



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

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. : 0289567

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akshigam Hazarika

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Guwahati

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/23

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	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।	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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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 (क्यू.सी.ए.) 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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

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.

भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Various theatre forms have reflected the Indian culture since the ancient times

Reflecting ideals and emotions of the society

1. of valour

(ex) Powada - celebrating Shivaji's success

2. of worship of local God

(ex) Koothiyattam - local God Mariamman

3. of struggles of local people

(ex) Maach of MP

(4) Celebrating traditional heroes

(ex) Pardwani, MP

5. Spread of religion

(ex) Ankiya Naat in Assam

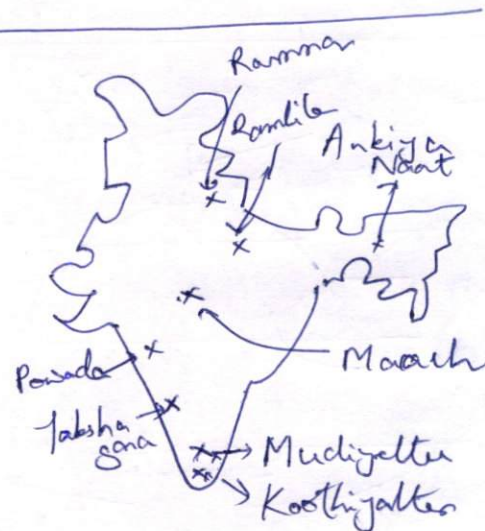


Fig:- Some traditional theatres

Reflecting individual's role

1. Role of people towards economic activities

(a) Tamasha of Maharashtra

2. of individual worship to God

(a) Bhoota Aaradhane

3. of bringing prosperity to the household

(a) traditions in Bihar

4. of preserving cultural traditions

(a) Sanskrit theatre in Kerala

Traditional theatre's influence
is also found across the border like
in Wayang theatre of Indonesia.

2.

संजी स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

The Sanchi stupa was built in 3rd century B.C (initial phase) under supervision of Queen Devi of Ashoka

Historical importance

1. Heritage of past (ex) of Mauryan period

2. Practices of common people inscribed (ex) pilgrimage

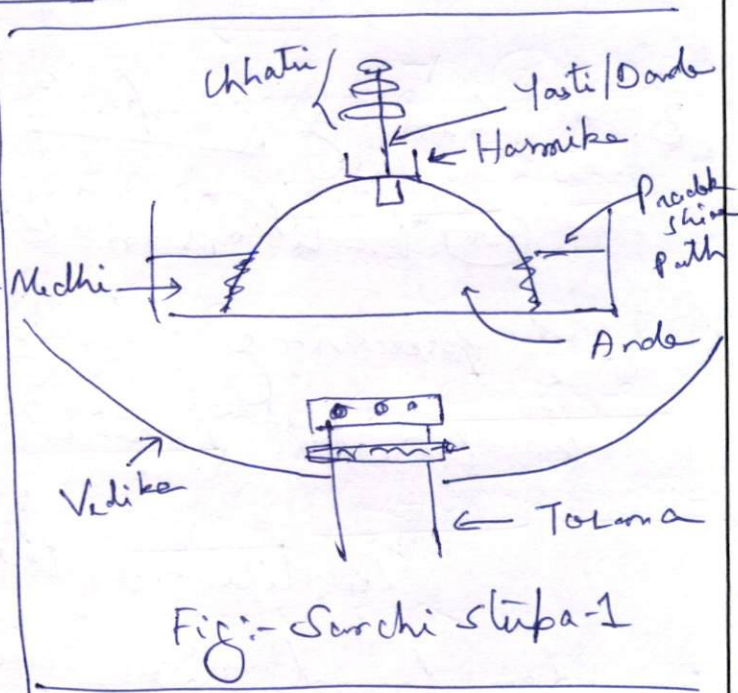
3. Attitude of kings known

(ex) Bimbisara leading procession

4. Shows subjugation of other cults

(ex) Shalbanjika and yakshas as supporters of Buddha

5. Changing nature of patronage



(iv) evidence of damage by Pashyamitra
Shunga

Architectural importance

1. Shows transition of material (iv)
~~stone~~ wood to stone under Shungas
2. sculpturally rich (iv) Ashoka's
visit to Kushinagara depicted
3. Contains numerous stupas (iv) of Buddha's
relics; relics of Mahamoggallana etc.

Inspiring future architects in India

1. Inspiration of the Indo-Islamic dome
2. Pradakshina path incorporated in
temples (iv) Nagara style
3. Anda became more elaborately carved
(iv) Amaravati stupa
4. Torana inspired the Gopurams
Sanchi stupa was a beginning of
tradition of great stupas later continued
through Bharhut, etc.

3.

भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Bhagat Singh was one of the most prominent younger revolutionaries of India in 1920s hailing from Punjab

Revolutionary ideology

1. Socialism became prominent (or) re-christening of HRA to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
2. Separation of religion from struggle
(or) prohibited Punjab Naujawan Sabha members from religious tones
3. Non-belief in non-violent struggle of LNC

Goals of revolution

1. To ensure social and economic justice - along with political
2. To establish a people's republic

- on welfare lines

3. To create a united India

Forms of revolutionary struggle

1. Individual heroism initially

(a) murder of bandits

2. Shift to creating awareness

(a) throwing bombs at Central legis-
lative Assembly

Bhagat Singh although was
hanged for revolutionary struggle but
he wrote that he had given up
~~non~~ violence long before execution.

4.

मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Meiji restoration means the restoration of the Meiji dynasty in Japan in 1868 AD

Factors leading to Meiji restoration

1. Humiliation at hands of Pierre Commodore
(a) monarchy not able to defend
bombarding by Commodore
2. Need for industrial development - as
economy was opened up → required
strong monarchy
3. Rise of nationalism - due to humiliation
→ Meijis were nationalistic
4. Economic crisis - during reign of
previous monarchy

Significance for Japan

1. Strengthened nationalism

2. Rapid industrial development took place
- as finance provided by the Meiji

3. ~~China~~ ^{Japan} emerged as a military superpower
(a) defeated Russia in 1905

Negative

→ ~~Chinese~~ Japanese assertiveness in region
increased (a) capture of Manchuria
in 1931

→ led to participation and destruction
in World War II - to take revenge
on USA

Meiji restoration although very
successful industrially led to disastrous
consequences in World War II.

5.

यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुतः एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The civilisational aspect of India as a nation has been put forward by many including Gandhiji in Hind Swaraj

Basis of Indian nation

1. Geographical - Bound by Himalayas in the north and oceans in East and West

2. Common beliefs - Sanatan or Hindu religion predominant in Indian sub-continent

3. History - Being united under many rulers since ancient times
 ↙ → →
 Mauryas Guptas Mughals

4. Political aspirations - of uniting the ancient land beyond the Indus

Threats to concept of nationhood

1. Historical (a) Dravidian based on idea that South India had a non-stratified polity before the Aryans' advent
2. Religious (a) Khalistan demand on basis that India is a Hindu nation
3. Geographical - border regions not integrated in ancient India (a) Nagaland
4. Caste based movements
5. Tribal movements (a) Naxalism for separate communist country

Way ahead

1. Highlight cultural ties (a) Koshi-Tamir Sangamam
2. Strengthen constitutional measures (a) Inter-State Council
Constitutional morality should prevail to keep India united.

6.

भारत में फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words)

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

Pharmaceutical industry in India has grown to such an extent so that it is called 'The Pharma of the World'

Key factors behind growth

1. Availability of industrial base
(ex) private like serum Institute
2. Presence of skilled manpower
3. Export potentialities (ex) to Global South Countries
4. Govt support - to industry
5. Help in building diplomatic capital
(ex) Vaccine Maitri
6. Huge population - poor and need for generic Pharma

Significance

- Economy
- impetus to manufacturing sector
 - medical tourism - for treatment in India
 - balance current account deficit (CAD) - huge export opportunities

- Public health
- to run schemes (e.g.) PM-Jan Arogya Yojana
 - provide medicines at low cost (e.g.) compulsory licensing
 - tackle emergencies (e.g.) COVAXIN developed during COVID

- Issues
- Important dependent on APIs
 - less focus on research and development

The pharma sector needs to be further strengthened through focus on innovation and efficiency.

7.

चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Bay of Bengal faces more tropical cyclones compared to Arabian Sea^(AS) per decade.

Reasons

1. Bay of Bengal is ^(BoB) more warmer
- 2014 study says 1.2°C rise in BoB temperature in summer compared to 0.7°C in AS
2. Salinity - higher salinity in AS reduces chances of tropical cyclones
3. Influence from outside - cyclones in BoB are also influenced by ~~Typhoons~~ Typhoons in Pacific Ocean
4. Direction of cyclones - IMD says cyclones in AS tend to deflect towards West Asia more

However, gradually cyclones in Arabian Sea are increasing due to disturbed El-Nino cyclones, deflections (Ochki to AS) and greater wind speed of Easterlies

Reasons for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones in SW monsoon

1. Conditions unfavourable - as salinity of oceans increasing
2. Cyclones of ~~El~~^{La} Nine - reducing surface temperature
3. Absence of low-pressure zones
4. Vertical wind speed reducing - due to climate change

Tropical cyclones impact need to be countered through building coastal belts like mangroves, etc.

8.

प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Volcanoes are natural phenomenon of emergence of magma into earth's surface from deep interior of the earth

Destructive as

- loss of life and property (e.g.) Toba supereruption
- Damage of vegetation
- explosive nature (e.g.) Glajjafjallajökull in Iceland

Critical for human existence

1. Balances the interior forces of earth - or also may lead to accumulation of energy and bursting
2. Spreads valuable materials (e.g.) pyroclastic materials like dust etc
3. Mineral source (e.g.) granite, sulphur etc.

4. Formation of rocks

(a) igneous

5. Landforms created (a) Deccan

plateau → very fertile

6. Salences trenches - by expanding
the mid-oceanic ridge like in
Atlantic

7. Temperature balance in cold areas

(a) in Ireland

Volcanoes need to be predicted

through Early Warning Systems to prevent
loss of life and property.

9.

क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Regionalism is a phenomenon in which people realise their distinct identity from others and preach loyalty more to regional forces rather than national loyalties

Existence of relative deprivation essential

1. Lack of socio-economic development

(ex) North-East insurgency's basis

2. Strong regional leaders - diverting resources inadequately towards them

3. Linguistic deprivation (ex) Dravidian movements face increased after talks of imposition of Hindi

4. Minority communities - regionalism like in Kashmir due to comparative backwardness

Essential but requires

- 3rd party like charismatic leaders to make them realise deprivation
- ideological cohesion - on linguistic, regional basis @ Gorkhaland by Gorkhas

Way ahead

- Principle of subsidiarity - greater devolution of powers
- Focus on integration rather than assimilation @ tribals

VS Naipaul stresses about need to counter revolution within revolution like Naxalism to strengthen unity.

10.

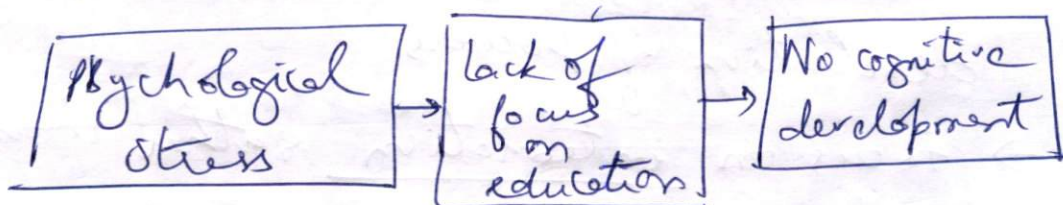
यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

'Education for all' is a necessity for India to reap its demographic dividend
[68% in working age group - UN Population]

Need to address bullying and other forms of school violence

→ 1. Leads to psychological stress among students



2. Resulting in school dropouts

3. Gender related vulnerabilities - affects ensuring gender parity in education

4. Failure in building social capital - teamwork, leadership etc. affected

5. Affect qualitative education - as focus

will shift towards safety rather than
learning

6. cannot uplift poorer castes (in) caste-
based discrimination seen - Robert Varmule
Case

Way ahead

1. Strictly control bullying etc.
2. Impart value-based education to
children
3. Address mental health issues (in) KIRAN
Helpline.

11.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The Ahom kingdom was established in around 1228 AD when Sukapha established his capital at Charaideo and continued till 1826 largely when British annexed Assam as per Treaty of Yandaboo

Role in shaping cultural identity of North-East India

1. Architecture

- ↳ Secular - palaces (ex) Kaung Ghar
 - ↳ amphitheatre (ex) Rang Ghar
 - ↳ Maidams - burial sites
- ↳ Religious
 - ↳ numerous douls (temples)
 - (ex) Shiva Doul at Sibsagar
 - ↳ tantric cults (ex) Komakhya temple in Komrup

2. Festivals

- (a) Holi popularised by Rudra Singh
- indigenous festivals like Ali Ai ligang introduced

3. Numismatics - popularised coinage in Assam

4. Dress (a) shirts (chole) etc. introduced

Historical identity

1. Created a united Assam

2. Gave the name Assam - which means unever in Aham language

3. Created unity among the tribes - Bounded by the Assamese language

4. Successfully repulsed attacks

(a) defeat of Mughals under Ram
Singh by Lachit Barphukan at Saraighat,
1671

5. Long rule of around 600 years

Legacy in contemporary times

1. Name of Assam - from Ahoms
2. Architecture significant (a) Moidams nominated as India's official nomination for UNESCO World Heritage site
3. Increased popularity of Ahom valour (a) statue of Ichit Barphukan
4. Geography of North-East - largely shaped by Ahom rule.

The Ahom kingdom's long rule of 600 years points to their great influence and successful rule in North-East India.

1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words)

15

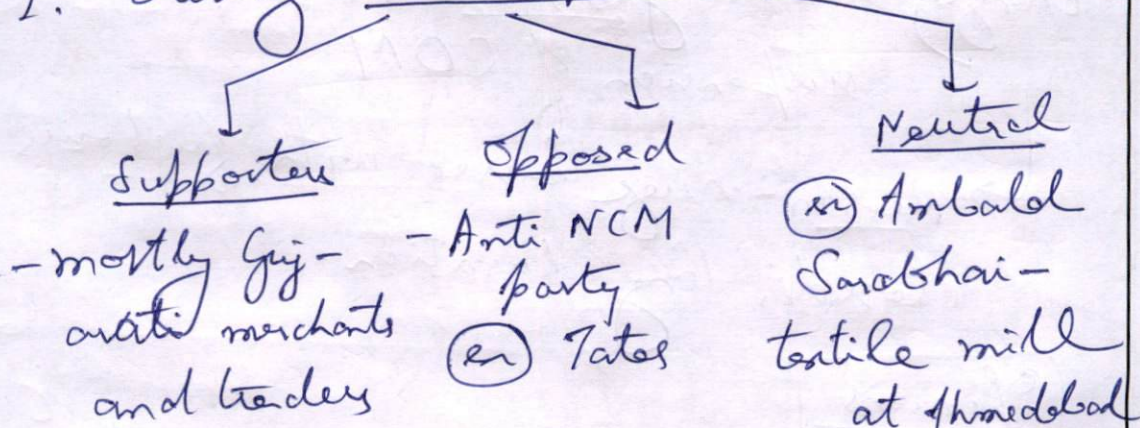
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A distinct capitalist class emerged in India mostly after World War I emerging in the field of jute, textile, sugar etc. industries

Ambivalence as sometimes supported, sometimes neutral and also opposed at times; also, not a united voice

Varying positions of capitalists throughout movement

1. During Non-cooperation Movement (NCM)



Opinion → ADD Explain points that capitalist class were never

a homogeneous class

2. During Civil Disobedience movement (COM)

Circumstances → suffered immensely due to report suffering during Inter-War period

Stance → whole-hearted support to COM during initial phase

(a) G D Birla, P Thakurdas

Success → British exports declined sharply

Change → later by 1932 pressed for suspension of COM

→ Reason - huge losses with factories closed; long duration

Opinions

1. Savit Sarker - capitalists played huge role in initial success and also eventual failure ⇒ huge role in suspension

2. Others - capitalists didn't have enough power to pressure Gandhiji

3. Post COM

→ support to right wingers with Congress
to take it away from leftists

→ Congress support on through bills

4. Quit India Movement (1942)

- ambivalent again as ^{some} supported Congress while some apprehensive.

It can be concluded that their nationalism was not beyond their capitalists interests, however not anti-nationalist as well.

13.

भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Printing press was introduced in India by the Portuguese in 1550s-60s to print Bibles in India.

Evolution of press

1. Introduction by Portuguese (16th century)

2. First newspaper - in 1820s

↳ Bengal Gazette by James Augustus Hickey

3. Popularised by James Silk Buckingham
↓
- published Calcutta journal

4. Proliferation of newspapers of different languages

- Minut - Ul Akhbar (Persian) - Ram Mohan Roy
- Somvad Karmudi (Bengali) - by Ram Mohan Roy
- Jan-i-Jahan Namma (Urdu) - by Harihar Dutt

5. Rapid spread - late 19th century

and early 20th century (a) Mahratta and
Kesari of Bal Gangadhar Tilak

6. Nationalism spread (a) Common Weal
of Annie Besant

Role in various stages despite repressions

1. Pre test

1. Pre Congress formation

- criticised British policies (a) Armut

Bazaar Patrika

- support to tribal revolts (a) Neel

Darpan to Indigo rebellion

- repression → Vernacular Press Act, 1878
- to suppress vernacular press

2. Swadeshi movement (1905) → New India
(Besant)

- popularised movement → Kesari

- subsequent repression through Press
Act, 1910 → provided for confiscating
properties

3. 1920s and beyond

- attempts at suppression (in) through
Public Safety Bill

- widespread impact

↳ popularised ideas of struggle (in) swaraj

↳ gave an Indian outlook of Nation
(in) self-rule (satyagraha) by

Hind Swaraj

↳ voice to different sections of people

↓
Ambedkar

→
MA Jinnah

(in) The Dawn

↳ spread ideas across India

Press played a significant
role in popularising the ideals of
freedom struggle and emergence of a
pan-India identity.

14.

विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Deserts are characterised by regions having very less rainfall of less than 25mm/year but found across various parts of the world

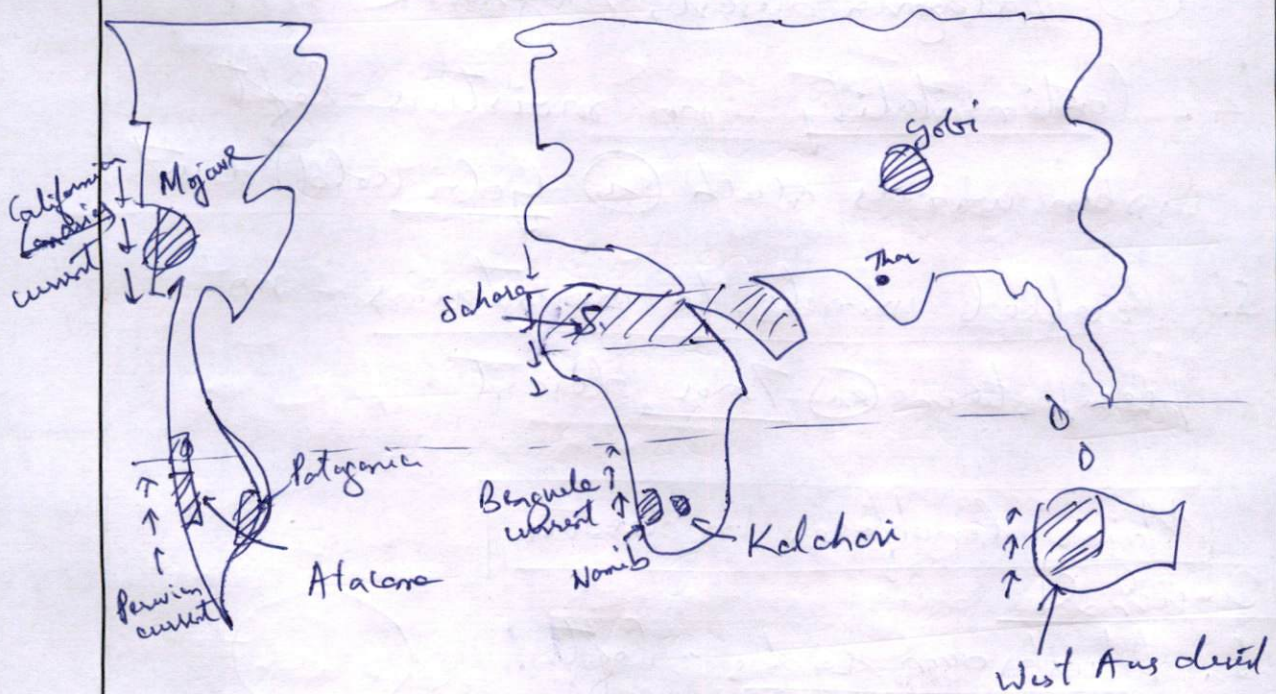


Fig:- major deserts across the world

Factors behind formation

1. Presence of cold currents - created ^{high} ~~low~~ pressure conditions; lack of moisture laden winds

↓
resulting in no or less rainfall

① Benguela current → Namib desert

2. Sub tropical high pressure belt
- creates dry conditions resulting in
deserts (ex) West Australian desert
3. Rain shadow region - creating aridity
(ex) Patagonia desert, Argentina
4. Continentality - no moisture left
when winds reach (ex) Gobi (cold) desert
5. Parallel winds to mountains - no
precipitation (ex) Thar desert

Major landforms in deserts

Erosional

1. Mushroom rocks - left
behind by wind erosion
more at lower surface



Fig:- mushroom
rocks

2. Yardangs and zeugens - due to
alternative hard and soft rocks

3. Mesas and buttes

- left behind as
some hard rock there

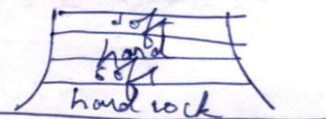


Fig:- Mesas

4. Monadnocks

- remnants of erosion by wind

Depositional

1. Playa - salt lakes in deserts
2. Alluvial fans and Bajadas - at deserts as depositional features
3. Driskaster - rock piece left behind
5. Sand dune landforms

→ Barchans - of dunes
in direction of wind



Fig:- Barchans

→ Saifs - one horned
sand dunes

→ Multi-sided dunes

→ Longitudinal dunes



Fig:- saifs

The deserts are spreading across
the world which needs to be countered
with initiatives like Drought Land Copaisa
announced in CoPIS UNCCD at Hridyan

15.

पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Mountains are orogenic features formed due to plate collisions at ^{the} plate boundaries

Vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change (CC)

1. Increased frequency of natural disasters
 - (a) cloudbursts increasing leading to landslides - Rantigod collapse in Himalayas
2. Decreasing snowfall in mountains
 - (a) due to formation of black soot layer due to CC
3. Increasing instances of earthquakes
 - loosening already weakened sedimentary soil
4. Subsidence of land (a) Jodhpur

Anthropogenic interventions

1. Increased earthquakes (or) due to increased mining activities
2. Exceeding capacity of many mountainous locations (or) warning by MC Mishra Committee about Jorhimeeth
3. Construction activities (or) aquifer burst in Jorhimeeth leading to subsidence
4. Large dams affecting stability [German study said $\frac{1}{4}$ th of dams in Himalayas susceptible to natural disasters]

● Initiatives taken for sustainable management

→ National level

- legislations
- Environment Impact Assessment
- needs to be done for such projects
 - Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- to preserve forests (or) in Nilgiris

Schemes → National Mission on Securing Himalayan Ecosystem
→ National Action Plan on Climate Change → Afforestation etc.

Judiciary → Protection of forests (en) TN
Godavarman case

→ International

1. UNFCCC - to prevent climate change
2. Awareness generation (en) IPCC 6th Report says already 1.2°C ^{rise} by 2040
3. Conserving fragile ecosystems (en) no construction activities in mountains etc.

NOMA guidelines of awareness generation, capacity building etc. can augment above measures to counter changes in fragile ecosystems.

16.

भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Sand is one of the most important ^{natural} resources useful in various ways like road construction, industries etc.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

1. Rampant illegal sand mining - is prevalent despite rules against it
2. Corruption in bureaucracy - collusion in sand mining with mafia
3. Lack of state administrative capacity - to counter sand mining
4. Presence of internal security issues
 (a) Naxalism - where sand mining thrives
5. Lack of standalone law - to counter illegal sand mining
6. Excessive use by Govt - for constructive activities
7. Erosion - taking away sand

Impact

1. Economic loss to the Govt - as illegally mined
2. Desertification - as sand loss reduced strength of the soil
3. Aids erosion of coastal areas - due to loosening of top soil
4. Causes salt ingress - into coastal areas
5. Perpetuates crime in society - by involving young children in such activities

Remedial measures taken

1. Including sand as a mineral under Minerals Act - to check its misuse
2. Initiatives under UNCCD
(a) Born Challenge to restore

26 mha of land by 2030

3. National Afforestation Program - to
strengthen soil

4. Checking erosion by building
retention walls

Way ahead

1. Behavioural changes among people
to encourage stopping sand mining
2. Strict implementation of rules

COP 15 UNCCD talks about
gender inclusive plan to tackle deserti-
fication and conserve sand,

17.

प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Lithium is the lightest, lustrous silvery white metal which has great use in modern technology like electric vehicles etc.



→ Account

1. Lithium triangle region - maximum reserves in Argentina, Chile and Bolivia
2. large scale production (in) by Australia and China
3. Perspective (in) 5.9 million tonnes

discovered in Babel-Haimana region of Jammu and Kashmir

Geo-political aspects

1. Economic growth potential
- as major product in electric vehicles, consumer electronics like chips etc.
2. Strategic autonomy - if reserves are present
3. Diplomatic leverage - to negotiate on presence of reserves
4. Tackle fragmented supply chains - non-dependence ensures security
5. Improved ties necessary (w) with lithium triangle country
6. Counter lithium shortage in future - if reserves present

Environmental implications

1. Pollution - on mining of lithium

2. Huge water requirement - very high for per ton Lithium extracted
3. Green house gas emissions - estimates suggest around 12 ton of fossil fuels required ⁱⁿ per ton ⁱⁿ Lithium extraction
4. Loss of Biodiversity in nearby areas
5. Deforestation
6. Increased chances of earthquakes - due to mining.

There, hence, needs to be a sustainable mining of Lithium to balance development and environment ^{concerns}.

18.

युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Globalization is the process of interconnectivity in various aspects of life like tourism, food, dress, language etc.

The youth are increasingly adopting a global identity which has various impacts on them

Impact of globalisation of various aspects

1. Societal

Positives	Negatives
→ Greater acceptance of diverse systems and beliefs	→ Emergence of <u>Yuppies</u> - self-centred individuals only concerned about own growth
→ <u>Modernising society</u> (ex) social norms changing with regards to <u>LGBTQ</u> community	→ Increasing <u>Westernisation</u> - Blind imitation of West (ex) in dress

→ Improving status of women in society

→ Break down of joint family - newer youths prefer neolocal families
↓
affecting economic support to elderly

2. Economic

Positives	Negatives
→ Greater access to <u>job opportunities</u> (e) in Silicon Valley, USA	→ Increasing requirement of <u>modern skills</u> - absent in India leading to joblessness
→ Growth of <u>service sector</u> - catering to global demand	→ Increasing <u>cost of living</u> → Discrimination outside India (e) <u>Kafala</u> in West Asian countries

3. Education

Greater access to

limited access (e) only to rich and privileged

Quality education | Leged
(c) Mutual Recognition
of Education in
India-AUS FTA

4. Political Positives

→ Greater awareness
of international
issues (c) Climate
change

Negatives

→ Spread of fake news
and propaganda
→ Disillusionment
towards politics

Way ahead

1. Make India a hub of industrialisation
(c) by making Global Capability Centres
2. ES says focus on Network Products
3. Focus on providing adequate skills
to the youth (c) Skill India Program

Productivism suggested by
Dani Rodrik focusing of increasing produc-
tivity needs to be implemented to
reap demographic dividend.

19.

जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

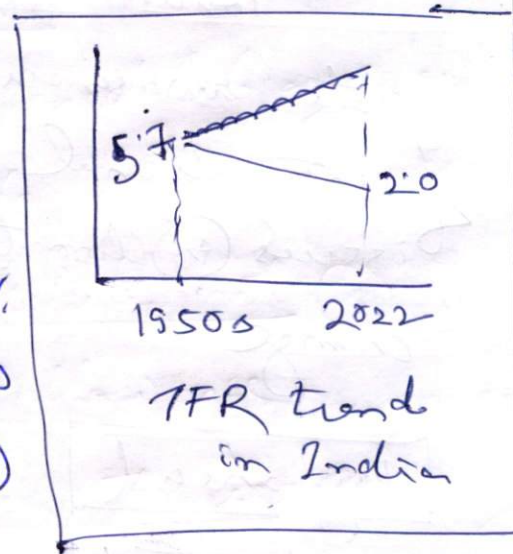
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The fertility rate in India declined to below replacement level at 2.0
as per NFHS-5

Demographic concerns

1. Ageing population

(ES says will be 20% of population by 2030 from 8.6% in 2011)



- large dependant population - increased pressure on working class
- Need for systems to channel their productivity
- Lack of palliative and geriatric care - need to streng them
- concerns of feminisation of old age (Census-11: 1033/1000) → no income for themselves

2. Social security system

- Nascent stage
- lack of penetration (or) insurance
- lack of income support to private, informal sectors - suffer during old age
- policy issues (or) NSOAP provides only Rs 200 per month which is grossly inadequate
- lack of universalisation of healthcare facilities

3. Others

- Decreasing demographic dividend
 - due to reduced working people
- Huge number of old in absolute terms

Steps to be taken to counter demographic concerns

1. Utilise aged people in society (as asset)

(a) better children outcomes if old age homes and child schools are connected

2. Provide facilities

(a) Bhila ^{village} in MP opened library for the elderly people

3. Increase social security net (a)

increasing NSOAP allowance

4. Can increase retirement ages - as said by Economic Survey

Social security enhancement in the spirit of A41 of assistance to needy, disabled etc. is need of the hour.

2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

As per UN World Population Report, 41% of India's population will live in urban areas by 2030.

Welfare of urban poor needs to take centre-stage

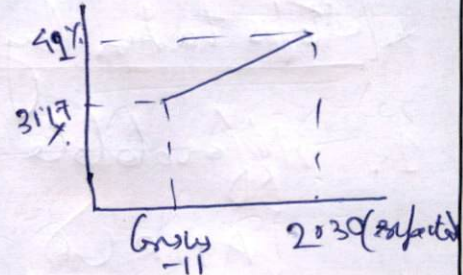


Fig: - Urban population in India

* Need

1. Slum proliferation

[Rangarajan Expert Group on Poverty says 17% reside in slums]

→ lack of hygiene

→ very congested

→ diseases like malaria, typhoid

2. Lack of adequate physical infrastructure

(a) for transportation to work sites

- to provide healthcare facilities

3. Pathological behaviours

Poverty, unemployment



Crime rates increasing

4. Failure of Govt to accomodate urban poor

- (a) National Urban Habitat Policy
of 15% houses for poor not implemented

* Steps taken by the Govt

1. Affordable Housing Rental complexes
(AHRCs) under PM-AWAS Yojana
2. Transport orientation (a) pink buses,
MoBus for women, poor respectively
3. State steps like Jaga Mission by Odisha
- for land and house to poor
4. Economic incentives
(a) PM SVANIDHI for street vendors

* Steps needed to be taken

1. Empower Urban Local Bodies - increase
tax capacity

2. Integrated city planning - to take care of needs of the poor
3. Provide adequate transportation

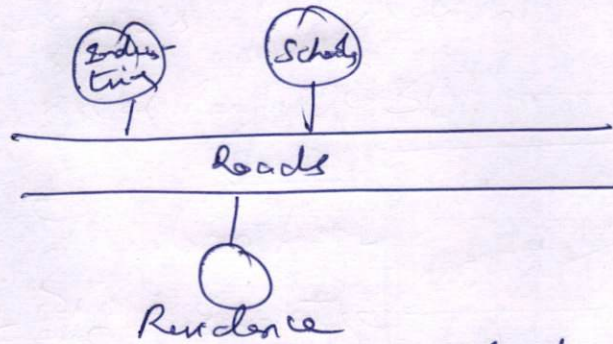


Fig:- Transport oriented development

4. Connect urban and rural areas
economically (2) PAKUR Heavy mission
5. Focus on employment (2) URBAN
MLNRTHA can be thought

The UN Habitat Principles
of sustainable development should
guide urban development.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK