



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. : 0551604

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Mrinalika Rathore

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

Jaipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
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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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has had a rich theatrical tradition with theatre imbibing both religion and social, spirit of its time.

Theatrical traditions reflect ideals & emotions of society

- ① Sanskrit theatre during Guptas highlights cultural ethos & division of society
 - (eg) Different languages used by different castes & genders.
- ② Religion is reflected in theatrical tradition
 - (eg) Mudiyettu represents a tradition of Goddess Kali.
- ③ Highlight tradition of authority and complexities of ruling
 - (eg) Bhasa's plays highlight this.

④ Reflect various emotions like Vibhatsa, pram, anger etc

(eg) Seen in theatre integrated with Bharatnatyam

⑤ Also reflect mood of the time

(eg) most Gupta plays were comedy & never tragedy.

Reflect individual's role in community.

① Caste role of person shown in plays - (eg) Mangiyara Nandini as caste

② Women shown as docile and within household while men shown as warriors
(eg) Ramayana Theatre

③ Gender roles reinforced with women seen as beauty objects

(eg) Shakuntala of Kalidasa.

Thus, theatre played an important role in Indian society and in present times we are seeing revival of this ancient tradition among youth!

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

Sanchi Stupa constructed around 5th 6th century

BCE is an ancient monument of national importance in Madhya Pradesh.

Historical and architectural importance
of Sanchi Stupa

- ① Constructed during Mauryan age, it has ancient relics of Buddha.
- ② Has wooden architecture, enhanced with stone torans added during Shungas - shows evolution of construction materials.
- ③ Highlights cultural symbolism in Buddhism with symbols like horse, bull finding place - thus rich source of religion.
- ④ Contributions by Mauryas, Shungas and even Kanvas, makes Stupa a rich source of

history of stupa.

- ⑤ Inspired from vedic stupas, architecture of Stupa inspired future ones like Bharhut Stupa during Gupta Age.

Inspiration of Sanchi Stupa to future architecture

- ① Inspired future stupas like those found in Amravati
- ② Temple architecture during Gupta times inspired by stupas
- (a) Pradakshina Path in Dashanastamb Temple.
- ③ Inspired future construction of tombs during Sultanate as well
- (a) Rounded structure of tombs having resemblance with stupa.
- ④ British took use from stupas & integrated its architecture in Indo-Gothic architecture
- (a) Double domes & upturned domes in Parliament.

Thus Sanchi Stupa was an architectural monument & cultural part of UNESCO World Heritage Site List.

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

Bhagat Singh often celebrated as a youth icon symbolizes the revolutionary spirit present in Indian National Movement.

He made a real breakthrough in

Revolutionary ideology

- ① Inspired by socialist ideology, he stood for end to all forms of exploitation
- ② Revolutionary ideology can be seen in violent struggle as an instrument to inspire youth.
(cy) Bomb on Central Legislative Assembly
- ③ Stood for equality for all and human freedom (cy) mentioned in Prison Notebooks of Bhagat Singh.

Goals of Revolution

- ① Aimed to established a socialist republic

in India.

(eg) Behind reformation of Hindustan Socialist
Republic Association

② Aimed a free India where Indians rule Indian
(eg) Spoke about it before courts multiple time

③ Aimed to inspire youth to take part in
revolutionary struggle and ultimate equality
(eg) formation of Punjab Nayanwan
Bharat | Sabha

Forms of Revolutionary Struggle

① Adopted the form of heroic actions to inspire
youth for violent overthrow of British Raj

(eg) Saunders Murder.

② Registered protest via writings and leaflets.
(eg) magazines & newsletters written &
prison manuals compiled as Prison notes.

③ Used speeches and poems to inspire youth
and to move beyond cultural rigidity

Thus Bhagat Singh inspired Indian
youth and continues to inspire
current generation in fight against oppression

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

Meiji Restoration played a crucial role in restoring the pride of Japan during late medieval times and helped it build self reliance.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration

① Economic uncertainty & inequality under monarchy.

② Political subjugation among rising power of other nations.

③ Rising capitalism outside Japan.

④ Corruption & feudalism

Meiji Restoration play a significant role in Japanese Growth.

- ① United Japan as one nation
- ② Economic self reliance and adoption
of capitalism in Japan.
- ③ Increasing interaction with world.
- ④ Skilling & education for locals which
contributed in future growth as
advanced nation.
- ⑤ Political advancement.
- ⑥ Restoration of pride & contribution to
cultural ethos of Japan.

Thus, Japan's journey to advancement
was partly a result of Meiji restoration and
currently opening Japan needs an assertive
transformation like that gain.

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

India has always been a nation according to nationalists like Aurobindo while moderates like Surendra Nath Banerjee believe India was a nation in making.

Thus there are various basis of

Indian Nationalism :

① Common history : Since ancient Indus civilization to Indian National Movement.

② Shared cultural ethos : All religions & cultures imbibe spirit of unity & common brotherhood.
 (c) Sathikul (Dharma), Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (Hinduism)

③ Common languages : 46% of population speaks Hindi, & most languages have

origin in Sanskrit & Telugu.

④ United Political Structure = Federal

country with a central government

⑤ Integrated Judiciary = Supreme Court (Art. 124)

⑥ Constitution : Preamble & fundamental rights

common to all citizens.

⑦ Single citizenship

⑧ Freedom of movement across country (Art 19)

Threats
to
Nationhood

→ Communalism

→ Egoistic Regionalism

(eg) Delhi Riots 2020

(eg) Son of soil doctrine -
Maharashtra

→ Ethnic violence

(eg) Seen in Manipur
External Threat recently

(eg) Pakistan's cross border terrorism

→ Economic challenges & inequality

(top 1% own 77% - Oxfam)

Way forward

→ Cooperation through National Integration Council

→ Initiatives like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

→ Accelerated implementation

social welfare schemes like MGNREGS

Thus, if India has to see the vision of AMRIT KAL come true, it must unite.

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

India produces significant number of generic drugs and has earned the title of "Pharmacy of the world".

Key factors behind growth of Pharmaceutical Industry.

① Natural flora supporting herbal drugs
④ Pharmaceutical industries in Himachal Pradesh.

② Favourable government policy for indigenous production

④ Production linked Incentive Scheme

③ Favourable internal as well as external market - India largest world

④ population & largest exporter to Africa

(4) Land Acquisitions made easy due to Government's focus on ease of Doing Business.

(5) easy finance due to well institutionalised banking structure.

(6) Medical tourism in India.

Significance for Economy & Public Health

(1) Huge employment generation by these industries.

(2) formation of Agglomerations economics.

(3) Attract FDI (100% allowed)

(4) Gen Generic medicines through PMs
Jan Aushadhi Yojana support Public Health.

Thus pharma industries play a crucial role in India's vision of 2030, and must be encouraged.

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

Tropical cyclones are a feature of tropical regions generated due to warm temperature & low pressure condition

Bay of Bengal (BoB) traditionally has lot of tropical cyclones much more than Arabian Sea (AS) [because]:

- ① Large amount of water influx due to rivers like Brahmaputra, Ganga etc.
- ② Heating of Bay of Bengal due to el-Nino
- ③ Easterly winds bring with them a lot of moisture.

- ④ Cyclones from Pacific Ocean also get transferred to Bay of Bengal region.
- ⑤ Bay of Bengal is low vertical wind shear

Reasons for Decrease in frequency of
cyclones

- ① Climate Change changing
weather patterns.
- ② Weakening water circulation
affection AMOC.
- ③ Rivers water flow reduced due to
water stress & high demand of
urbanization.

Thus adequate steps must be
taken to preserve natural monsoon
cycle as well as rehabilitation
measures for cyclone affected regions

8.

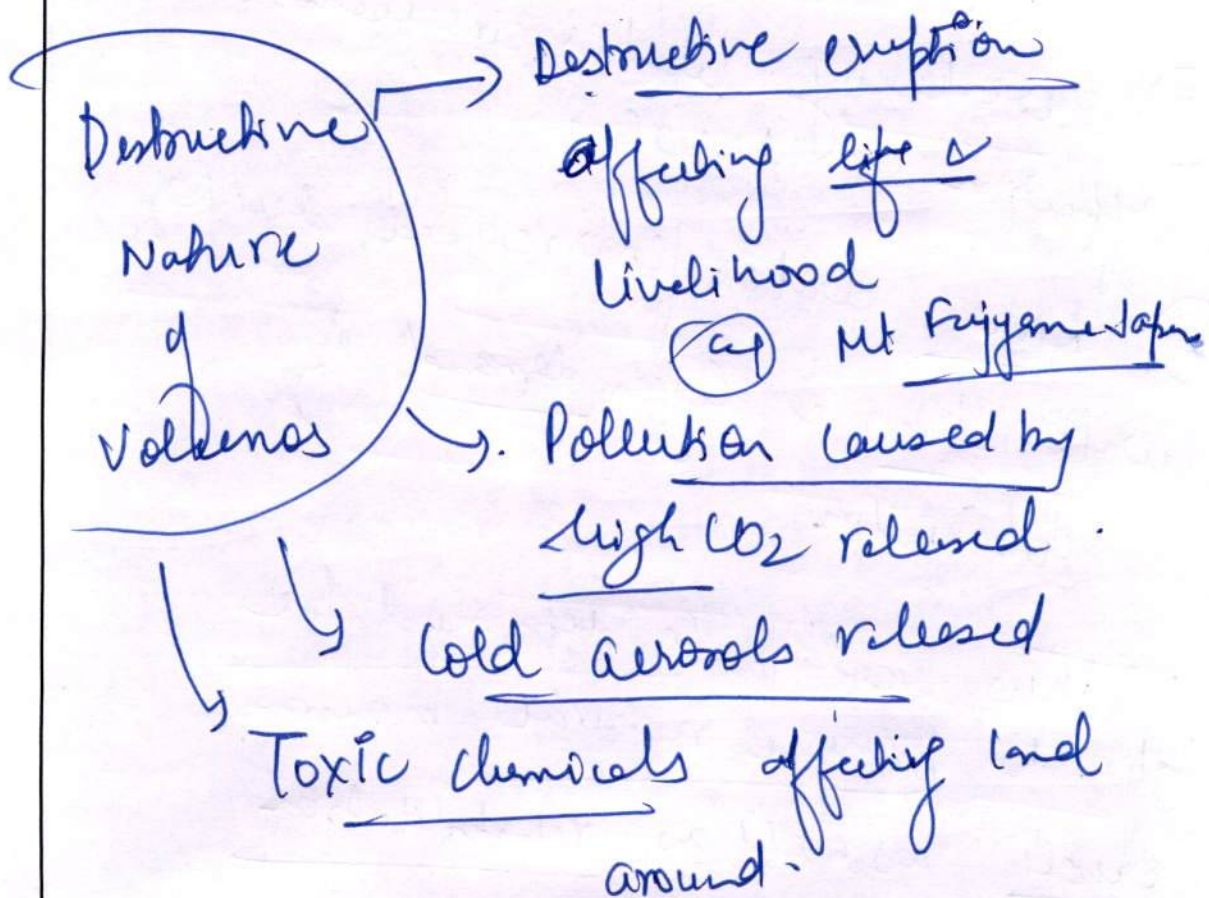
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

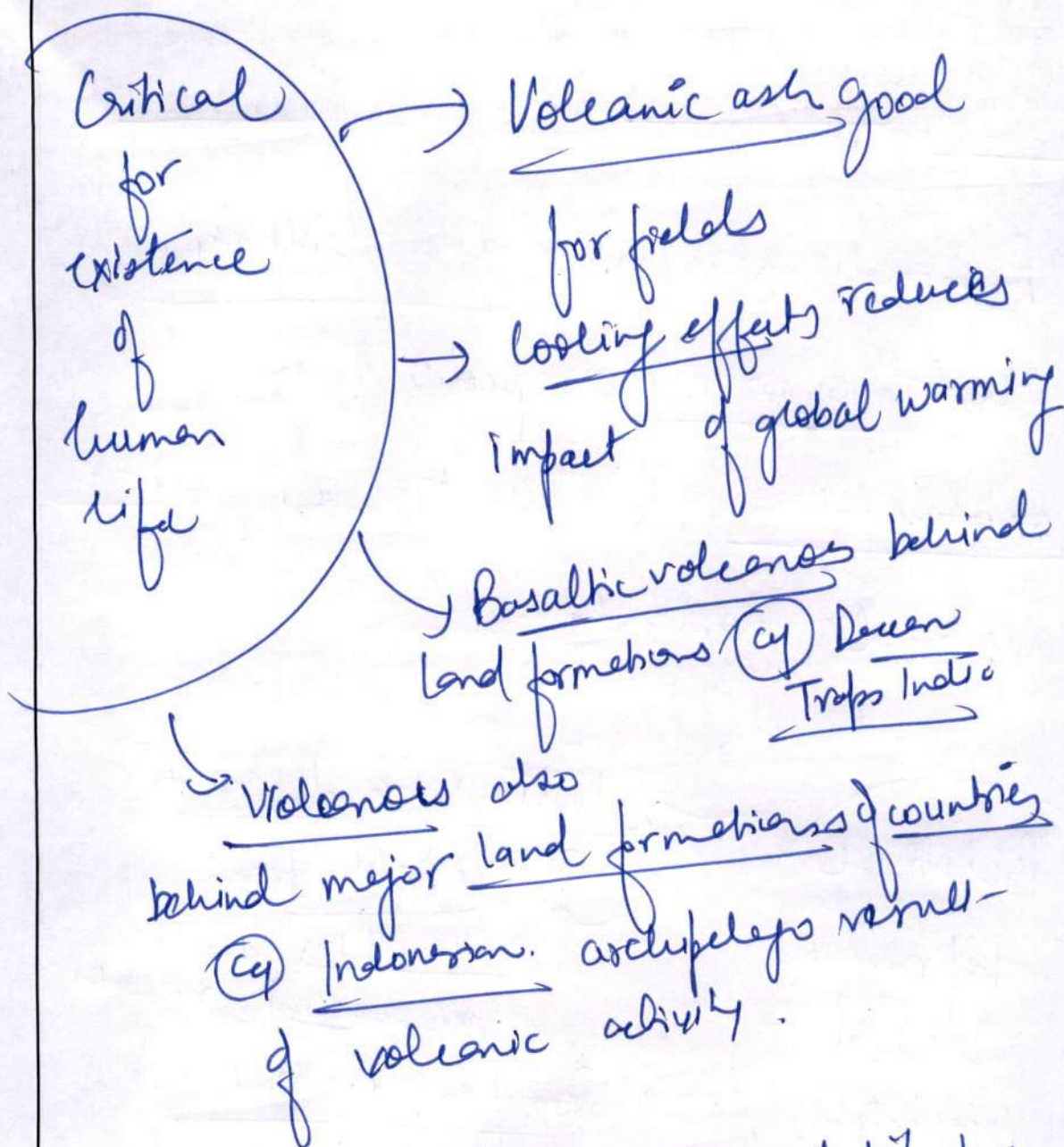
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Volcanoes are ~~the~~ landforms formed due to eruptions of the magma as lava due to convectional currents inside earth's mantle.





Thus, volcanoes play a critical life for
the human existence -

9.

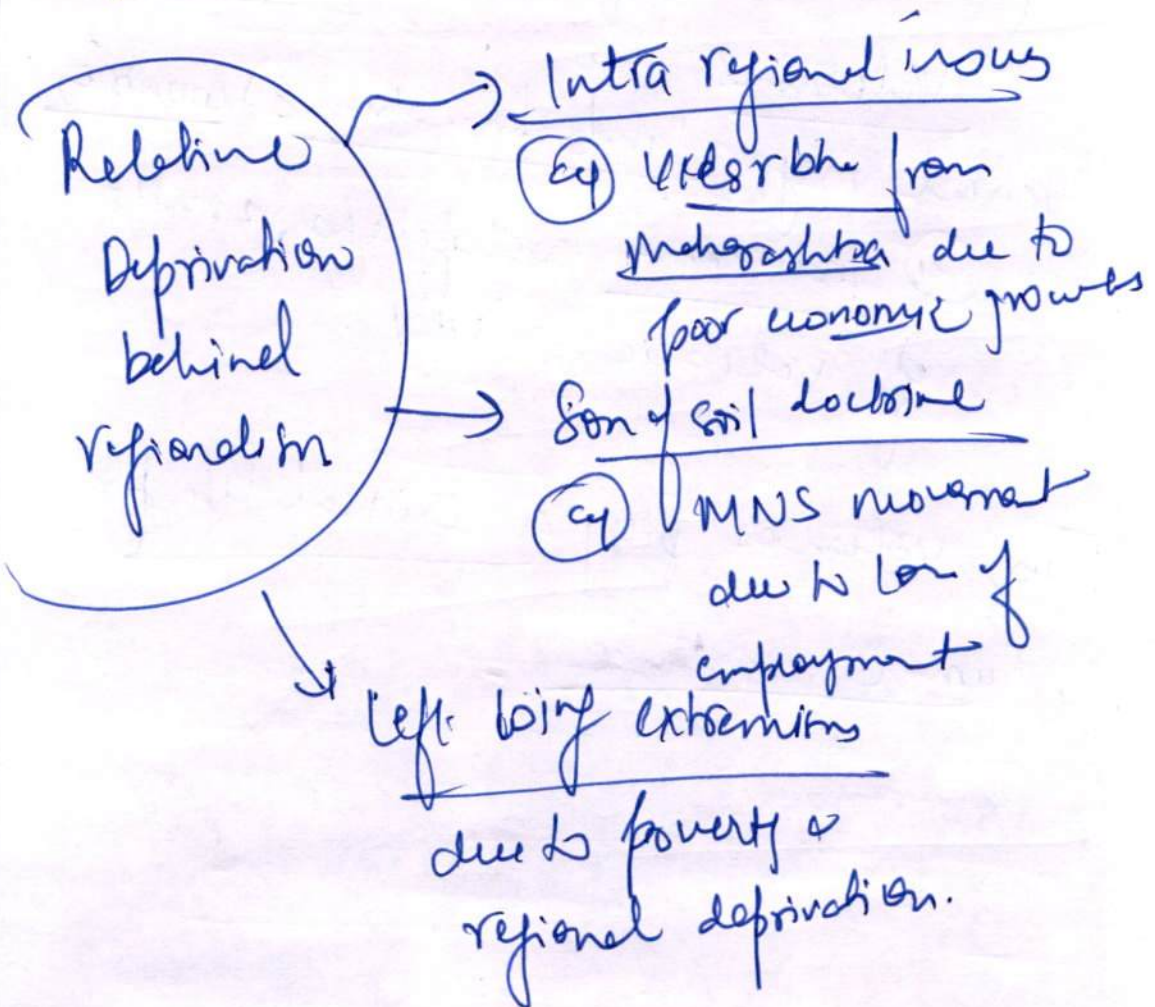
क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Regionalism refers to an ideology that encourages people of a ~~nation~~ region to assert for their regional demands.



Other factors

- ① Political agendas
- ② Linguistic or religious aspirations (Khalistan)
- ③ Historical factors (NE)

Way forward

- ① Consensus Oriented Approach
- ② Accommodative Regionalism
- ③ Spirit of Tribal Panchsheel

Must be handled with a democratic approach.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Education is the most vital tool that will lead Indian nation towards progress and help reap demographic dividend

Rising cases of Bullying & School Violence

- ① Affect mental health of students
- ② Corporal punishment - affect motivation to study
- ③ Teachers become fear mongers instead of mentors.

④ Peer-Peer learning Impacted

Suggestion to deal with cases

① Encourage moral learning along with books -

② Encourage interactions of students from diverse communities

③ Build life skills of empathy in students

④ Teacher training to reduce corporal punishment (a) NISHTHA

Thus adequate steps must be taken in line with SDG-4 :-

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

Ahom Kingdom flourished during medieval and early modern times of India leaving behind rich cultural tradition.

Role played in cultural & historical identity of North East India

- ① Vaishnavite culture in North east is an inheritance from Ahom rule.
- ② Festivals & dance formations also inspired by Ahom culture
(eg) Manipuri dance having religious influence.
- ③ Political integration of Assam & neighbouring areas. Resultant of Ahom's rule.
- ④ Military tradition and sense of

patriotism in North east result of Ahom rule.

(c) Role of Borpukeon celebrated in contemporary India.

(5) Preservation of indigenous culture in North east against foreign invasion.

(c) fought mughal invasion as well as British.

Legacy of Ahom kingdom in current times

(1) Many languages in North east like Assamese inspired from them.

(2) Dressing culture including traditional shawls & scarfs.

(3) Unites North east with whole of India in historical journey towards freedom.

(4) Bravery of soldiers like Borpukeon continues to inspire current soldiers.

⑤ Tombs of Ahom rulers found in Assam form an historical legacy for their unique formation & architecture.

⑤ Military strategies used by them in tough terrain of North east during war with Mughals inspired current armed forces.

Thus, Ahom kingdom has a rich legacy. However, it is important to recognise that Ahom North east is a diverse region with multiple tribes.

Nonetheless, Ahom rule has a historical heritage which must be preserved & celebrated in line with Article 48 of Indian Constitution.

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)

15

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

Indian national movement from 1857 to 1947 has a rich history with various classes of society playing unique role at different stages.

Capitalist class represents those who stood for ownership of property and land to run indigenous business.

Varying position of capitalist class throughout national movement

① During revolution of 1857, not very integrated as a force, but those who were stayed away since war aimed to restore feudal order as per them:

② Swadeshi Movement of 1908
saw widespread participation due

to focus on indigenous production
and boycott of foreign products.

(c) Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company
established.

③ During Non Cooperation Movement of 1919,

stayed ambivalent initially due to
participation of workers; but later on

call of Gandhi many joined

(c) Ambalal Sarabhai - friend of Gandhi
(mill owner)

④ Post 1920, socialist influence in
Congress (Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress Socialist
Party) distanced from Congress.

⑤ Formation of workers organizations &
trade unions like AITUC & Bharat Mill

Hindu Association also reduced their support and participation in national movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑥ Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930
saw participation of small capitalists. Due to push for indigenous salt production but large capitalists stayed away

⑦ Quit India Movement (1942) - Most of the capitalists sought stability for business thus stayed away

⑧ Post Quit India Movement : Indigenous capitalist class sought indigenous production and support of Congress in growth. Thus they supported planned economy

⑨ Bombay Plan 1944 - JRD Tata etc

The legacy of capitalist class continues till today with many today contributing to national growth journey in line with Gandhi's trusteeship theory as seen in working of Infosys & Tata group.

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

Press is called the fourth pillar of democracy in contemporary times. It played an instrumental role in Indian freedom struggle as well.

Evolution of Press in India

- ① Serampore press was established by Danish during 17th century for commercial purposes.
- ② Gradual adoption of press by other colonial powers to derogate their ideas.
- ④ Britishers using press to spread ideology of white man's burden.
- ③ First newspaper came out by a Britisher in 18th 19th century.

- ④ Gradual adoption of press by indigenous leaders for spreading reforming ideas
- (a) Balshastri Jambhekar known for writing in Marathi for widow remarrying.
 - (a) Raja Ram Mohel Roy & Brahmo Samaj's Indian Mirror.

⑤ Adoption in nationalist struggle

(a) Gandhi writing in Young India

⑥ Repressive Acts on Press like Vernacular

Press Act

⑦ Modern India - free press independent to voice opinion in line with Article 19 under Press Council of India

Instrumental [Repressive Policies of British]

Various laws passed during British time to control press, for instance:

① Press Regulation Act

② Vernacular Press Act known as Black Act

③ Press Regulation Act & guidelines along with Section 144A of IPC (a) Tilak imprisoned for writing in Mahratta

Nonethers, press played an instrumental role in various stages of Indian freedom struggle :

(1) During Swadeshi Movement ⁽¹⁹⁰⁵⁾, various 'patikas' & 'nationalist articles' written by leaders inspire young population.
(ex) Tilak's Kesari

(2) Home Rule League Movement in 1916 also used press to organise people
(ex) Annie Besant's Commonwealth

(3) Non Cooperation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement saw rise of vernacular press
(ex) Amrit Bazar Patrika, Gandhi's Young India, Press highlighting DANDI MARCH

(4) Revolutionary groups also used press
(ex) Kal - magazine used to inspire revolutionary ideas.

(5) During Quit India Movement & post that, press brought awareness of colonial exploitation

Thus throughout national movement press played a crucial role and continues to

inspire current media especially amidst media scandals & paid news rise.

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

Deserts are unique landforms described by distinct dryness and lack of rainfall in topography.

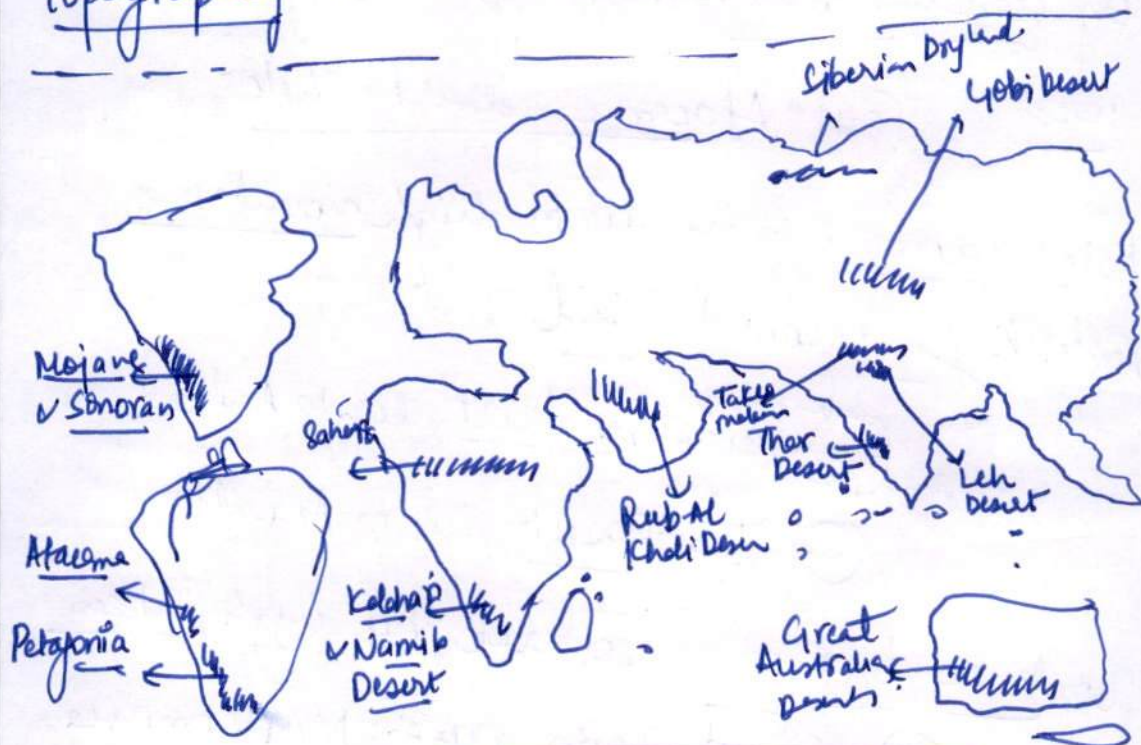


Fig: Some deserts of the world

Factors behind formation of Different Deserts

- ①. Sub tropical high pressure area restricting convection of winds & rainfall
(eg) Sahara Desert
- ②. Cold water currents inducing high

pressure on western coast of continents.

(eg) Sonora / Yuma due to California current

(2) Australian desert due to West Australian current

(2) Off shore trade winds shedding all rainfall on western coast resulting in dry region in west (eg) Atacama desert - Chile

(4) Rainshadow region due to high mountains restricting inflow of wind
(eg) Petagonia desert due to Andes
(2) Thar desert due to Aravallis.

(5) Continental region covered by high plateaus
(eg) Great Basin region - North America.
(2) Leh desert - India.
(3) Gobi desert - China.

Thus various reasons play a role behind formation of deserts with desertification getting further accelerated due to

anthropological reasons of destroying mountains and climate change reducing rainfall.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Brief Account of landforms found in Deserts

- ① Sandbars like Barchana or ~~the~~ parallel sand dunes - mostly crescent shaped formation
- ② erosional features like zeiger. due to deflation of wind.
- ③ Ground land forms also include flat shaped mountains.
- ④ Formation of Oasis due to land hollowed.

Thus, deserts include variety of landforms. In recent times, land degradation is becoming a persistent problem and thus deserts must be preserved and desertification must be reduced in line with UNCCD.

15.

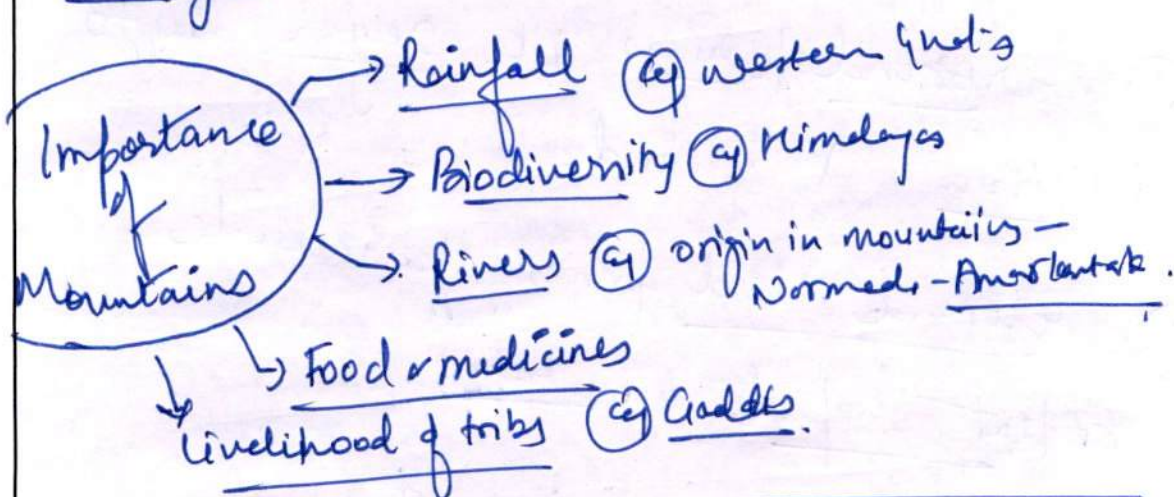
पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 landforms formed due to endogenic movements inside earth. In recent times, they are facing various challenges to survive to their heights.



Adverse impact of Climate Change and other anthropogenic interventions.

- ① Rising temperature impacting rainfall patterns and thus biodiversity
(eg) many species towards extinction in Himalayas
- ② Changing rainfall patterns also leading to

increasing events of landslides

(CQ) Aaram landslide - 2021

(3) Increasing heat leading to forest fires & destruction of flora

(CQ) 39% India at risk of forest fire, recent forest fire in Borneo.

(4) Anthropogenic factor of construction & ground water extraction leading to land subsidence & destruction of livelihood

(CQ) Land subsidence at Joshimath.

(5) Development projects destroying height of mountains impacting their ability to restore

(CQ) Protests at Western Ghats.

(6) Mining & urbanisation other factors impacting mountain topography

(CQ) Increasing mining induced earthquake tremors.

In this context, several initiatives have been taken to preserve mountain ecosystem.

Initiatives for sustainable management

① SECURE for preservation of Himalayan ecosystem

② National Mission on Climate Change to reduce impact of climate change

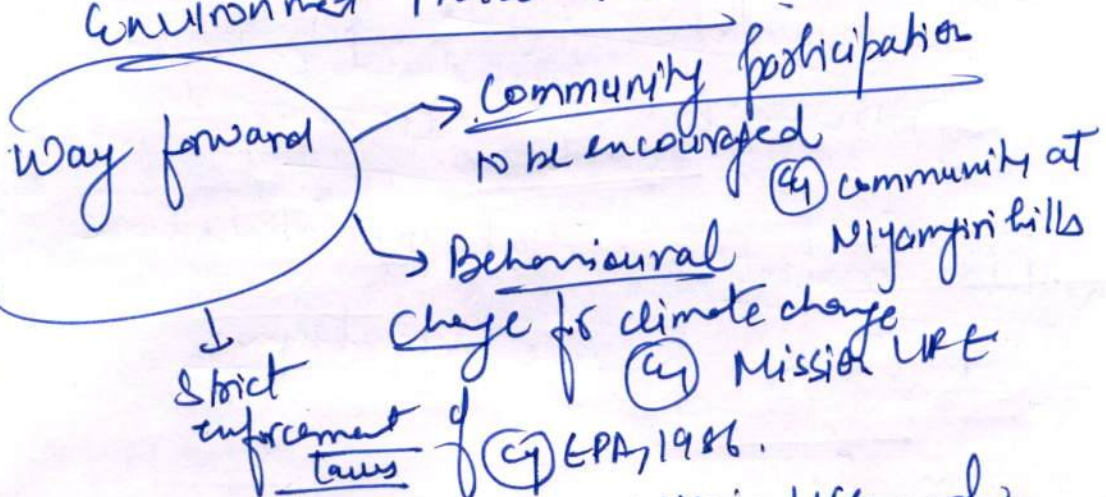
③ Various committees like Madhav

Gadgil Committee & Mohesh Chandra Committee have been set.

④ Disaster resilient structures are encouraged (eg) CORR by India.

⑤ LANDSLIP project for landslide monitoring.

⑥ Environmental Impact Assessment under Environment Protection Act



India is committed to Mission LIFE and

mountains will be central to life ecosystem thus efforts must be taken to preserve them

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)

Sand is the second most exploited
natural resource on earth after water.
 It helps in regulating physical as well
 as biological ecosystems

Reasons behind unsustainable
 management of sand resources

- ① Industrialisation & development of ports
 leading to unsustainable dredging.
- ② Sand being a minor mineral mined
for cement in decentralised manner.
- ③ To make continental shelf shallow for
fishing ground dredging done by communities
- ④ Coastal erosion due to unsustainable
living and agricultural practices.

- ⑤ Poor implementation of laws & lack of coordination between centre & state
(eg) Mines & Minerals Act, 1956 - poor implementation.

- ⑥ Guidelines lacking enforcement
(eg) Guidelines for sand management under EPA, 1986

Impact of Unrestainable land mining

- ① Coastal erosion making coast vulnerable to natural hazards like Tsunami
- ② Destruction of coastal biodiversity due to dredging.
- ③ Lack of adequate resource management and rise of sand mafia
- ④ Destruction of natural harbours due to disturbance of land topography.

③ Challenge to legitimacy of governments and
rise in organised crime like money laundering
& trafficking.

Measures taken in this regard

- ① Guidelines for sand mining and regulations, 2016
 - ② Environmental Protection Act, 1986
 - ③ International commitment like SDGs
 - ④ Amendment in Mines & Minerals Act, 1956.
 - ⑤ Awareness among coastal communities through coastal zone
and constructions of artificial barriers.
- Way forward
- continued community participation
 - Enforcement of law
 - Cooperation b/w state and centre
 - ICC campaign to sensitise communities.

Sand is a crucial resource and sustains ecosystems worldwide. Thus we must take adequate steps to preserve it in line with our SDG commitments.

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

Recently, a substantial lithium reserve was discovered in India's Jammu & Kashmir, bringing lithium at the center of discussion.

Major Lithium Producing Countries

① South American countries - Chile,

Bolivia & Peru - produce major lithium - called as Lithium Triangle.

② Australia is one of the largest exporters of lithium.

③ USA also has lithium reserves

④ China also produces & exports lithium

⑤ India though limited but still produces lithium.

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

- ① Needed for production of electronics & batteries. - thus of strategic importance.
 - ② India's dependence on countries like Bolivia, Australia & China. - challenging its national sovereignty.
 - ③ Lithium reserves give a comparative advantage to source country and thus geo-political leverage.
 - ④ In current focus on transition to environment friendly practices, lithium to play an important role in India's INDC achievement.
- ~~Cons.~~ However, lithium production has some environmental implications.

① Mining leading to land degradation (c) seen in many regions of Chile

② Pollution caused in mountain areas due to mechanised production.

③ Earthquake tremors caused by mining & production

④ Loss of biodiversity where forests are cleared for Lithium production.

⑤ Water quality impacted due to chemicals (c) 70% of waters already polluted in India.

Way forward → enhanced R&D for environment friendly production.
→ strict enforcement of safety measures.

Lithium reserves surely will give India leverage in its journey to be a VISHWA GURU & thus a balance should be there.

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
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According to Anthony Giddens, Globalisation is worldwide intensification & integration of ideas driven by movement of goods, people, money as well as culture.

It impacts all sections of society including

youth:

Positive Impact of Globalisation on Youth Identity

① Helps get a cosmopolitan identity in global world.

(a) many youth forming cross country organisations for equality etc.

② Impacts economic outlook of youth along with opportunities they seek

(a) Youth moving outside for education & jobs

③ Considering themselves as global political citizens instead of one nation.

(ex) role of youth in cross country collaboration for global common good (Greta Thunberg)

④ Youth moving beyond social identities of caste and religion

(ex) Increasing number of atheists as well as inter-dining across castes.

⑤ Ideas of liberty, equality & freedom affecting youth outlook towards genders

(ex) Support of youth, even boys in #MeToo

This youth identity is getting positively impacted but globalisation is a double edged sword

Negative Impact of Globalisation

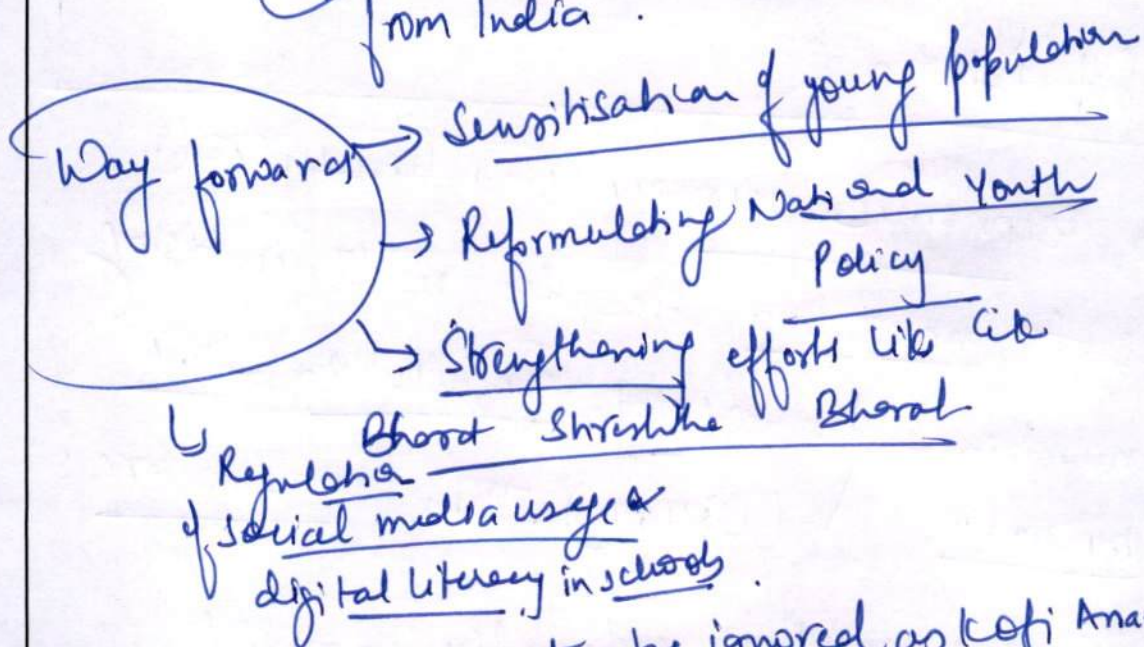
① Increasing isolation due to internet revolution or insta real age.

② Competition with not just indigenous youth but also global youth creating mental health challenges

(eg) 33 suicides in IITs since 2018 (MoE)

③ Youth devoid of cultural identity becoming ignorant-intolerant towards conservation of heritage under Article 31A. (eg) Destruction of heritage structures.

④ Increasing influence of ~~exte~~ extremist ideology and radical thought
(eg) ISI recruiting young population from India.



Globalisation can not be ignored as Kofi Annan said, it is like law of gravity. Thus, it must be made more humane as highlighted by PM Modi.

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

Recent NFHS-5 survey highlighted that India has achieved the replacement level total fertility rate (TFR). With TFR of 2.0, it is .1 point lower than 2.1 which was the goal.

Demographic concerns around ageing population

① Economic survey has highlighted that next two decades will see rising number of ageing population - 201- by 2050 (UNFPA). Thus, concerns are:

①. Rising number especially in rural areas (GIT in rural areas)

- ② With sex ratio of 1033/1000 (Census-2011), there is feminization of ageing.
- ③ Youth is moving to cities for work and rise in nuclear families (2021 - Census 2011) leads to aged population alone & neglected.
- ④ Inability to use technology another challenge.
- ⑤ Economic opportunities especially in rapidly changing world under IR 21.0 are getting shrunked.

Weak Social Security System

- ① Limited number of aged population covered under Social Security Schemes
- ② Lack of registration & formalisation - presents another challenge.

③ Awareness due to illiteracy & ruralisation impacting their usage of social security schemes.

Schemes already there

- ① Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme
- ② Atal Pension Yojana.
- ③ PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana.

But limitation including corruption, bureaucratic opening state of awareness.

Other Steps for
Old Age in India

→ PM Vayashri Samma
Yojana
→ ADIP scheme

Way forward

→ Use aged population in employment

→ Train in digital literacy

→ Sensitise youth on responsibility

↓
Switzerland
model can be adopted
where youth embrace

→ To reap, second
demographic dividend
adequate steps must be taken

20.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

India has around 33% of population living in urban areas as per Census-2011 and this number is going to reach 40% by 2030 as per UN estimates.

In this context, urban poverty is a rising problem with around 20% currently poor.

Need for welfare of urban poor

① Increasing number of slums affecting hygiene & health (17% slums - Census 2011)

② Urban areas contribute → 63% to Indian economy and thus must be poverty free -

③ Increasing poverty will lead to rise in crimes like theft & burglary.

(eg) Rising cases in Gangrams highlighted by NCRB.

④ Social inequalities accentuated with urban ice poverty

(eg) most urban women relegated to households -

⑤ Access to health & education is limited due to poverty

⑥ Worst impact of pandemic like COVID-19

(eg) migrant crisis during pandemic

Policies & efforts taken already

① NULM → National Urban
Livelihood mission with help
of SHGs

②. PM-Awas Yojana in urban areas with four components including slum rehabilitation

③. efforts like - Ujjwala Yojana.

④. SMART cities mission

⑤. Aspirational Districts Programme & Aspirational Blocks Programme

⑥. State schemes like Rejasthan implementing employment scheme like MGNREGS

Challenges → weak urban governance
→ Institutional jungle
→ Lack of finance (poor property tax collection)

↓
Poor waste management
environmental practices

Recent floods in Delhi highlight that worst sufferers of any urbanization are urban poor. Thus efforts must be taken

↳ strengthen urban governance
↳ 2nd ARC recommendations
↳ Decentralised funding

Since, they are 'growth engineers' holistic efforts must be undertaken

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL