



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 उपरान्त 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. : 0548353

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Annapurna Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

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

केंद्र
Centre

Palna

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]
26/8/23

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (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.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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)

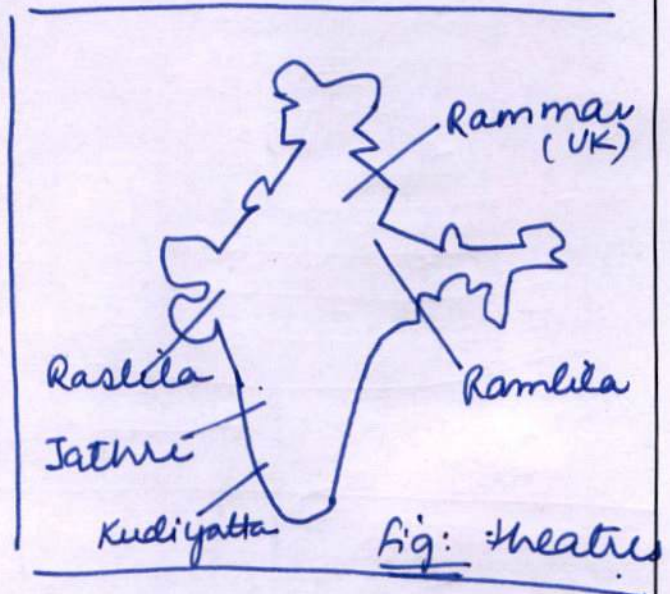
10

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

Traditional theatre forms of India are the progenitor of current form of Nukkad, Nataks & Indian cinemas

Reflects ideals & emotions :-

①



UNESCO identified these as of intangible
'importance. Under 51A(f) we must
strive to protect our cultural theories.

2.

सांची 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)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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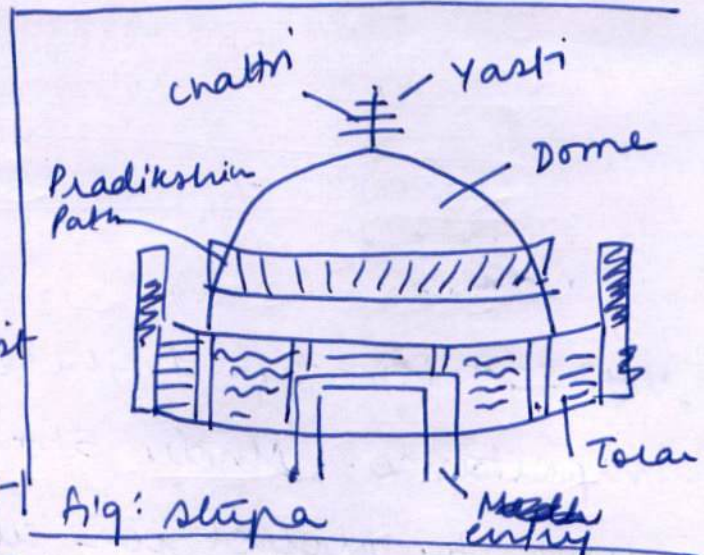
Sanchi Stupa was the 1st stupa erected after Buddha's death among few others where ^{his} remains were buried

→ It is in MP

Historical account

↳ hold buddhist remains

↳ Mauryan art form at display.



Architectural importance

① Samath school: inspired from here

② carvings: largely plain but some Yaksha, Yakshini,

stories from Buddhist-Jalakas

[ex] Shalhanjika

③ Symbolism depicted in architecture

[ex] 3 chattri reflect tri ratna of

Buddhism

④ Alignment of Stupa from all 4 direction reflected knowledge from all direction

Inspiration to future architecture

- ① Shamek Stupa of Gupta took inspiration from this
- ② Current Parliament building draws reference
- ③ Although unconnected, domes of Lodhis during medieval show striking resemblance.
- ④ Sculpture around the Sanchi Stupa provided reference

Issue: The Stupa deteriorated over years & not well preserved

ASI & other stakeholders must help to realise conserve this & Panch pran of PM overcoming colonial mindset & promotion of our culture.

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

The celebration of 23rd March as martyrs day is reflection of impact of Bhagat Singh in revolutionary struggle

Breakthrough in ideology

① "making the deaf hear": ideology of revolution

ex - Parliament sitting, bombing assembly

② Non Gandhian ideology

↳ believed in violence as form of struggle for independence

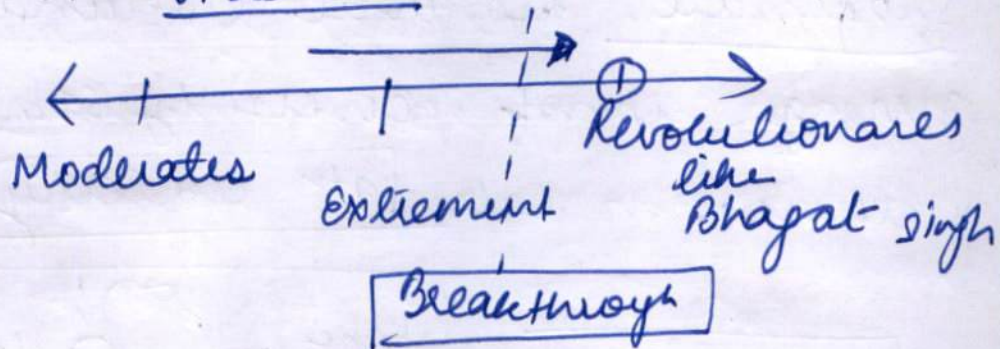
Breakthrough in goals

③ Seeking complete independence

④ Empowering locals & commoners for self government

⑤ Socialism as the goal for national governance post freedom

⑥ Goal to uproot colonial government via violence



Breakthrough in terms

⑦ Songs & poems [4] "Rang de basanti chola"

⑧ Snatch freedom instead of asking

⑨ Encouraged participation of youth

⑩ Writings from jail also inspired many

⑪ Groupings [4] HSRA

Bhagat Singh was truly the 'prince' of revolutionary patriotism & his nationalism should inspire youth today

4.

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

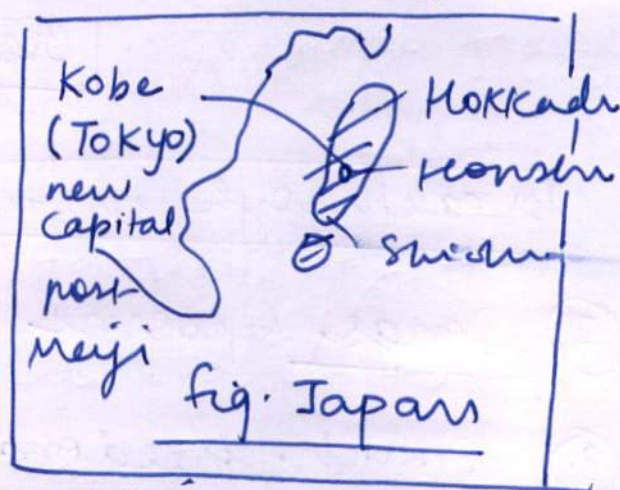
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Meiji restoration happened post shogunate removal & voluntary giving up of powers by samurai & others in late 19th century

Factors that led :-



- ① Extreme poverty
- ② Rising corruption
- ③ Aristocracy & feudalism affecting growth
- ④ Dissatisfaction among citizens

Impact

Economic

- ① Japanese Economic boom
 - ↳ Mitsubishi: Automobiles
 - ↳ Banks for credit

Adminislratr

- ② Power decentralisation.
- ③ End of feudal classes

social

- ④ Education overhaul : compulsory
- ⑤ Improved status of women

military

- ⑥ Japan's rise as military might
 ~~ex~~ defeated Russia (1905)
- ⑦ Policy of "more wealth, better arms"

Downfall however came due to miscalculation of USA-USSR nexus, Chinese women rape official policy & final nuclear bombings.

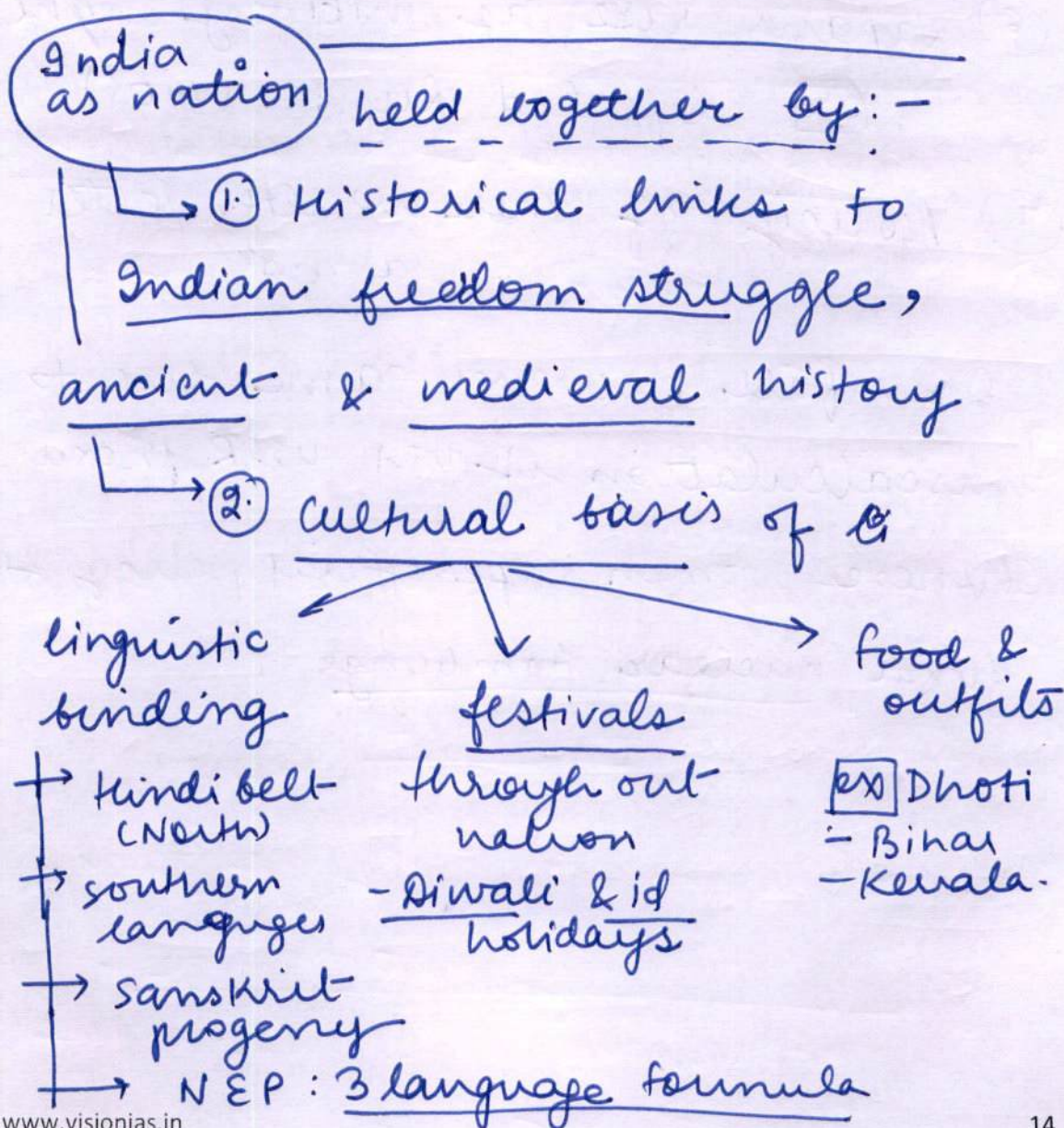
5.

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

Indian nationalism is extended beyond 'imagined community' but rather as an engraved ideology accounted by many factors.



3. Constitutional basis : common
ideals, rights, duties for WE THE PEOPLE.
↳ common citizenship
4. Political values of common
national free & fair elections,
Univ. Adult franchise
5. Geographical basis $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Himalayas} \\ \text{Rivers} \\ \text{Monsoon} \end{array} \right.$

— THREATS —

- ① Secessionist regionalism
ex - Khalistan issue
 - ② Cultural / ethnic / religious
communalism
ex - Nuh violence, Manipur crisis
 - ③ Divisive state, non state actor
ex - Terrorism eroding national
harmony
 - ④ Social media narrative
ex - Deep fakes, Echo chambers, fake
news
 - ⑤ Policies ex - VAPA riots.
- Indian nationhood is thus a granitic
bedrock of Indian values & harmony
& must be preserved

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)

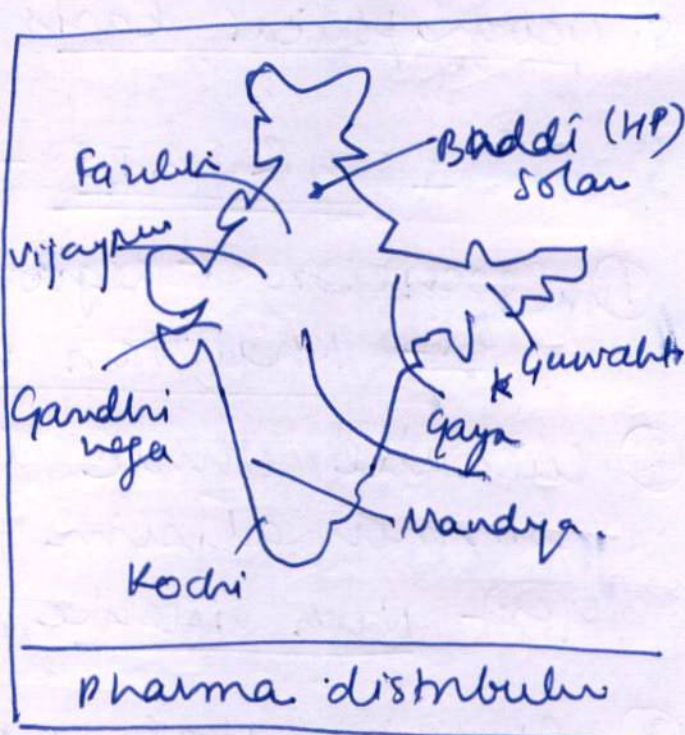
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Pharmaceutical industry is a sunrise sector propelling growth across other sectors

Key factors
(WEBER) :-
1. Raw material

ex - Chemical & herbs etc
(AYUSH)



2. labour availability

ex - Himachal tribes in baddi farms

3. Water - for processing & cooling

4. Policies - ex - PLI scheme in pharma
 (Medical tourism) - 100% FDI promotion of AYUSH

Significance

- ① Boost to forex due to exports
a) & medical tourists
- ② Generic medicine hub
- ③ need to reduce import
dependence on ^{API &} KPM from china
- ④ ^{help} Ensure overcoming AMR, other
Non comm. diseases.

India is rightly stated as pharmacy
of the world. Pharma push for
strengthening this identity should be
the goal.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Recently WMD states 52% rise in cyclones in Arabian sea

Reasons

① Climate change induced extra heating

② Arabian sea	10.4°C
Indian Ocean	0.8°C



③ coastline indentation encloses Arabian sea → larger heating

④ low pressure hotspots carried by easterly winds

ex - from south china sea.

⑤ Metropolitan presence → Urban heat islands create local hotspots for cyclone ex Mumbai

⑥ lesser fresh water flowing into Araba

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

Reasons for decreased tropical cyclones :-

- ① Varied Southern oscillation impact tropical cyclone during SW monsoon
- ② Reduced wind shear (poor differential heating)
- ③ IPCC-6: Global warming may cause for → IOD variation during SW monsoon. → reduces frequency of cyclones
- ④ Bursts & breaks of monsoon also impact cyclone forming condition
↳ 27°C , ↳ No wind shear etc

Panchamrit goals with other climate promises need to be fulfilled to overcome these variabilities of metereological pheno

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)

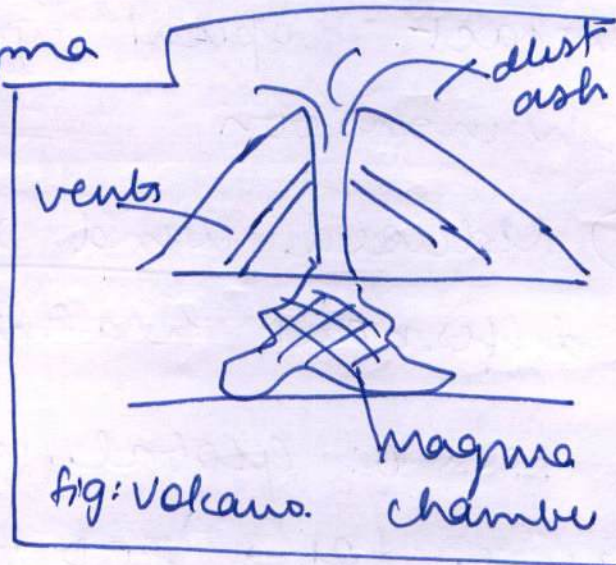
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Volcanoes are vents on Earth's surface that lead an opening to internal magma

ex- Hongo
tonga,
Hawaii etc.



Destructive nature :-

- ① Eruption causes geomorphic disruption ex- lava bed disaster
- ② Economic losses to infrastructure
- ③ Disruption to life, livelihood
ex- humans, biodiversity
- ④ Induce other disasters
ex- Earthquake, forestfire
ex- Karkatau volcano in Indonesia did this (2017)

Critical for existence :-

- ① ^{Leads to} cooling to Earth's atmosphere
- ② Development of tourist landform
(ex) - Mauna Loa - Hawaii
- ③ crucial for geo-economy & polity
(ex) - Stromboli - Mediterranean lighthouse
- ④ Agriculture
(ex) Seccan lava : Black soil
↳ Cotton cultivation

These geomorphic landforms are both useful & disastrous. They are also DIRECT source to Earth's interiors

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

Regionalism is relative affinity
to one's own region than that
of others

ex - maratha regionalism

Relative deprivation

① Economic → leads to apprehension
over loss of jobs to outsiders/
migrants

ex - violence against Bihari
in Mumbai (2018)

② Resource - limited resource
scarcity cause regionalism

ex - Rohingya influx led regional
in North East

③ Political - to improve representation
↳ rise of regional political

parties - ex DMK, RJD (Bihar)

④ Cultural recent manipur conflict on reservation demand also regionalism

⑤ ~~socio~~ other factors like improvement of Economic status also sometimes fuel regionalism

ex ~~Ko~~ Khalistan

↳ Mithilanchal (Bihar)

↳ Haridwar (UP)



To solve this =

NARA - National Ambition,

regional aspiration should be balanced.

10.

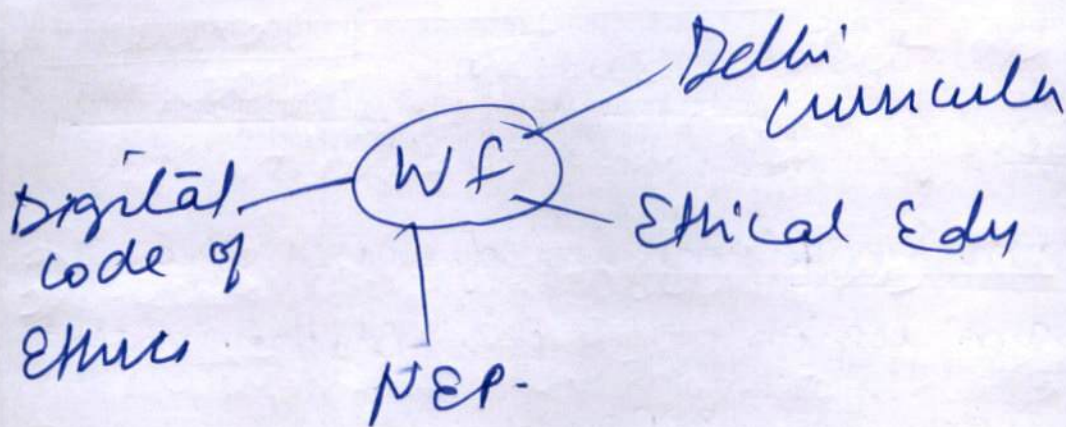
यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other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

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

Indias literacy rate of 74% needs improvement by "Education for all" under article 21-A.

curb rising bullying as:-

- Harms psychological health
- affects performance
(NCRB → grades push down due to rising bullying)
- Addressal of cyber bullying to ensure child protection
- Need to ensure holistic development
- limits on games



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

Ahom Kingdom ruled over the Assam region till the British interventions in 1820s.

Role played in shaping :-

Cultural



- ① Language & cultural culture of Assamese developed from Ahom
- ② Festivals celebrated now originated under Ahom legacy
(ex) Ambubachi Mela fair & festival
- ③ Art forms : drawings on palaces & in community was a common finding
- ④ Dances like Bihu were promoted
- ⑤ Eco-centric culture of harmony

with nature promoted by rulers.

Historical

1. Expanse of Assam covered most of North east & some neighbouring regions
2. Promoted agriculture & flourishing economy during historical times
3. Preserved Architectural heritage used in river water caplures
[ex] Baulis.

Legacy :-

1. Recently Ahom architecture & tradition of field soldiers being sent for UNESCO accreditation
2. Architectural legacy of Bamboo houses still followed.
3. Cultural legacy of clothing, culinary & festivals.

out-migration of locals from Assam ← issues → 50% dialects lost over modernisation leading to poor preservation

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

Hence Ahom Kingdom holds prime importance in preserving the cultural & ethnic identity which must be protected today too.

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

Although capitalist class did participate in freedom movement at several instances, its support to INC was half hearted until 1940s due to labour unrest fear & colonial linking.

varying positions

I. 19th century

① The capitalist remain aloof of freedom movement due to loyalties to the crown

[eg] non participation in 1857 revolt

② British Economic policies also prevented rise of capitalists (Indian) so, underdeveloped.

II. Early 20th century

③ Swadeshi movement : Saw initial

participation

[ex] Pillai, Steam Navigation company etc

- ④ Faded gradually as economic sanctions had negative impact on business

III. Gandhian phase

- ⑤ Ahmedabad satyagraha: Ambalal Sarabhai had to agree to adhere to plague bonus demands

[ex] Anusuya Sarabhai took lead here

- ⑥ Non cooperation movement saw diminished participation due to worker - capitalists feud.

- ⑦ Several capitalists contributed to the freedom movement :-

> Walchand Hirachand donated for Tilak Swaraj fund.

> Ramshettam Das Thakurji participated in several reform movement

> FICCI acted as a pressure group.

Others → Mill & millhands asso.
worker strike saw capitalist
pacification.

The ambivalence is visible across
timeline but their contribution pre
& post independence is remarkable.

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

Press formed the backbone of Indian renaissance & Indian freedom struggle

Evolution of Press

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 1780s | ↑ James Augustus Hickey published 1st Newspaper. |
| 1820s | → <u>Mirat ul Akhbar</u> , <u>Samvad Kaumudi</u> : Raja Ram Mohan |
| 1850s | → Phule's <u>Gulamgiri</u> led to vulnerable community a voice |
| 1870s | → Press for inciting patriotism
• Tilak in Maharashtra & Kesari |
| 1900s | → Pamphlets on mode of freedom struggle
• Gandhi's Indian opinion (1907)
• Young India |

- 1905 + excerpts from researches & books
→ Dadabhai's Drain of wealth
theory published in many
→ against repressive govt. policies
[ex] criticism of Lytton, Curzon
- 1950s. → During National movements to
arouse sentiments
[ex] Hindu, Swadesmitam

— Repressive policies —

1. Press regulation act 1799
2. Newspapers (incitement to offence)
act
3. Press licencing act
4. Emergency time measures on
Press crackdown
5. VERNACULAR PRESS Act 1798.
↳ only Indian newspapers banned
↳ one paper converted overnight

still, Instrumental impact

- ① Awareness to the masses by
newspaper & pamphlets

② Harmony in community & promotion of vernacular languages

③

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

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

Deserts or marusthali are land areas with little or no moisture available & degraded to naturally support heavy vegetation

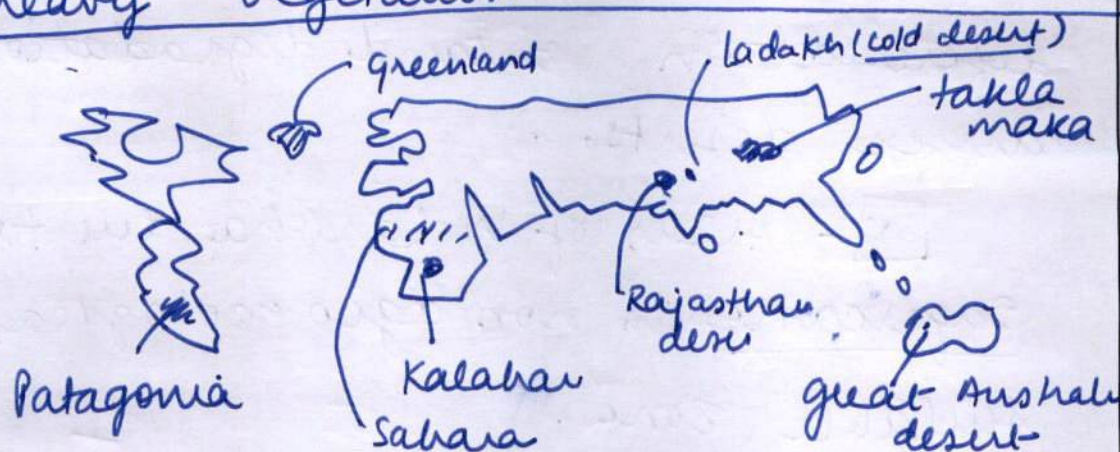


Fig: Diff. deserts

Factors for formation

① Meteorological : due to absence of onshore winds or enough rainfall

[ex] of Thar desert

② Topographical

presence on Rain shadow region of

Thar Desert



SW monsoon

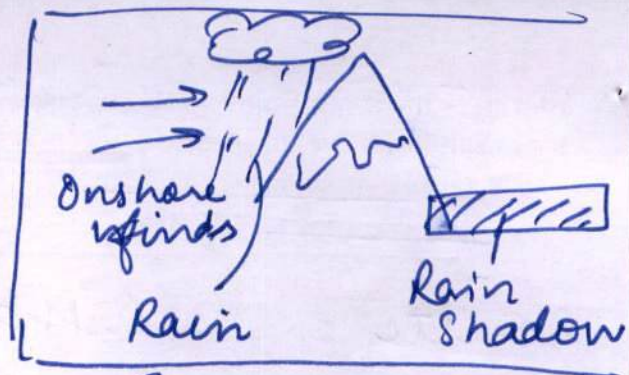
last to receive

first to withdraw

of Mountains

[ex] - Shanwar plateau

[ex] - Patagonia desert in Chile



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

→ (3) Anthropogenic - excessive deforestation & land degradation causes deserts.

[ex] - Areas of Vidarbha due to sugarcane in non agro ecological suitable zone.

others (4) Altitude & latitude
↳ cold desert ← high latitude
lead to high pressure zone
So, deserts

(5) Ocean currents: cold currents lead to deserts [ex]: canaries current & sahara.

(6) Continentality: due to loss of moisture off onshore winds
[ex]: Takla makam (Asia)

major landforms :-

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

I Deposition

① Sanddunes



due to aeolian deposition

② Desertic plains

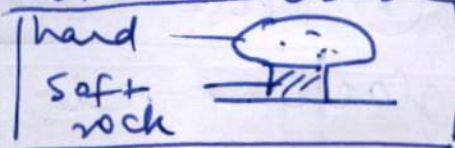
③ ~~Box~~ Palaya lake

II Erosional

① Yardangs & Zeugens due to wind erosion in deserts

② Bajadas across loessic waters

③ Mushroom rocks due to uneven erosion



Deserts can be of great economic significance by proper irrigation & watershed development (Indira Canal) & also for tourism.

We need to protect them for SDG/15

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

Recent rise in Hydro meteorological disasters of high altitude due to climate change

ex- Chamoli GLOF, Mandi flash floods

Vulnerability of Mountains

(I) Climate change

(i) IPCC-6 AR projects loss of glaciers led mountain ecosystem submergence

(2) change in weather pattern due to warmer planet

ex- Snowfall in Florida at tropical coast (USA)

(3) Rise of deaths of Mountain biodiversity

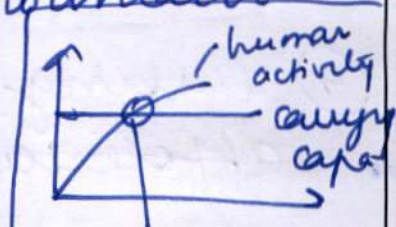
ex- clouded leopard numbers reducing due to ecosystem loss

④ Rise of extreme events due to CC ex → cloudburst events in Uttarakhand & Himachal

⑤ Rise of forest fire ex: in great dividing mountain (Andhaka)

I. Anthropogenic Intervention

① Excessive construction breaching carrying capacity of mountain ecosystem (fig 1) →



② No vulnerability mapping led development

↳ causes trigger to snowball effect

ex - landslide → flood → epidemic

③ change of micro climate

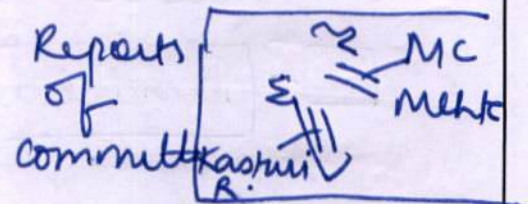
ex - heavy tourism led heat islands

④ waste generation polluting fragile ecosystem ex - Shimla

⑤ Hydroelectric generation led blasting ex - Tapovan UEP

Initiatives

- ① Niche Tourism promotion
 - L Himalayan rural tourism
 - L Pawatmala
- ② Vulnerability zone mapping by ISRO
- ③ MICE tourism for vul. zones
ex - Kashmir
- ④ Cutting GHG emission & afforestation drives

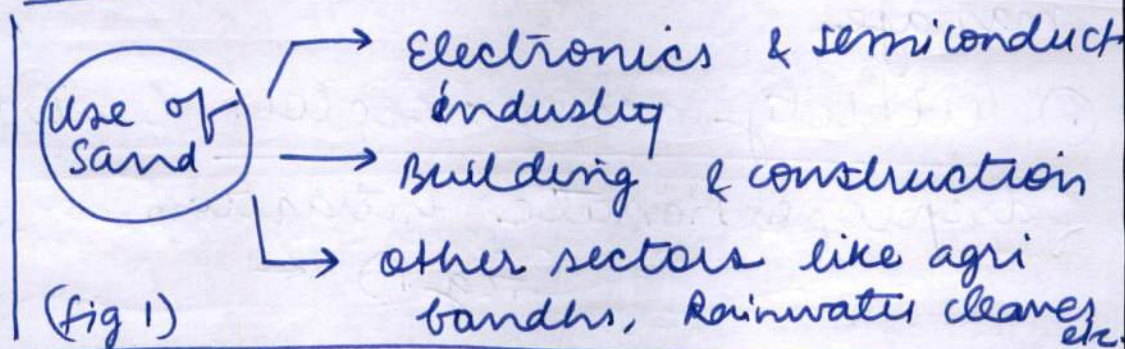


Need for implementation of Kasturba committee (Western ghats) & Mc Mehta (Himalayas) at earliest

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

Sand is a ubiquitous mineral resource present as SiO_2



Unsustainable management

① Policy paralysis - sand is in state list & several states have different policies

↳ poor ground level implementation

② Corruption & Nexus in management

↳ despite offence stated, illegal sand mining continues

Ex - Gaya - Patna stretch

③ Easy availability across river

beds

- ④ over dredging or overextraction by agencies due to low awareness
- ⑤ locals uneducated to sustainably manage
- ⑥ utility across sectors leads to disproportionate extraction (fig.1) ←

Impact-

1. Biodiversity & local ecology of rivers affected
2. Riverine bottom topography change can cause floods
[ex] - Upper Ganga basin.
3. loss to exchequer due to illegal mining.
4. Poor management cause loss disproportionately to regions
↳ degrades land & water against SDG 15 & 14 resp.

ecology

— Remedial measures —

- ① Institutional: Responsible bodies across local hotspots to monitor
- ② Policy level: Harmonising sound management policies to curb politics - criminal nexus
↳ social audits under (EIA & SIA)
- ③ Environment Education to locals
by awareness, IEC drive for utility & protection
- ④ Niche zones prohibited from mining

A coordinated approach at all levels will help preserve the resources:

"Resources are not, they are made"

17.

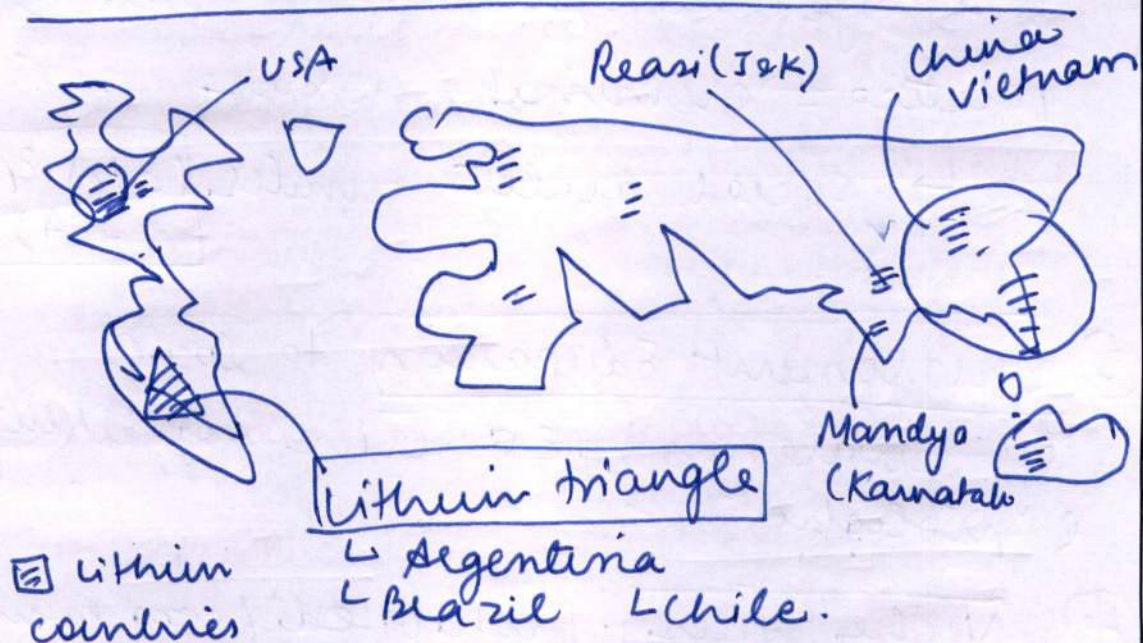
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Recent findings of GSI of Lithium (G3 stage) at Reasi dist (J&K) can be very helpful in geo-economic & geo-political manner.



↳ India ranks (~~7th~~ 8th) (21-22) in lithium production

↳ Geopolitical aspects

① Supply chain dependence:

ex: China commands major supply of $\boxed{\text{Li}}$.

② Overconcentration lead misuse in geopolity

Ex - Beijing refused supply of Li & other critical mineral during Ekimish to Japan

③ spread effects in case of conflicts

as ↳ dependence of EV sector

↳ dependence of semi conductor

↳ " of other automobiles

④ Reshoring amidst cold war

↳ due to high Li production capacity, Vietnam emerging as preferred destination for EV manufacture

⑤ Fiscal trade balances deciding geopolity

↳ India's dependence on China for

↳ ^{this} can't cut import even during border conflicts

Env. implication

① Extraction difficult as

not found in isolation

- ② Lithium mining degrades local land ecology
ex: Bao tao province



- ③ River pollution due

to toxic sub metal at time of
Li - extraction

- ④ Processing of Li - mineral is
water guzzling

- ⑤ affects local biodiversity due to
pollution $\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$ habitat loss

Lithium is a critical mineral especially
for India's FAME scheme & geopolit,
geo economic Atmanirbharta

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

Anthony Giddens defines Globalisation as happenings of outside world impacting local due to interconnections & interlinkages.

Capability of Youth in :-

identifying with global identity	connecting with outside events
① GLOBAL CITIZEN concept for youth due to <u>internet revolution</u> ② Indian philosophy pushing for same ex <u>G20</u>: Vasudhaiva Kutumbam ③ <u>Out & In migration</u> led identification ④ Ease of <u>travel & tourism</u>	① <u>Covid</u> led impacts <u>visible</u> ② <u>MNCs & IT boom</u> increased connectivity ③ <u>Greater understanding</u> of outside event due to democratisation of info media ex — Internet — Twitter, social media etc

Impact of globalisation on Youth Identity :-

family identity	impact- ① → greater dissociation due to WESTOXIFICATION ② → rise of 'private space culture' in Gen Z.
Caste identity	③ → giving up of surnames as identity ④ → dilution of caste as west impact ⑤ → anonymity in globalised connectivity reduces caste barriers ex- 8%. rise in intercaste marriages
gender identity	⑥ → <u>Rainbow revolution</u> advocacy for LGBTQ rights
identity crisis	⑦ → loss of belonging to place & society

due to differences in opinion
& values causing identity cr.
↳ leads to depression

↳ 83% ↑ in adolescent suicides

Other impacts



→ 8. Rise of gaming culture reducing familial time

→ 9. Rise of Economic opp. avenues

ex - Influencer culture

Thus, Global youth ~~are~~ can be a demographic disaster or dividend based on how shaped. NEP as policy can help in later.

"It falls upon a generation to be great. YOU can be that generation"

N. Mandela to global youth.

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)

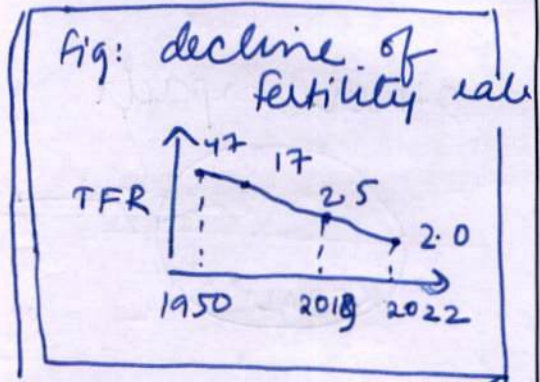
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

According to NFHS-5: India's TFR came $\downarrow$ below replacement level to 2.0.

Demographic concerns
around:-



① Ageing population

① Demography window expected to close by after 18 years

② Increase in old age population requires economic preparedness
[ex] - Pension plans

③ ~~Ex~~ vulnerable to health protection
[ex] currently ^{70%} ~~1/3~~ old $\rightarrow$ rural areas less than 30% medical facilities

④ Feminisation of old age
 $\hookrightarrow$ ^{old} women alofement after partner's death
 $\hookrightarrow$ specific health needs
[ex] - Menopause etc

② Weak social security

1. Absence of coverage of social security net
2. Dissertation by children due ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ urban trends
3. Poor old age homes infrastructure
4. Intersectional vulnerability issue
[ex] - Physically disabled old more vulnerable

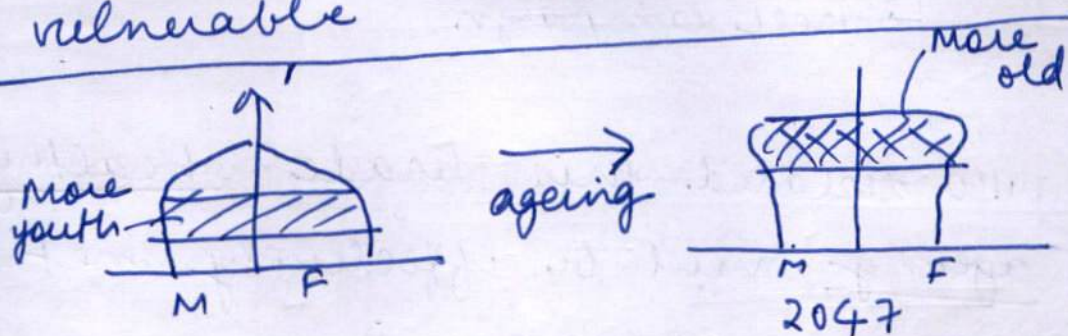


Fig: Age sex graph

steps to solve :-

- ① Experience banking in Economic systems [ex] teaching etc.
- ② Specially designed tools & infra to support
[ex] - ADIP scheme

③ Ensuring Infrastructure relation to expected demand

↳ proper shelter homes, legal provisions

④ safety against crimes against old ex CCTV installation etc.

⑤ Kerala model replication

↳ health safety

↳ PDS at home

↳ Bell campaign

WHO declared this decade as healthy ageing must be effectively met

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

UNFPA states that 50% of world population would be living in urban centres, >33% by 2030

Need for welfare of urban poor in policy :-

I. Relevant vulnerability

I. Climate induced disaster to disproportionately impact coastal urban centres. [7/10 urban hubs at coast]

[ex] - Mumbai apprehended to submerge by 2100 (IPCC report)



II. Economic vulnerability

→ Higher Rural-urban migrations (~50.3%), urban centres hubs of eco. poor.

III. Social vulnerability due to crimes

in periurban regions (ex) NCR

③ ① No safety net :

④ The urban centres are hotspots of slums & ghettos (17% slums in India)
(ex) Dharavi (Mumbai), Kathputli (Delhi)

⑤ Poor representation of vulnerables in policy cycle.

⑥ Non inclusive infrastructure

(ex) 70% municipalities don't have PWD specific infra.

⑦ Climate change increases need

(ex) Recent mandi & Delhi floods disrupted urban machinery

⑧ Centres of Economic growth poles

(ex) - Mumbai: stock exchange
↳ critical infra here

Solutions :-

① social : safety net by

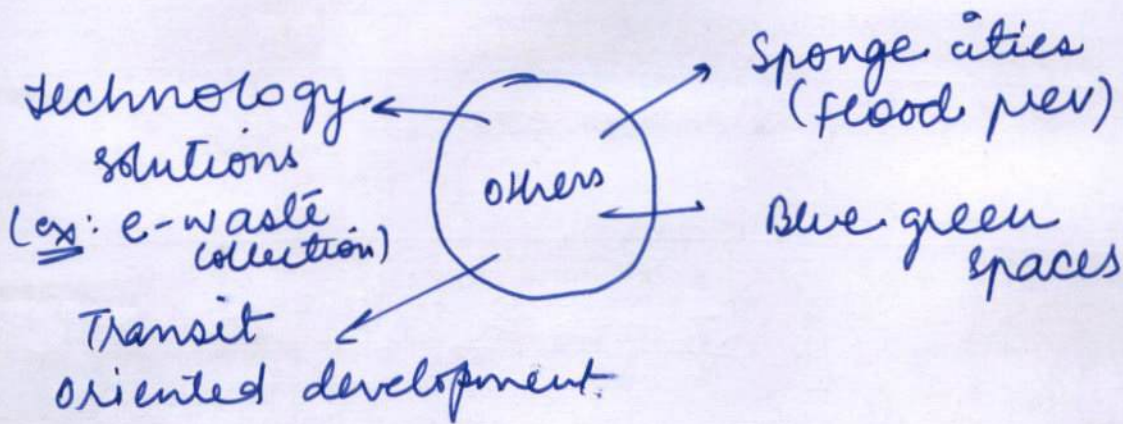
urban MGNREGA

(ex) Buldhane (Maharashtra)

2. Economic : job opportunities via
PM SVANIDHI to street vendors

3. Urban development plans with
stakeholders

ex - Delhi vision 2040.



Hence, Urban centres must be engines
of growth by New Urbanism to
lead to SDG 11

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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