. B. Pant
- (D) C. D. Deshmukh

6. A Bill is deemed to be a Money Bill, as per Article 110, if it contains provisions dealing with matters relating to:

- (A) Regulation of borrowings of the Government of India
- (B) Custody of Consolidated Fund of India
- (C) Audit of accounts of a State
- (D) All the above

7. Political parties in India are registered and recognised by which of the following?

- (A) The respective Election Commission of States
- (B) The Election Commission of India
- (C) The Law Commission of India
- (D) The Law Ministry of Government of India

8. How many items are included in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (A) 28
- (B) 29
- (C) 30
- (D) 31

9. In India, National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated on:

- (A) 26th January
- (B) 2nd October

- (C) 21st April
(D) 24th April

- (C) Urwick
(D) Henri Fayol

10. Which one of the following Articles in the Indian Constitution prescribes the qualifications for appointing a person as Governor of a State in India?

- (A) Article 156
(B) Article 157
(C) Article 159
(D) Article 160

Descriptive

1. “Fundamental Rights in India are over stressed while Fundamental Duties are under emphasised.” Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer.

2. Examine the powers and functions of Indian Prime Ministers especially in post liberalization era.

3. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have infused life in the working of rural and urban local government institutions. Discuss critically.

4. Write notes on the following:

- (a) Concept of Public Interest Litigation
(b) Right to Equality guaranteed in the Constitution

SECTION B — Public Administration & Good Governance

MCQ

1. Who has coined the acronym POSDCORB?

- (A) Mooney
(B) Gulick

2. Which one of the following thinkers favours similarities in Public Administration and Private Administration?

- (A) Herbert Simon
(B) Paul H. Appleby
(C) Sir Josia Stamp
(D) Edmund Burke

3. “If our civilization fails it will be mainly because of a breakdown of administration.” This statement has been given by:

- (A) L. D. White
(B) Alexander Pope
(C) B. Donham
(D) Edmund Burke

4. Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) is part of which of the following?

- (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Cabinet Secretariat
(C) Prime Minister’s Office
(D) Ministry of External Affairs

5. Replacing Planning Commission, on which of the following day did NITI Aayog come into existence?

- (A) 15th August 2014
(B) 6th December 2014
(C) 1st January 2015
(D) 26th January 2015

6. The Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions are provided under which of the following Article of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Article 315
(B) Article 323
(C) Article 215
(D) Article 226

PAPER-IV INDIAN CONSTITUTION & POLITY, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & GOOD GOVERNANCE

Topic	MCQ Questions	Descriptive Questions	Total Questions	Years Covered
Public Administration: Concepts & Thinkers	8	3	11	2019, 2022, 2024
Constitution & Constitutional Amendments	8	0	8	2019, 2022, 2024
Judiciary & Judicial Review	5	2	7	2019, 2022, 2024
Fundamental Rights, Duties & Human Rights	5	2	7	2019, 2022, 2024
Executive	4	3	7	2019, 2022, 2024
Parliament & Legislature	6	0	6	2019, 2022, 2024
Administrative Structure & Institutions	4	1	5	2019, 2022, 2024
Good Governance	2	3	5	2019, 2022, 2024
Public Finance & Financial Control	2	2	4	2019, 2024
Local Government	2	2	4	2019, 2024
Disaster Management	1	2	3	2019, 2022, 2024
Development Administration & Planning	3	0	3	2019, 2024
Public Services & Commissions	3	0	3	2019, 2022, 2024
Federalism & Centre-State Relations	1	2	3	2022, 2024
Emergency Provisions	1	1	2	2022
Elections & Political Parties	2	0	2	2019, 2024
Constitutional Bodies	1	1	2	2024
State Government	2	0	2	2022, 2024

JPSC MAINS MCQ TOPIC -WISE

Topic	Subtopic	Year	Section	Q. No.	Question	Options	
Administrative Structure & Institutions	Chief Secretary	2024	Section A	12	Who suggested the office of Chief Secretary be brought at par with Secretary to Government of India in 1973?	(A) Paul H. Appleby Committee (B) Santhanam Committee (C) First ARC (D) L.M. Singhvi Committee	(C) First ARC
Administrative Structure & Institutions	District Collector	2024	Section A	11	Post of District Collector created by:	(A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Dalhousie (C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Ripon	(A) Warren Hastings

Administrative Structure & Institutions	RAW	2019	Section B	4	RAW is part of?	(A) Ministry of Home Affairs (B) Cabinet Secretariat (C) PMO (D) Ministry of External Affairs	(B) Cabinet Secretariat
Administrative Structure & Institutions	State Administrative Tribunals	2022	Section A	14	Who appoints Chairman and Members of State Administrative Tribunals?	(A) Parliament (B) President (C) Governor (D) PM	(B) President
Constitution & Constitutional Amendments	91st Amendment	2022	Section A	10	The 91st Constitutional Amendment relates to:	(A) Citizenship (B) Anti-Defection (C) Social welfare (D) Secularism	(B) Anti-Defection
Constitution & Constitutional Amendments	Anti-Defection	2022	Section A	8	By which Amendment was the Tenth Schedule incorporated?	(A) 24th (B) 42nd (C) 52nd (D) 73rd	(C) 52nd
Constitution & Constitutional Amendments	Commencement	2022	Section A	13	Which constitutional provision did not come into force on Nov 26, 1949?	(A) Citizenship (B) Elections (C) Fundamental Rights (D) None	(C) Fundamental Rights
Constitution & Constitutional Amendments	Original Constitution	2024	Section A	2	Original Constitution number of Parts/Articles/Schedules?	(A) 22 Parts, 395 Articles, 8 Schedules (B) 22, 392, 8 (C) 24, 390, 12 (D) 24, 395, 12	(A) 22 Parts, 395 Articles, 8 Schedules
Constitution & Constitutional Amendments	Preamble	2022	Section A	12	Preamble is based on which document/law?	(A) Nehru Report (B) Objectives Resolution (C) Government of India Act 1935 (D) Indian Independence Act 1947	(B) Objectives Resolution
Constitution & Constitutional Amendments	Preamble & 42nd Amendment	2019	Section A	1	Which of the following was inserted in the 'Preamble' of the Indian Constitution	(A) Sovereignty (B) Dignity of person (C) Socialist, secular (D) Privacy	(C) Socialist, secular

Public Administration: Concepts & Thinkers	POSDCORB	2019	Section B	1	Who coined POSDCORB?	(A) Mooney (B) Gulick (C) Urwick (D) Henri Fayol	(B) Gulick
Public Administration: Concepts & Thinkers	POSDCORB	2024	Section A	18	Who coined POSDCORB view?	(A) Taylor (B) Fayol (C) Gulick (D) Urwick	(C) Gulick
Public Administration: Concepts & Thinkers	Public vs Private Administration	2019	Section B	2	Thinker favoring similarities in Public and Private Administration?	(A) Herbert Simon (B) Paul H. Appleby (C) Sir Josia Stamp (D) Edmund Burke	(A) Herbert Simon
Public Administration: Concepts & Thinkers	Public vs Private Administration	2024	Section A	13	Which administrative thinker differentiates public and private administration?	(A) Herbert Simon (B) Urwick (C) Henry Fayol (D) Luther Gulick	(A) Herbert Simon
Public Finance & Financial Control	Money Bill	2019	Section A	6	Money Bill under Article 110 if it contains provisions relating to:	(A) Regulation of borrowings of Govt of India (B) Custody of Consolidated Fund of India (C) Audit of accounts of a State (D) All above	(D) All above
Public Finance & Financial Control	Union & State Accounts	2024	Section A	4	Accounts of Union and States kept in the form decided by President in consultation with:	(A) Finance Commission (B) Ministry of Finance (C) CAG (D) Parliament	(C) CAG
Public Services & Commissions	Services	2022	Section A	15	Which Articles contain provisions regarding All-India	(A) 308-314 (B) 315-318 (C) 320-325 (D) 357-378	(A) 308-314

					Services, Central Services and State Services?		
Public Services & Commissions	State PSC	2024	Section A	17	Which Article provides for State PSC?	(A) 312 (B) 313 (C) 314 (D) 315	(D) 315
Public Services & Commissions	UPSC and State PSCs	2019	Section B	6	UPSC and State PSCs are provided under which Article?	(A) 315 (B) 323 (C) 215 (D) 226	(A) 315
State Government	Contingency Fund	2024	Section A	8	State Contingency Fund is operated for unforeseen expenditure by:	(A) CM (B) Speaker (C) Finance Minister (D) Governor	(D) Governor
State Government	State Legislature	2022	Section A	7	Which state does not have a bicameral legislature?	(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh (C) Orissa (D) Maharashtra	(C) Orissa

DESCRIPTIVE TOPIC- WISE

Topic	Subtopic	Year	Section	Q. No.	Question
Administrative Structure & Institutions	Bureaucracy & District Collector	2022	Section B	6	Write notes on the following: (a) Role of Bureaucracy in Policy formulation (b) Role of District Collector in District Administration
Constitutional Bodies	CAG	2024	Section B	3	Comptroller and Auditor General of India is deemed as the Fiscal Controller at the Central and State levels. Examine the role and relevance of his office.
Disaster Management	Administrative Machinery	2019	Section B	4	Discuss critically the organization and working of disaster management machinery in India.

PAPER IV — DESCRIPTIVE Q&A

Topic 1 : Public Administration: Concepts & Thinkers

Year	Question
2019	Discuss the meaning and significance of Public Administration in post globalised world.
2022	Distinguish between Development Administration and Administrative Development.
2024	Critically examine the relationship between the Generalist and Specialist in Indian Administrative System.

Q1. 2019

Question

“Discuss the meaning and significance of Public Administration in post globalised world.”

Answer

Introduction

Public Administration refers to the systematic organization and management of governmental activities for implementing public policies and delivering services to citizens. Traditionally, it was primarily concerned with maintaining law and order and executing government decisions. However, **globalisation has transformed the scope and expectations of Public Administration**, making it more citizen-oriented, participatory, transparent and development-focused.

Meaning of Public Administration

Public Administration may be understood through two dimensions:

1. Narrow perspective

- Concerned mainly with the executive branch of government.
- Focuses on implementation of laws and policies.
- Emphasizes administrative machinery and procedures.

2. Broad perspective

- Encompasses activities undertaken by public institutions to achieve governmental objectives.
- Includes policy implementation, development programmes, regulation, welfare delivery and public service.

Thus, Public Administration acts as the **link between government policy and citizens' everyday lives**.

Significance in the Post-Globalised World

1. Implementation of development policies

Globalisation has increased the complexity of development challenges. Public Administration converts government policies into actual programmes relating to:

- health
- education
- infrastructure
- poverty alleviation
- employment
- social security.

2. Citizen-centric administration

PAPER-V INDIAN ECONOMY, GLOBALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Total Marks : 200

Time : 3 hours

The question-paper on Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development shall consist of five sections. Section I shall be compulsory. This section shall contain twenty objective questions each of two marks (**20×2=40 marks**). The twenty objective questions of this section shall be drawn from the entire syllabus of the paper; of which 6 questions will be drawn from Group A, 6 from Group B, 4 from Group C and 4 from Group D of the syllabus.

Section II, III, IV & V of the question-paper shall have **two optional questions each**; drawn respectively from Groups **A, B, C & D of the syllabus**, of which the candidates will be required to answer one question from each group, each question carrying 40 marks. Thus, altogether the candidates will be required to answer one objective type compulsory question, carrying 40 marks, and 4 optional questions, each carrying 40 marks. The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive form; requiring long answers.

Group (A) – Basic Features of Indian Economy

(I) National Income : Elementary concepts of national income and methods of its calculation e.g. GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP, GSDP, NSDP, DDP at constant and current prices, at factor cost etc;

(II) Inflation : Concept, control of inflation : monetary, fiscal and direct measures.

(III) Demographic features : Work force composition, demographic dividend with

special reference to census of 2011; National Population Policy.

(IV) Agriculture and Rural Economy : Importance of agriculture in national economy; agricultural growth in India-production & productivity; causes of low productivity and measures taken by government to improve agricultural production; Green Revolution, Ever Green Revolution and Rainbow revolution; WTO and agriculture, Marketing and pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs.

(V) Industrial Economy : Policy initiative & charges.

(VI) Public Finance : nature, importance and scope of public finance; Public Revenue-Principles and types of taxation; direct, indirect, progressive and proportional, concept of VAT.

(VII) Public Expenditure : Theories of public expenditure; causes of growth of public expenditure and its impact on economy; internal and external borrowings.

(VIII) Budget : Principles of budgeting; types of budgeting-Performancebased, Zero-based; FRMD.

(IX) Fiscal Policy : Concept and role of fiscal policy in achieving employment, stability and economic development.

(X) Centre-State fiscal relationship, role of Finance Commission; Financial aspects of 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.

(XI) Structure of Indian monetary and banking system in India.

(XI) (A) Composition and direction of India's trade; Balance of payment problem

JPSC PAPER - 5

Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development

Topic No.	Topic	2019 MCQ	2019 Descriptive	2022 MCQ	2022 Descriptive	2024 MCQ	2024 Descriptive	Total MCQ	Total Descriptive
1	Macroeconomics, National Income & Inflation	7	0	1	1	2	1	10	2
2	Banking, Monetary Policy & Financial System	1	0	3	0	3	0	7	0
3	Public Finance, Budget & Fiscal Policy	3	0	5	2	2	0	10	2
4	Planning & Development Strategy	1	1	2	1	2	0	5	2
5	Poverty, Employment & Human Development	1	1	4	1	2	3	7	5
6	Agriculture, Food Security & Rural Economy	3	3	5	1	5	0	13	4
7	Globalization, Trade, WTO & FDI	3	2	1	1	2	1	6	4
8	Sustainable Development	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
9	Industry & Economic Reforms	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	3
10	Jharkhand Economy & Development	4	0	4	1	4	1	12	2

3

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7	2019	2	Discuss the impact of WTO on Indian agriculture.
7	2022	2	Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian economy.
7	2024	2	Define FDI. Discuss India's FDI policy and its performance.
8	2022	2	What is the origin and meaning of sustainable development? Discuss environmental protection and Green GDP of States.
9	2019	2	Discuss Jharkhand industrial policy and measures for promoting industrial development.
9	2024	2	Discuss industrial development in Jharkhand since 1991 and the problems faced.
9	2019	2	In the light of the parameters used for assessing economic reforms, critically examine its impact on Indian economy.
10	2022	2	Discuss major development challenges of Jharkhand.

ALL MCQ JPSC PAPER- 5

Indian Economy, Globalization and Sustainable Development

Topic No.	Year	Q. No.	MCQ Question	Options	Answer
1	2019	1	RBI restricts credit creation by:	A. Increasing bank rate B. Selling government securities C. Reducing CRR D. Rediscounting more bills	A — I and II
1	2019	2	Inflation may be caused by:	A. Demand for higher incomes B. Rising demand not accompanied by supply C. Structural imbalances D. All of the above	D — All of the above
1	2019	3	Largest component of GDP:	A. Consumption expenditure B. Investment expenditure C. Government expenditure D. Net exports	A — Consumption expenditure
1	2019	4	Not included in current account of BOP:	A. Goods B. Services C. Transfers D. Net borrowing from abroad	D — Net borrowing from abroad
1	2019	7	Capital formation denotes:	A. Increase in money supply B. Net addition to capital stock after depreciation C. Increase in consumption D. Increase in imports	B — Net addition to capital stock after depreciation

PAPER-VI

GENERAL SCIENCE, ENVIRONMENT & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

S. No.	Topic	MCQ 2019	MCQ 2022	MCQ 2024	Total MCQ	Descriptive 2019	Descriptive 2022	Descriptive 2024	Total Descriptive	Grand Total
1	Physical Science	4	4	4	12	2	2	2	6	18
2	Life Science	4	6	6	16	3	3	1	7	23
3	Agriculture Science	4	0	4	8	2	2	2	6	14
4	Environmental Science	4	8	4	16	2	2	2	6	22
5	Science & Technology Development	4	2	2	8	1	1	3	5	13
	TOTAL	20	20	20	60	10	10	10	30	90

Topic 1 — Physical Science			
Year	MCQ Count	Descriptive Count	Total
2019	4	2	6
2022	4	2	6
2024	4	2	6
2019–2024 Total	12	6	18

MCQs — Physical Science				
Year	Q.No.	Sub-topic	MCQ	Answer
2019	1	Sound	Sound frequency below 20 Hz is called	Infrasonics
2019	2	Work & Energy	Work performed in lifting a body does not depend on	Path
2019	3	Astronomy	Earth's orbit around the Sun is	Elliptical
2019	4	Work & Energy	When conservative force does positive work, potential energy	Decreases
2022	1	Gravitation	Atmosphere is held to Earth by	Gravity
2022	2	Energy	A stone resting on a table possesses	Potential Energy

Paper-I structure for all five old JPSC examinations:1-5th jpsc

Exam	Year	Paper	Q.1	Section A	Section B	Section C
1st JPSC	2005	GS-I	20	Q2–Q5	Q6–Q8	Statistics — omitted
2nd JPSC	2007	GS-I	40	Q2–Q4	Q5–Q7	Statistics — omitted
3rd JPSC	2008	GS-I	40	Q2–Q4	Q5–Q7	Statistics — omitted
4th JPSC	2011	GS-I	40	Q2–Q4	Q5–Q7	Statistics — omitted
5th JPSC	2014	GS-I	40	Q2–Q4	Q5–Q7	Statistics — omitted

Entire GS -1 Question Analysis from 1st jpsc to 5th jpsc

Subject	Topic	2005	2007	2008	2011	2014	Question_Count	Years_Appeared	Recurrence_Band
Current Affairs	Persons in news	0	5	5	5	5	20	4	4/5 years
Current Affairs	Places in news	0	0	5	3	5	13	3	3/5 years
Statistics	Graphs	0	1	1	1	0	3	3	3/5 years
Indian Polity	Government of India Act, 1935	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2/5 years
International Affairs	SAARC	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	2/5 years
Modern Indian History	National Movement	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2/5 years
Modern Indian History	Women in National Movement	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2/5 years
Art & Culture	Art / dance / festivals	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	1/5 year
Current Affairs	Events / festivals	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	1/5 year
Current Affairs	Government operations	0	5	0	0	0	5	1	1/5 year
Current Affairs	Issues / initiatives in news	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	1/5 year
Current Affairs	Reports / committees	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	1/5 year
Current Affairs	Issues / agreements in news	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	1/5 year
International Affairs	International organizations	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	1/5 year
Ancient & World History	Ancient civilizations	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Art & Culture	Architecture / Gandhara	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/5 year
Art & Culture	Classical dance	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1/5 year

Modern Indian History	Socio-religious reform	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Modern Indian History	Socio-religious reform movements	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/5 year
Modern Indian History	Subhas Chandra Bose / INA	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Modern Indian History	Swaraj Dal / Swaraj Party	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Modern Indian History	Tribal movements	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Modern Indian History	Wahabi Movement	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1/5 year
Modern Indian History	Young Bengal Movement / reform	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1/5 year
Other / unclear	Source wording unclear	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Science & Technology	FinTech / digital currency	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/5 year
Science & Technology	Technology / visualization	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Society	Caste / colonialism	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/5 year
Society	Women empowerment	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Society	Women in ancient India	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Statistics	Descriptive statistics	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1/5 year
Statistics	Descriptive statistics / mean	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/5 year
Statistics	Graphs / diagrams	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/5 year
Statistics	Secondary data	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/5 year
Statistics	Statistics	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1/5 year
Statistics	Statistics in socio-economic analysis	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1/5 year

Subject	Question_Count	Year_Count	Years	Share_of_All_Questions_%
Current Affairs	59	4	2007, 2008, 2011, 2014	38.3
Modern Indian History	29	5	2005, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2014	18.8
International Affairs	15	5	2005, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2014	9.7
Art & Culture	13	4	2007, 2008, 2011, 2014	8.4
Jharkhand	11	4	2007, 2008, 2011, 2014	7.1
Statistics	9	4	2007, 2008, 2011, 2014	5.8
Indian Polity	7	4	2005, 2007, 2008, 2014	4.5
Society	3	3	2007, 2008, 2014	1.9

Round Table Conference	✓	—	—	—	—
Government of India Act, 1935	✓	—	—	—	✓
Poona Pact / Dalit question	—	—	—	—	✓
Trade union movement	✓	—	—	—	—
European expansion	✓	—	—	—	—
Tribal movement under British rule	✓	—	—	—	—

No.	Topic	Year	Question	Marks
1	British Expansion & Colonial Administration	2005	Battle of Plassey	4
2	British Expansion & Colonial Administration	2005	Briefly discuss the Indian rule of Lord Dalhousie.	10
3	Cabinet Mission	2011	Write a short note on Cabinet Mission.	20
4	Colonial Education Policy	2005	Lord Macaulay's education policy.	4
5	European Expansion & Entry into India	2005	Describe the discovery of the Indian sea route by the Portuguese, Dutch and British.	20
6	Indian National Movement	2005	Discuss the role of revolutionaries in the Indian National Movement.	10
7	Indian National Movement	2005	Jallianwala Bagh massacre	4
8	Indian National Movement	2005	What were the objectives of the Indian National Congress established in 1885? Describe its activities from 1885 to 1905.	10
9	Indian National Movement	2005	Write a note on the Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement.	10

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

JPSC Mains Answer-Writing Bank —
1st to 5th JPSC

TOPIC 1 — COLONIAL EDUCATION POLICY

2005 | Question | 4 Marks

Lord Macaulay's education policy.

Answer

Lord Macaulay's education policy is associated with his **Minute on Indian Education (1835)** and the subsequent adoption of English-oriented education by the colonial government.

Its major features were:

1. **Promotion of English education** as the principal medium for higher education.
2. Preference for **Western literature, science and philosophy** over traditional Indian learning.
3. The policy favoured creating an **English-educated Indian class** that could assist the colonial administration.
4. It encouraged the spread of modern Western ideas such as **rationalism, liberalism and scientific thought**.
5. It contributed to the development of an educated middle class, which later became an important force in the **Indian socio-cultural and nationalist awakening**.

However, the policy was criticised for neglecting indigenous languages and mass education.

Conclusion: Although introduced primarily to serve colonial administrative interests, Macaulay's educational policy unintentionally contributed to the emergence of modern educated Indians and ultimately facilitated the growth of Indian nationalism.

TOPIC 2 — BRITISH EXPANSION

2005 | Question | 4 Marks

Battle of Plassey

Answer

The **Battle of Plassey (1757)** was a decisive battle between the forces of the British East India Company under **Robert Clive** and Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

The British secured victory largely because of the **betrayal of Mir Jafar and other Bengali elites**.

Its significance was immense:

- It established British political influence in Bengal.
- The Company gained enormous financial resources.
- It marked the beginning of the transformation of the East India Company from a **trading organisation into a territorial power**.
- Bengal's wealth subsequently financed further British expansion in India.

Conclusion: Plassey was less a conventional military victory than a political and economic turning point that laid the foundation of British rule in India.

TOPIC 3 — NATIONAL MOVEMENT

JPSC Mains — International Relations & International Organisations

Complete Answer Writing

We will cover the **13 questions** identified in this cluster, keeping the exact requested format.

1. India–Pakistan Relations

Topic: India–Pakistan Relations

Year: 2008

Marks: 20

Question:

Examine the recent efforts made towards normalization of relations between India and Pakistan.

Answer

Introduction:

India–Pakistan relations have been shaped by historical disputes, particularly over **Jammu and Kashmir**, terrorism, security and water. At the same time, both countries have periodically attempted dialogue and confidence-building to normalize relations.

Major Efforts towards Normalization

1. Composite Dialogue Process

Both countries established a structured dialogue covering several areas, including peace and security, Jammu and Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek, terrorism, economic cooperation and people-to-people relations.

2. Confidence-Building Measures

Steps were taken to reduce tensions and improve communication between the two countries.

3. Bus and Travel Links

Cross-border bus services and easier

travel arrangements were introduced to promote people-to-people contact.

4. Cross-LoC Initiatives

Cross-Line of Control transport and trade arrangements sought to reconnect divided communities.

5. Economic and Commercial Cooperation

Efforts were made to expand bilateral trade and economic interaction.

6. Peace Process

High-level diplomatic contacts and summit meetings attempted to sustain dialogue despite recurring tensions.

7. Cultural and People-to-People Contacts

Sports, cultural exchanges and visits were encouraged as instruments of confidence-building.

Major Challenges

- Kashmir dispute
- Cross-border terrorism
- Military confrontation
- Mutual distrust
- Siachen and Sir Creek disputes
- Domestic political pressures

Conclusion

The normalization process demonstrated that **dialogue, confidence-building and economic cooperation** can reduce tensions. However, durable normalization requires sustained political engagement, mutual security assurances and progress on contentious issues.

2. 14th SAARC Summit

Topic: SAARC / Regional Cooperation

Year: 2008

Marks: 20

Question:

Write a critical note on the 14th SAARC Summit.

Answer**Introduction:**

The **14th SAARC Summit** was held in **New Delhi in April 2007**. It sought to strengthen regional cooperation among South Asian countries in the areas of economic development, connectivity, security and social development.

Major Areas of Discussion**1. Regional Economic Cooperation**

Greater economic integration and expansion of intra-regional trade were emphasized.

2. Connectivity

Improving transport and communication links was recognized as important for regional integration.

3. Poverty and Social Development

SAARC continued to emphasize poverty reduction, food security, health and human development.

4. Energy Cooperation

Regional cooperation in energy was highlighted as an important area of future collaboration.

5. Counter-terrorism

Terrorism and regional security remained important concerns.

6. India's Role

India emphasized stronger regional economic and institutional cooperation and announced initiatives intended to deepen engagement with neighbouring countries.

Critical Assessment

SAARC has considerable potential because South Asia shares geographical proximity, historical connections and common developmental challenges. However, its progress has often been restricted by **political tensions, particularly India–Pakistan relations**.

Conclusion

The 14th SAARC Summit reaffirmed the importance of **regional cooperation, connectivity and economic integration**. Its long-term success, however, depends on translating declarations into implementation and insulating regional cooperation from bilateral political disputes.

3. Non-Aligned Movement

Topic: Non-Aligned Movement

Year: 2007

Marks: 20

Question:

Write a critical comment on the recently concluded 14th summit meeting of Non-Aligned Nations.

Answer**Introduction:**

The **14th NAM Summit** was held at **Havana, Cuba, in September 2006**. The summit reaffirmed the relevance of non-alignment in a changing international system.

Major Concerns**1. Multilateralism**

NAM emphasized strengthening the role of the United Nations and a more representative international order.

JPSC Mains — Current Affairs:

Current Affairs — Persons

1st Set: 2nd JPSC, 2007

For this type of JPSC question, each personality is answered in a **compact “Who + Why in news + significance” format**, rather than as a biography.

1. Ratan Tata

Topic: Current Affairs — Persons / Industry

Year: 2007

Marks: 4

Question:

Why are the following persons in news recently? — Ratan Tata

Answer

Ratan Tata was the Chairman of the Tata Group and one of India's leading industrialists.

He was in the news in the period because of the **expansion and internationalization of the Tata Group**, including its growing global acquisitions and investments. Under his leadership, the Tata Group increasingly established an international presence.

His significance lies in strengthening the position of an **Indian business group in the global corporate economy** and promoting Indian entrepreneurship and industrial expansion.

2. Arundhati Roy

Topic: Current Affairs — Persons / Literature & Social Issues

Year: 2007

Marks: 4

Question:

Why are the following persons in news recently? — Arundhati Roy

Answer

Arundhati Roy is an Indian author and public intellectual, best known internationally for her novel *The God of Small Things*.

She was in the news because of her **public interventions on social, political and human-rights issues** and her outspoken criticism of government policies and development projects affecting marginalized communities.

She became particularly prominent for combining literary work with **public advocacy on issues of displacement, environment, human rights and social justice**.

3. Budhia Singh

Topic: Current Affairs — Persons / Sports

Year: 2007

Marks: 4

Question:

Why are the following persons in news recently? — Budhia Singh

Answer

Budhia Singh was a child long-distance runner from Odisha who attracted national and international attention for his exceptional endurance.

Q.9 — 20 Marks

What are the main factors affecting the Indian Environment? explain.

20 marks

OR

How would you classify Mineral resources? What are the factors determining the location of factories?

20 marks

Q.10 — 20 Marks

Answer any two of the following:

10 × 2 = 20

(a) Briefly discuss the uses of Space research.

10 marks

(b) What is the importance of Information Technology education in the progress of Indian education?

10 marks

(c) Explain the uses of Biotechnology in India.

10 marks

Geography	River projects	2005	Q8	8	a	20	Explain Indian river schemes.
Geography	Seismic microzonation	2014	Section C	9	b	20	What do you mean by seismic microzonation? Why it is useful in India? Discuss the efforts being taken in India for this purpose.
Governance	CBI	2005	Q7	7	c	10	Explain the beginning and development of CBI.
Governance	Decentralized planning	2014	Section A	4	a	20	Explain the system of decentralized planning. Discuss the system of district level planning in Jharkhand.
Governance	Disaster management	2014	Q1	1	f	10	Disaster Management in India
Governance	Electoral reforms	2014	Q1	1	c	10	NOTA
Governance	Governance	2007	Q1	1	iii	10	Contract Government in India
Governance	Governance	2011	Q1	1	c	10	Bureaucracy
Governance	Local government	2007	Section A	4	i	20	What are the main problems of Local Government in Jharkhand? What suggestions would you like to give?
Governance	Lokayukta	2014	Section A	4	b	20	The performance of Lok Ayuktas in Indian states do not create a very positive impression. Examine.
Governance	Panchayati Raj	2011	Section A	4	a	20	Explain the importance of Panchayati Raj in the context of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution (1992).
Governance	Planning	2007	Section B	7	ii	10	Describe the stages of Multi-Level Planning in India.
Governance	Planning	2008	Section B	7	ii	20	Describe the stages of Multi-Level Planning in India.
Governance	Right to Information	2014	Q1	1	b	10	Right to Information
Indian Polity	Citizenship	2005	Q2	2	b	5	Citizenship Act, 1955
Indian Polity	Citizenship	2005	Q4	4	c	10	Who are Anglo Indians? What provisions are there in the Indian Constitution for the protection of members of the Anglo Indian community?
Indian Polity	Constitutional philosophy	2005	Q1	1	a	10	Explain the difference between socialism and secularism.
Indian Polity	Democracy	2005	Q2	2	a	5	Democracy in India
Indian Polity	Directive Principles	2005	Q1	1	c	10	What are the Directive Principle of State Policy in the Indian Constitution? explain.

Executive	President and Vice President recur across years, with questions shifting between powers, position, election and constitutional role.
Decentralization	Panchayati Raj, local government, decentralized planning and multi-level planning recur as a governance/planning cluster.
Environment	Environment questions cover ozone, wildlife, conservation, climate change, environmental hazards, forests and disaster management.
Question design	20-mark questions frequently combine definition/concept + analysis/application/evaluation, while 10/5-mark items tend to be short notes or focused concepts.

Year	Agriculture	Economy	Environment	Geography	Governance	Indian Polity	International Affairs	Jharkhand	Judiciary	Science & Technology	Social Policy	Total
2005	2	4	2	3	1	11	0	0	0	4	1	28
2007	1	7	3	3	3	6	1	2	2	4	0	32
2008	1	7	3	3	1	8	1	3	0	5	0	32
2011	0	6	3	1	2	7	2	5	1	3	0	30
2014	1	3	1	3	5	5	0	2	0	9	0	29

JPSC PAPER II — INDIAN POLITY

Consolidated Topic-wise PYQ Analysis — 1st to 5th JPSC

S.No.	Topic	Year	Marks	Question
1	Indian Constitution — Features, Sources & Federal Nature	2005	10	Briefly explain the federal features of the Indian Constitution.



JPSC Mains Paper II — ECONOMY

1st–5th JPSC Consolidated PYQ Analysis

Master Topics

We have created **9 master topics** rather than creating dozens of small sub-topics:

1. **Economic Growth, Structural Change & Development**
2. **Poverty, Unemployment, Employment & Inclusive Development**
3. **Agriculture, Food Security, Subsidies, Credit & Agricultural Competitiveness**
4. **Globalisation, Foreign Capital & FDI**
5. **Public Sector, Disinvestment & Industrial Development**
6. **Fiscal/Monetary System, Inflation & Taxation**
7. **Financial Inclusion & Rural Economy**
8. **Planning, Regional Development & Economic Geography**
9. **Jharkhand Economy, Industries & Economic Development**

S.N o.	Topic	Year	Marks	Question
1	Economic Growth, Structural Change & Development	2nd JPSC	10	"The changes taking place in the structure of India's GDP are not consistent with the changes taking place in the occupational structure of its labor force." Discuss.
2	Economic Growth, Structural Change & Development	4th JPSC	20	How does the public sector contribute to the economic development of a country? Explain.
3	Poverty, Employment & Inclusive Development	4th JPSC	20	Explain the causes of Unemployment in India.
4	Poverty, Employment & Inclusive Development	4th JPSC	20	What is Poverty? Explain the programmes started in India for poverty alleviation.
5	Poverty, Employment & Inclusive Development	4th JPSC	20	Explain the ways by which maximum employment opportunities can be created in a country like India.

challenges and changing electoral alignments.

Major features

1. Coalition-oriented politics

The state's political landscape has frequently involved coalition governments and shifting political alliances.

2. Tribal identity and aspirations

Questions relating to:

- Land
- Forest
- Tribal rights
- Cultural identity
- Local employment

remain important political issues.

3. Resource politics

Jharkhand's mineral wealth has made mining, industrialisation, displacement and environmental protection important political concerns.

4. Governance challenges

The state has faced challenges relating to:

- Administrative capacity
- Infrastructure
- Rural development
- Service delivery
- Corruption

5. Left-wing extremism

Naxal/LWE activities have influenced politics, governance and development in several areas.

6. Developmental politics

Over time, political discourse has increasingly focused on:

- Employment
- Education

- Health
- Roads
- Welfare delivery
- Industrial development

Way forward

Jharkhand's political stability can be strengthened through:

- Responsive governance
- Strong local institutions
- Tribal participation
- Transparent resource governance
- Employment-oriented development

Conclusion:

Jharkhand's post-statehood political journey reflects the continuing challenge of converting **statehood and resource wealth into inclusive, stable and accountable development.**

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN JHARKHAND

Year: 2nd JPSC

Marks: 20

Question:

What are the main problems of Local Government in Jharkhand? What suggestions would you like to give?

JPSC Standard Answer

Introduction:

Local government is essential for bringing governance closer to citizens. In Jharkhand, effective decentralisation is particularly important because of its **tribal population, geographical diversity and rural concentration.**

Major problems

Introduction

India follows a **parliamentary form of government** based on constitutional government, democratic accountability and separation of institutional functions. At the same time, the judiciary is entrusted with protecting the Constitution and Fundamental Rights.

The increasing role of the Supreme Court has therefore generated an important debate between **judicial activism** and **judicial restraint**.

What is Judicial Activism?

Judicial activism is a proactive approach to constitutional adjudication in which courts interpret constitutional provisions broadly to protect rights, uphold constitutional principles and provide remedies where ordinary legal mechanisms may be inadequate.

It has developed in India particularly through:

- Public Interest Litigation;
- expansive interpretation of Fundamental Rights;
- judicial review;
- protection of constitutional principles;
- remedies under Article 142.

Why Did Judicial Activism Develop?

Several factors contributed to its growth:

1. **Protection of Fundamental Rights**
2. **Need to provide access to justice**
3. **Administrative and institutional failures**
4. **Growth of PIL**

5. **Expansion of constitutional interpretation**
6. **Need to enforce constitutional accountability**

Can It Be Accommodated within Parliamentary Government?

Yes, provided judicial activism remains constitutionally disciplined.

Parliamentary government does not mean unlimited parliamentary power. Parliament itself is subject to the Constitution.

The Supreme Court performs an essential constitutional function through **judicial review**.

Arguments in Favour

1. Constitutional Supremacy

The Constitution is the supreme law. The judiciary must ensure that governmental actions conform to it.

2. Protection of Fundamental Rights

If legislative or executive action infringes constitutional rights, judicial intervention becomes necessary.

3. Checks and Balances

Judicial review provides an institutional check against arbitrary use of governmental power.

4. Protection of Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

Courts can protect groups whose interests may not receive adequate political representation.

5. Rule of Law

