



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. : 0532747

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shree Krishna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Public
School,
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Important Instructions Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (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 लक्ष्य में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Indian theatrical forms has a history of since vedic period. It reflects the ideals and emotions through traditional play

~~Reflects & ideas~~
Indian theatre & significance

① Reflects ideas & emotions of society

② Collectivism and brotherhood

is reflected via ~~theatre~~ theatre like Mautanki (UP), Gasba (GJ)

③ worship of the god. eg. reflected through Rasleela / Brasleela of (UP)

④ women position : strong economic position of women through Lavani of Maharashtra

⑤ social awareness for untouchables and dalits



5) patriarchal values and ethos.

eg. Ghossein (RS) → with Ghungul

④ Individuals role in community

→ 1) to live in harmonious manner.

↳ Goswami preaching collection

2) to uphold & preserve societal norms.

eg. Bhand father of (fer)

3) to contribute to upliftment of downcastes.

eg. social awareness via theatre.

Due to 'OTT' (over the top) media and other entertainment medium, traditional theatre has taken a back seat and needs to be revived through state support.

2.

संघी 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 हार्डिग में नही लिखना चाहिए
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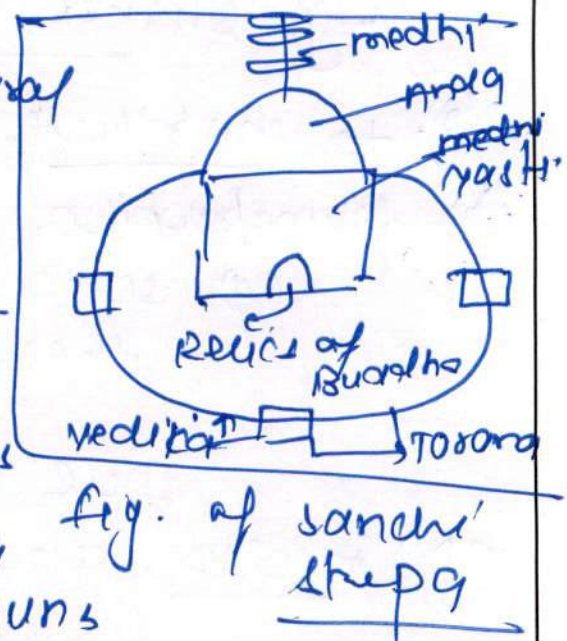
Sanchi stupa located in Bihar, is the monumental marvel due to its intricate carving and significance it holds in Indian culture

Historical & architectural importance

1) Relics of Buddha are placed here.

2) It has three forms

of the relics → Buddha
Great nuns
lesser nuns.



3) walls are made with wood wooden originally and then was made with stone

4) Ashoka via sanchi stupa propagated his policy of dhamma.

5) architectural importance - gateway chories on torana and vedika.

1) four stages signifying four stages of buddha's life.

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

inspired future architecture

↳ National emblem : → the Ashoka Chakra is taken from Lion Capital Pillar built around the Stupa.

2) sustainable building with proper ventilation & multiple entry-exit.

3) long boundary wall to secure the infrastructure

4) Bulbous dome to have strong strength and aesthetics @ supreme work, parliament building

5) multiple use of panels to show stories of buddha. → (ex). PM-Museum - walls have such stories of PM of India.

Sanchi Stupa has been for monumental model which still inspires Indian architecture

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh is called as the patriot among the patriot because of his the courage and strength he shown to fight the British rule

Ideology of Bhagat Singh.

- ① 1) revolutionary ideology influenced by least many → he wanted to have welfare state.
- 2) ~~common~~ lean towards communist :
→ that independence will not come from khadi but from revolutionary activities
- 3) strike terror in the eyes of few Britishers
- 4) socialist ideology
- ② Goal: to establish united federal republic of India with universal adult franchise (via H.S.R.A organisation)

③ forms of struggle.

- 1) to kill unpopular british officers
to strike terror in british rule
- 2) spread revolutionary material
to make masses aware
- 3) Dacoits (swadeshi Dacoits)
to fund revolutionary activities
- 4) Get arrested to spread the
philosophy of revolutionism via
legal court rooms.

~~This~~ Thus, Bhagat Singh, at the age of (23), was hanged along with his comrades for whose conspiracy case but his contribution can never be forgotten.

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

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

A nation is a group of people having a national identity which reflects through their common, belief history and political aspirations.

This imagined community when inhabits a territory it forms a Nation-state.

Basis of India as a Nation

1) common history: from ancient maurya period to medieval mughal and modern colonial period.

2) unity in diversity:

different yet symbiotic cultural beliefs leading to salad-Bowl of traditions.

3) Common economic fate: mostly

~~aggressive~~ aggressive economy and
now trying to diversify on same
lines-

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

4) Geography : - Himalaya acts
as ~~the~~ the unifying factor
for people south of him.

→ Polity : quest for democracy through
its history

Threats :

- Regionalism,
- ethnic conflicts
- Naxalism,
- state sponsored terrorism
- Uniformity of culture
threat to eg Hindi language
cultural identity

India is a unique case,
despite having a diverse culture,
it is yet have tinges of
nationhood in it

6.

भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल 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

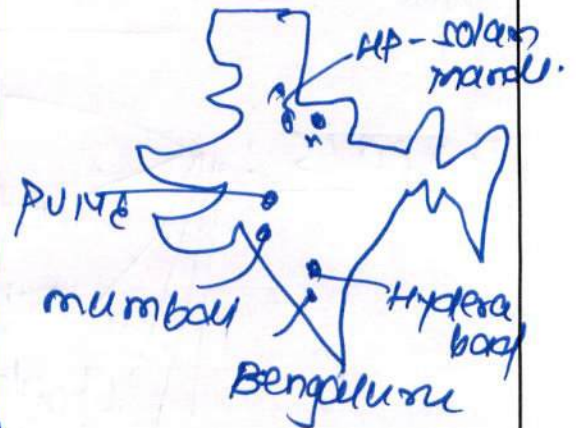
उम्मीदवारों को इस हासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian pharmaceutical industry is 3rd largest by volume and 13th largest by value in world.

Factors behind growth

1) Market: huge market of around 142 Bn consumers.

2) Labour: cheap semi-skilled and skilled labour like doctors, pharmacists etc



3) Policy: Govt policies: like Buck's drug production linked incentive scheme for pharma sector

3) Raw material: other than API, the non-active pharmaceutical ingredient is abundant in India

4) Institutions - giants like Serum
Institute of India, Dr. Reddy's Biopharma

5) Import of API from China - steady
import led to flourishing of pharma
industry.

Significance:

I) to economy

job creation

trade & export

↳ help to reduce
current account deficit

vaccine trade → largest
supplier of vaccine in
world

Generic drugs - 80% comes
from India.

II) Public health:

↑ Reducing impact of communicable
disease via vaccines

↑ Reduced burden of health infrastructure

↑ improved health status → reduced
out of pocket expenditure

to reduce dependence on China

← Genome Annotation, govt has
launched mega bulk drug park
theme for API production.

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

Indian continent is vulnerable to tropical cyclones due to the topography of peninsula having both bay of Bengal and arabian sea in its vicinity.

Why Bay of Bengal is more prone than arabian sea

1) Temperature: Bay of Bengal has relatively high temperature due to its vast surface than arabian sea.

2) Fresh water: - more river streams feed to Bay of Bengal than arabian sea hence its density is slightly lower

3) Global wind circulation,

↳ passes more through Bay of Bengal than arabian sea,

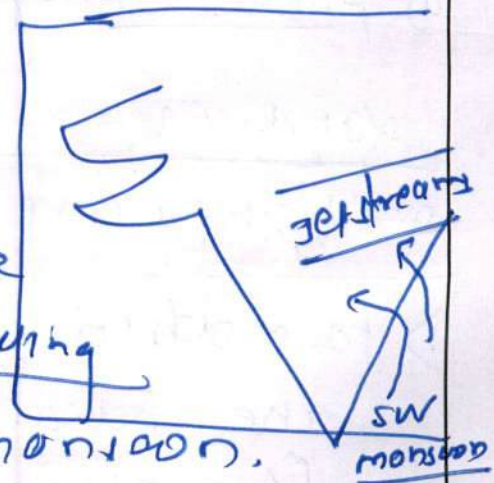
ex. North south west trade winds

4) Tropical low pressure area forms more frequently around Bay of Bengal due to Indian ocean dipole than Arabian sea.

Reasons for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclone during SW monsoon.

- 1) Rain bearing winds traveling parallel to Indian subcontinent peninsula.
- 2) Role of easterly jet streams - leads to reduced upper air circulation.
- 3) Temperature of sea surface is lower than 27°C.
- 4) upper air divergence is blocked due to jet streams.
- 5) Reduced zone of low pressure area.

Thus, the tropical cyclones are found more during retreating monsoon than SW monsoon.



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

volcanoes are the eruption of lava/magma from earth's interior on the earth's surface.

Destructive nature of volcano.

1) Destruction of life
→ flora, fauna even human life gets devastated.

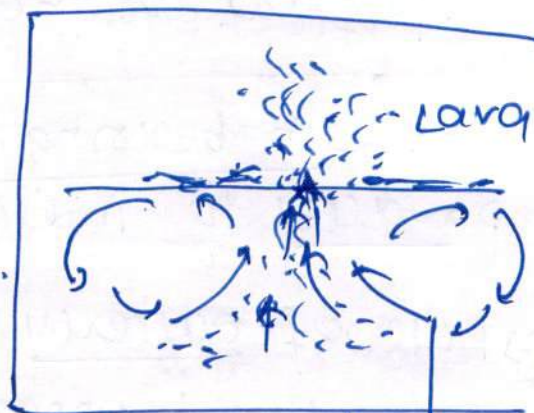


fig: volcanoes / convection current

eg. Ruoi Island volcano (Japan)

can lead to Tsunami formation

eg. 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami

2) destruction of property.

3) pollution of air, water with magma particles

however,

still they are critical for human existence

1) formation of soil :

the basaltic soil of deccan plateau is volcanic in nature

2) Reducing temperature of surrounding
↳ volcanic eruption reduces temp.
for considerable time.

3) mineral and fossil fuel formation
Areas of frequent vulcano can have
critical mineral deposits.

4) formation of landforms like plateau
plains, eg. Deccan plateau

↳ can aid in soil enrichment.

Thus, volcanoes despite
their destructive nature are critical
for human existence due to their
multi purpose use.

उम्मीद है कि
इस दृष्टिकोण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

Regionalism is defined as expressing one's loyalty to the region they belong rather than the wider identity like national or international.

causes

of regionalism

cultural loyalty

loyalty to land

political marginalisation

societal exclusion

Relative deprivation

Unbalanced development

Relative deprivation as an argument for regionalism

1) political deprivation: political marginalisation like parnatey & b.

Marathi people in Bengal region of Assam

2) social deprivation: reduced say in societal sphere. e.g. Bodo people in Assam

3) economic deprivation: - eg. demand for violeny in maharashtra due to underdevelopment

4) ethnic deprivation or threat to identity.
eg. mekh vs mekh conflict in manipur and demand for zoland

5) cultural deprivation or threat of homogenisation. (eg) - Demand for greater nagaism for all naga people

6) poverty or deprivation from government policies:

7) job loss or capture of jobs. (eg) son of soil policy against migrant in maharashtra

Thus, regionalism is the feeling with which is lived through experiences of past and the fear of future deprivation.

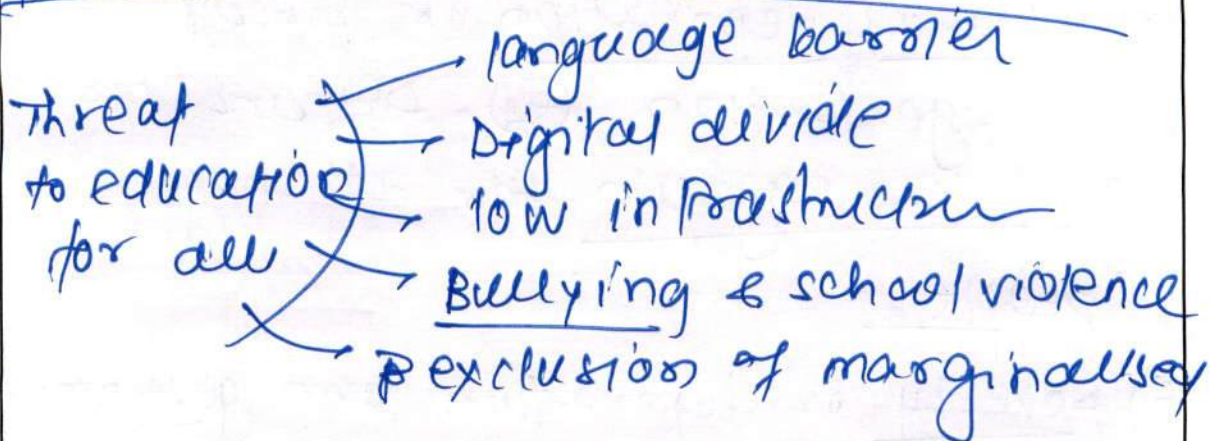
10.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 21-A, Article-45

and Right to education act of 2009, embodies the vision for education for all in India.



Issue of rising school bullying & other school violence needs to be addressed

1) It can lead to exclusion of children from school.

2) female students face the disprop. orionate impact

3) leads to adolescent crimes like juvenile murder, robbery etc.

4) can become an obstacle in growth

and development of children

5) will lead to reduced academic performance.

How to address it

- 1) School level vigilance team for strict reporting of violence & bullying
- 2) peer to peer learning and social cohesion activities.
- 3) Role of parents ~~thru~~ via teacher-parent meeting
- 4) strict and clearer laws by govt for bullying
- 5) Keep of right & evil society to facile the problem.

Children are the future of tomorrow, hence if we sow seeds of love, compassion honesty today, then we will reap the fruits of universality, fraternity tomorrow.

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)

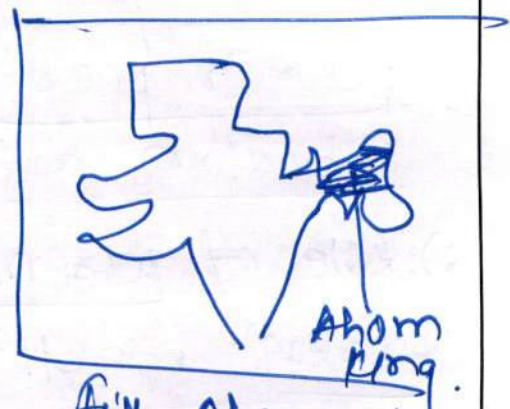
Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Ahom Kingdom ruled the north east India during the ~~most~~ period around 16th-19th century

→ Role played :

1) cultural identity of north east.



2) The tribes of north east like Mishmi, are descendants from the Ahom Kingdom traditions like dress, costume are inspired from Ahom traditions.

3) celebration of valour through warriors like Lachit Borphukan signifies their affinity.

4)

④ historical identity

- unifies the diversified north east due to ahom history
- indigenous kingdom of ahom gives sense of belongingness to Indian main land
- common history others sense of collectivism in yet diverse culture

Legacy in contemporary times.

- ✓ NDA cadets are honoured with Lachit Boutschupam award as best cadet
- ✓ their traditions are still followed in northeast
- ✓ The ~~the~~ major people of assam follow ahom cultural tradition
- Assam state govt is making efforts to conserve their

history.

- ✓ Battle of Sasaurghat has been well popularised to give their valour due credit.

This Alom, Kingdom played has its legacy rooted in making the north east integrated instead of being extremely diverse.

12.

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)

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

15

Indian capitalist class
was not sure about their stance to Indian national movement but they, no way were against it

positions of Indian capitalist through-
out national movement

① Moderate phase (1855-1905)

→ They tried to support the movement but from distance

→ ~~Don't~~ didn't wanted their trade to suffer

→ Dadabhai nauroji through economic drain theory - exposed the exploitative nature of British merchants

② Extremist phase (1899-1918)

→ Capitalist tried to maintain distance from the extremist due to their

passive resistance strategy.

2) However, few like P.C. Ray etc started enterprise with Indian capital giving phillip to Swadeshi

3) Gandhian phase (1918-1947)
- capitalist supported congress during Gandhian era.

- They wanted Indian economy with Indian capital

- The Bombay Plan (1944) - JRD Tata and P. Tandon advocated strong state intervention in market economy to have a good trade

4) Industrial policy of 1948 also, emphasized on state regulation in market economy as India was on verge of taking socialist pathway.

Reasons for rising position

- ↳ lack of effective organisation
- ↳ Did not wanted trade to suffer
- ↳ extremist v/s moderate struggle
- ↳ was not consistent about congress strategy.

However, once Gandhian phase ushered confidence in them, they started co-operating with Congress although might not be ~~for~~ in full active capacity.

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)

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

15

press had become the vehicle of freedom movement during the colonial period.

Evolution of press in India

1) Pre-independence:

1) James Augustus Hickey printed first paper in 1780 (the Bengal Gazette)

2) After that many reformers like Raja Ram Mohan ray & started their own newspaper

3) Regulation, started with vernacular press act of 1788 → lead to curbing freedom of vernacular press

4) Wellesley's press act 1799 → req requirement of registration

5) Melrose act 1835: liberation of press
C Allowed to express.

6) Lyttton press act of 1909, 1910 - reduced

freedom of expression and increased regulation on press.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Post Independence:

Romila Thapar case :- ① declared freedom of press as fundamental right under article 19(2).

Impact of press

① Moderate phase (1885-1905)

→ led to spread of views of freedom fighters

→ Books like poverty & unbritish rule

Essay on economic repression exposed the economic decline theory of British.

→ Through voice of India, Dadabhai nauroji exposed British rule

② Extremist phase:

→ led to spread of information about movement like swadeshi in other part of India,

→ economic fate of country got integrated due to dissemination of information

III Revolutionary phase

- ↳ helped in spreading information about bomb making, weapon making. eg. The philosophy of Bomb by Bhagwati Prasad
- ↳ mobilise revolutionaries across India

IV Gandhian phase

- ↳ spread idea of satyagrah
- ↳ Appeal to British to grant constituent assembly
- ↳ mobilise people for mass struggle.
- ↳ uplift of untouchables and social work

Thus, press has become an instrumental tool of disseminating the ideals of freedom to the every corner of India.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are the land/area on which are devoid of any large plant or trees, mainly inhabit xerophytic plants due to their water scarce topography.

Factors behind formation of deserts.

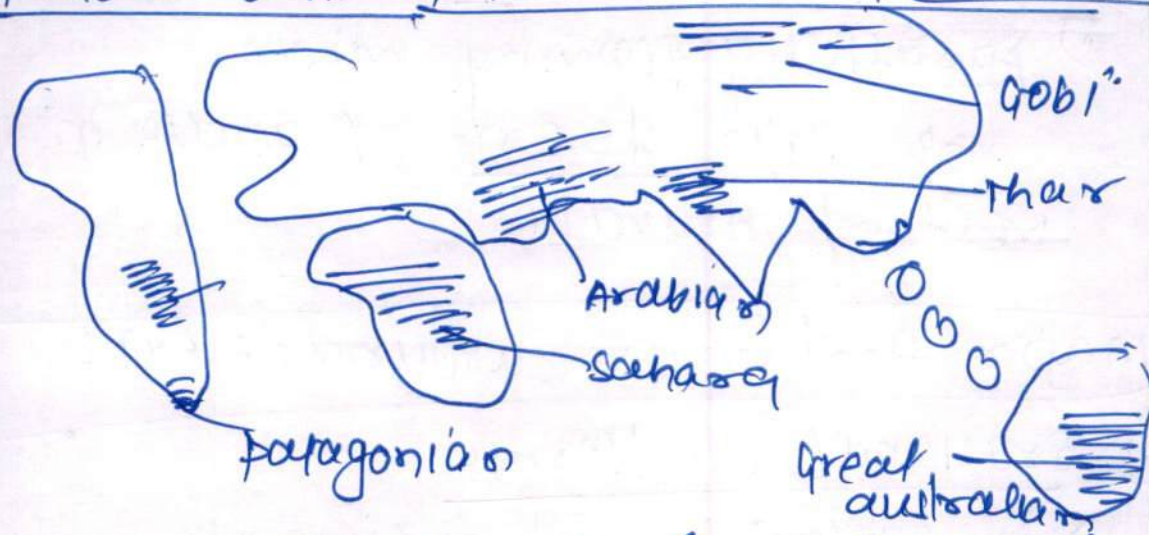


Fig. Deserts of world.

1) Around cold current circulation.

→ leads to reduced rainfall

eg. Sahara desert is bordered by canary cold current

2) On leeward side of mountain

→ ex. Desert in lon eastward

of Brazilian highland

3) due to continentality,

↳ ex. Gobi desert in central
Asia and China → it is a cold
desert

4) away flowing winds from land
to sea

(ex) Arabian peninsula desert

5) parallelly flowing winds
of Thar desert of India in
west of Arabia

major land forms around deserts

① erosional landforms

1) pediplains and pediments

→ rocky barren hillocks at base of
hill in desert

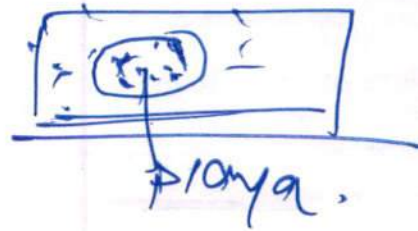


2) badland: erosional stump giving
direction of erosion



3) playas: bars formed
in the depression created

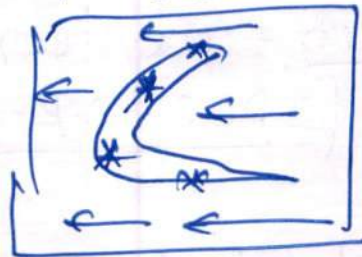
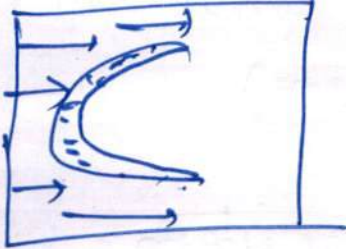
due to erosion



उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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③ depositional land forms

1) Bar-chans: deposition of sand
leading to creation.



2) leif barchan with only one leg.



③ transverse barchans

Desert ecosystem are
important part of biosphere and
needs their expansion needs to
be checked with initiatives like
great green wall of africa

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

Mountains ecosystem
are fragile due to their uniqueness
in every aspect. More than 2/3rd
mountain ecosystems are under threat
as per (IPCC AR-6 Report)

Fragility of mountain ecosystem

Reasons :

1) climate change

→ increased temperature
leading
to adverse events
like floods

eg. recent yamung floods
from Himalaya

2) increase vulnerability of flora & fauna ∴ species are under threat
of extinction. eg. snow leopard in
central Himalayan ecosystem



fig. mountain
ecosystem of
world

3) Disproportionate impact of forest fires
eg. Bush fires in Australia

4) Degradation of soil quality due
to excessive weathering eg. Ural
mountains, Satpuda mountains

5) Excessive rainfall aiding degradation
of ecosystem eg. Sahyadri.

IV Anthropogenic reasons:-

1) Exploitation of resources. Unsustainable

a) mineral exploitation from rocks

2) Impact of human settlement
→ leading to events like land
subsidence (Roohi matra) and
glac floods. eg. (Chamoli)

3) Unsustainable use of forest flora
& fauna. eg. many species from
western ghats are under threat

4) Building roads & infrastructure
eg. due to Indira Gandhi canal. -
Aravalli underwent damage &

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

1) International :> under UNFCCC, special mention of mountain ecosystem.

2) UNCCD :> reversing land degradation of mountain ecosystems by 2030.

3) prevention of forest fires.

4) SDG : goals for ~~ext~~ sustainable use of mountain resource

India :> National submission for Himalayan ecosystem under NAPCC

1) Project snow leopard to conserve snow leopard

2) sustainable mining under MMPR act

3) environment impact assessment for infrastructure creation.

Mountain ecosystem has an economic value of around 13% and hence needs to be conserved well

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
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Sand is a minor mineral as per the mines and minerals act. Hence its regulation comes under state control.

Reasons: for unsustainable management-

- 1) No uniformity in policy:
 ↳ Each state has different policies regarding sand extraction.
- 2) Royalty issue: royalty is fixed at high level, hence giving a scope for higher exploitation.
- 3) Corrupt practices while auctioning gives basis to extractors.
- 4) Excessive extraction without caring for ecology of river.
- 5) Diversion of silt sand through

illegal sand mining

- 1) lack of strict enforcement of regulation
- 2) politico-Bureaucratic nexus with illegal sand miners.

Impact of unsustainable sand mining

- 1) Ecological:
 - 1) disturbs ecology of river
 - 2) impact flow of river water
 - 3) adverse effect on river course

- 2) Disaster: -
 - 1) can cause flooding during excessive rainfall
 - 2) can lead to landslide or area land subsidence

- 3) Administrative
 - 1) fuels corruption
 - 2) loss of revenue to state

- 4) Geography is alters land use pattern
2) Alters geographical
→ landforms of that region

5) Pollution: due to fine dust particles

Remedial measures taken

- 1) Policy: state level sand mining policy.
- 2) Innovation: - in-sand - from crushing of crush stones
- 3) Use of alternative filler material like asphalt in road construction
- 4) sustainable sand mining using ecological flow of river

way forward :

- innovate products to replace sand
- green infrastructure creation
- uniform policy regulation

Sand is valuable mineral and hence centre, state should cooperate to formulate and implement uniform policy for it

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium is a rare critical earth mineral useful for the various purposes mainly useful to reduce carbon footprint of economy.

Major lithium producing countries



fig. lithium producing countries

— Major production comes from China (65%), followed by Australia and central Asian countries

— Reserves are highest in lithium triangle countries

Geopolitical significance of lithium production

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

1) Geostrategic: → Increase say in global agenda setting. (ex) - towards carbon neutrality by 2050. (India)

2) Major role in the economic diplomacy

3) Atomisation is critical technology. 4) to warrant Chinese hegemony

2) Geoeconomic:

1) for electronic lithium-ion battery production

2) Trade & supply of critical technology like semiconductors.

3) Useful in replacing traditional ~~oil~~ fuel needs with lithium.

3) Environmental:

1) Reducing global carbon footprint

2) Towards zero carbon economy

3) Sustainable development

Environmental Implications of Lithium production.

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

→ Positives: 1) will help to reduce carbon footprint of economy

2) Replace fossil based fuel by sustainable fuel.

3) will help in efficient use of energy resources

→ Negatives → 1) extraction is water intensive → hence implication on ecology 2) extraction causes pollution of soil, water, air

3) technology is still not sophisticated hence can harm flora & fauna with lithium toxicity

Lithium, going forward will become the 'new oil' of 21st century hence need to explore it sustainably

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)

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

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According to national youth policy, youth are defined as people between 18 to 29 years of age. These youth due to their careers and education are more connected with globalisation

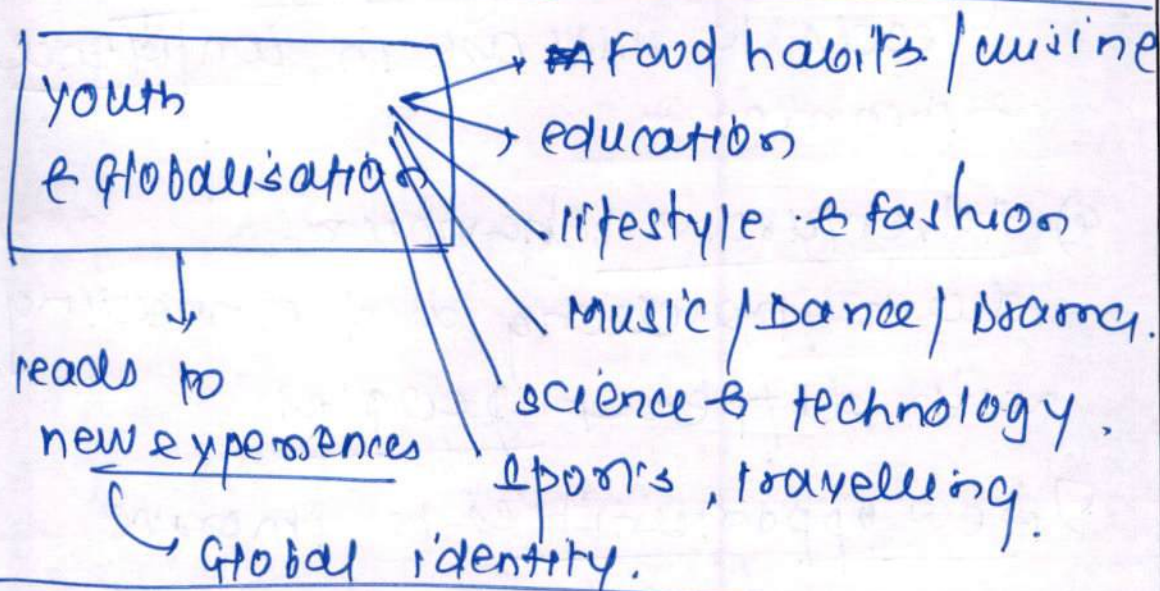


fig- Globalisation leading to global identity among youth.

Impact of globalisation on youth identity

positive impact:

- 1) Global identity creation: exploring new culture, new food habits,
- 2) development of personality
 - ↳ independent, risk taking behaviour
- 3) learning new language, skills.
 - ↳ leads to increase in confidence & income
- 4) Adventurous behaviour:
 - ↳ due to travelling and connecting with different peoples
- 5) New opportunities to improve their capabilities and standard of living

Negative impact:

- 1) outbreak of individualism.
 - ↳ leads to strained familial relations

2) Homogenization of culture.

↳ leads to missing original identity: eg. macdonaldisation of food

3) vulnerability due to new. world culture ↑

can lead to mental stress and depression leading to suicides

4) increased crimes like cyber hacking, cyber bullying etc.

5) women face the brunt of gender stereotyping,

6) racial abuses. eg. indian students in Australia.

youth being the at their peak demographic potential needs to be tapped in best possible way and freedom along with caution can be the best way to explore their identity.

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per National Family Health Survey-I the ~~total~~ fertility rate of more than 18 states is less than 2.1 (the replacement rate)

Hence, in future the share of dependent population will rise.

current scenario

- 18-59 age - 68%
Dependency - 32%

future

- Ageing population will increase from 8% to 16% till 2050.

concerns

⇒ Ageing population

⇒ social :- will require more old age homes to accommodate them.

⇒ will require more policies to give them a social

security

1) strained family relation may add to their vulnerability.

2) Economic:

1) will need to invest in tapping potential of 'silver economy'.

2) the dependency ratio - will lead to burden on working age population

3) Health:

1) increased burden on healthcare infrastructure

2) will require more palliative care for old age people

3) will lead to increase out of pocket expenditure

② Social security system.

1) will require an universal pension scheme to maintain their standard of living

2) Health insurance penetration & density is low in India

3) the weak social security can

lead to marginalisation of elderly
4) disproportionate impact on women

It can lead to denying fundamental right to life to them (A-21)

Also DPSP [A-38] -

way forward

- invest in silver economy
- invest in geriatric care
- look for universal pension scheme for elderly
- old age infrastructure
- friendly Assisted devices to make them comfortable.

Instead of looking them as burden, we must strive to explore the second demographic dividend in order to boost economic growth

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

According to NITI
NITI Aayog report, the population living in urban areas (32%) is going to be upto 50% by 2030.

Rural to urban migration → Job opportunities
→ education
→ good standard of living
→ increased opportunities.
→ Better income.

→ The urban poor face the largest impact of urbanisation.

Impact of Urbanisation on urban poor.

1) social: 1) poverty, low standard of living

2) slum: - around 17% urban population lives in slum.

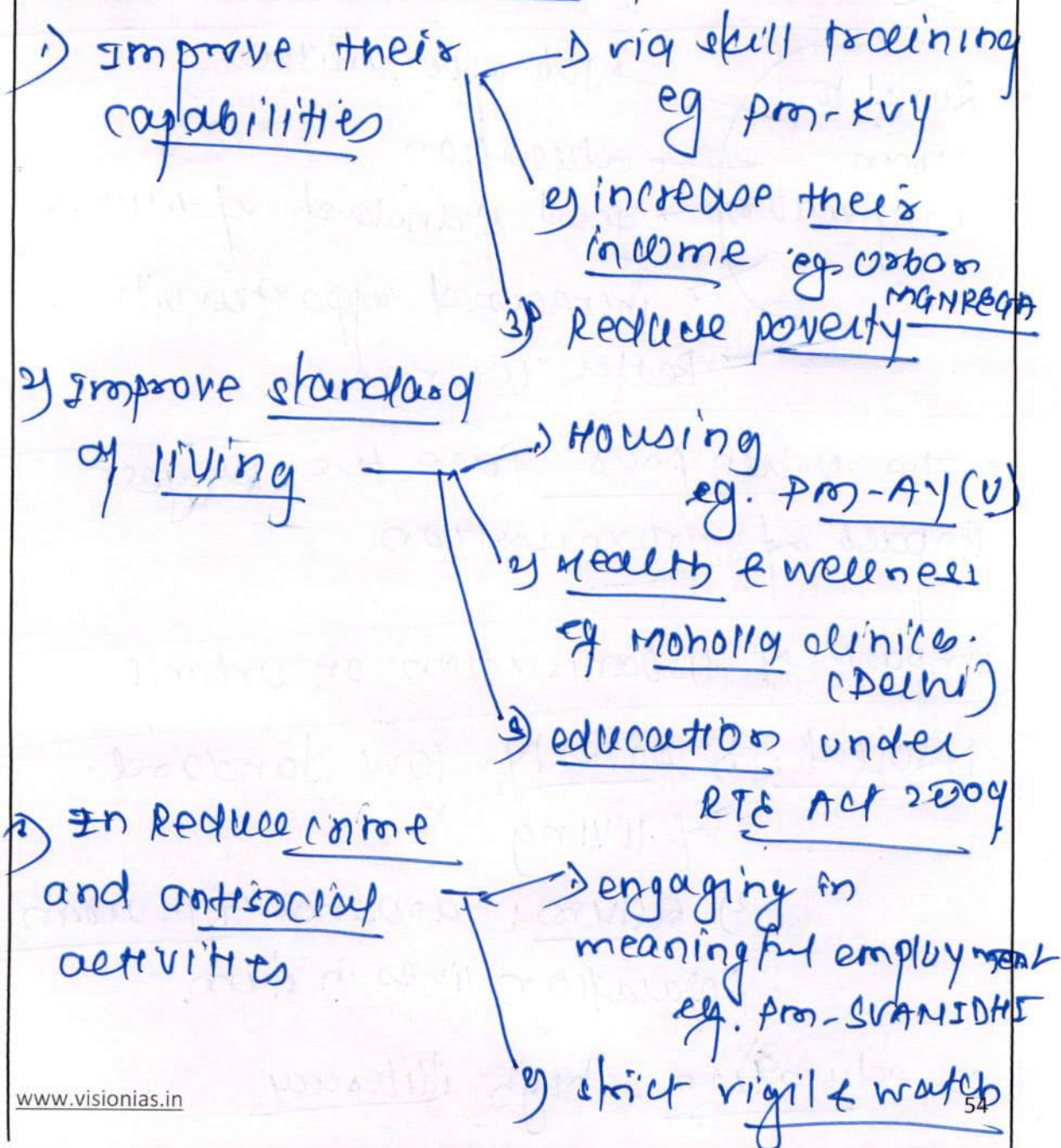
3) education: high illiteracy

3) political marginalisation

4) Increased crimes among urban poor

5) an increased burden of communicable diseases

welfare of urban poor should be at centre of public policy.



4) Tap the urban demographic dividend

via entrepreneur ship
self help group

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) for sustainable development of cities.

may form as:

- uniform decentralised policy for urban poor at municipality level.
- creation of social infrastructure
- women specific schemes for urban poor
- education & skill training should be at centre stage.
- Reduce rate of urban migration
urban poor can aid and

help in increasing the economic growth of cities. With coordinated effort from government and civil society we can achieve sahakar se samridhi for them.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1) Geographical distribution
 of population in different parts of the country.

2) Development of cities
 and towns.

3) Urbanisation

4) Creation of social infrastructure
 like roads, water supply, sewerage, etc.

5) Women specific schemes
 for their empowerment.

6) Education & Skill training
 for the youth.

7) Reduce water pollution
 and improve water quality.

8) Reduce air pollution
 and improve air quality.

9) Reduce noise pollution
 and improve noise level.

10) Reduce solid waste
 and improve waste management.

11) Reduce traffic congestion
 and improve traffic management.