



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. : 0859079

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aynshi Pradhan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26th August,
2023

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

केंद्र

Centre

NIAT Computer
education,
Bhubaneswar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shobhita Ray

	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)					



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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

Traditional theatre forms of India are rich legacy of culture, marked by rich script, costume, language that evokes unique "Rasa" in individual.

Ideals and emotions reflected

1) Ideal of harmony

(eg) Ramlila (UP) →
Muslim youth
performing Ramayana

2) Ideal of devotion, Bhakti

(eg) Yakshganga →
Bhakti and
Bhagavad Purana
themes

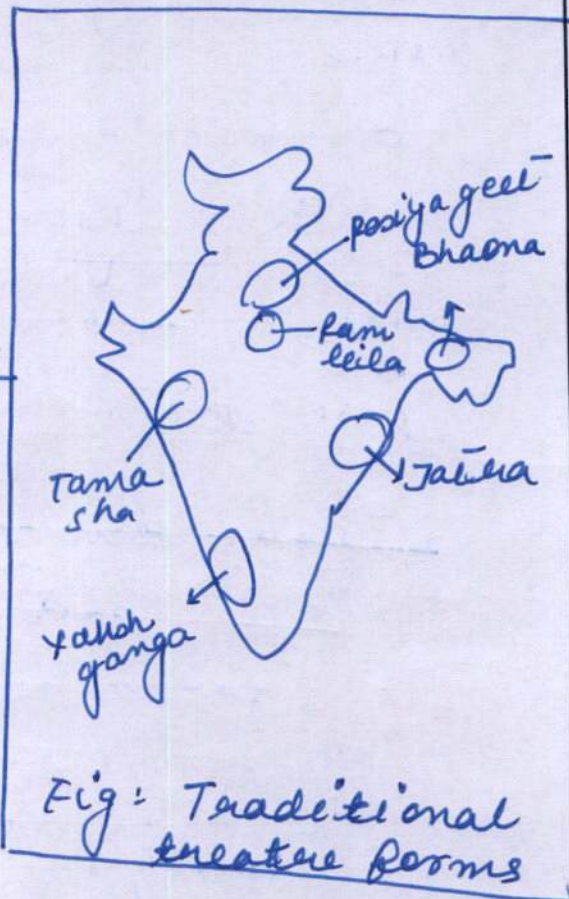


Fig: Traditional theatre forms

3) emotions of "love, romance"

(eg) highlighted in
Tamasha of Maharashtra

4) Reflection of social structure

eg caste based hierarchy
shown in Jatra

Individuals' role in community

1) shows own "status and role"
as per one varna and caste.

eg In Jatra → Brahmins expected
to do rituals

2) "duty towards society"

eg Theme of sacrifice reignited
in Yashganga

3) duty of wife → Husband

eg shown in Baana

4) Bhakti-devotion towards
God

eg repeated theme in Rasayagee.

Currently traditional theatres
are in decline due to influence of
globalization, rise of Bollywood.

They need to be preserved through
digitalization, skill training,
awareness etc.

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
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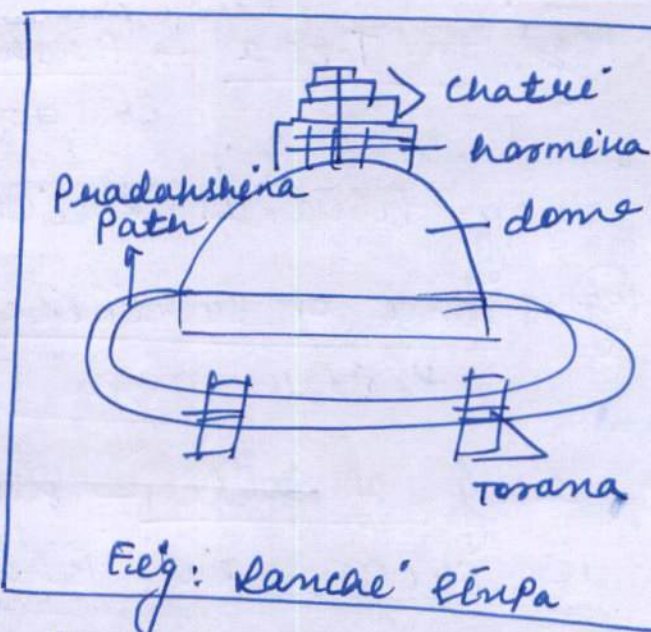
Sanchi' stupa constructed during Post Mauryan age marked the advent of Mahayana Buddhism in India over Hinayana Buddhism.

Historical

1) Rise of Mahayana Buddhism

2) donation of merchants and king name → historical accounts

3) provide idea about evolution of Buddhism, foreign contact and trade contact



Architectural Importance

1) Narrative architecture :

Eg) Jataka tales on Torana

2) Economic Eg) Tourist site

3) Philosophical ideals represented
(eg) Chatri marked three jewels
of Buddhism

4) shows diffusion of Hinduism

(eg) Paadashina path - a line
with theory of rebirth.

Inspiration for future architecture

1) Narrative style continued

(eg) Many Ajanta paintings had
narrative style - Ojising
Princess

2) Philosophical representation through
architecture continued.

(eg) Facial of temple → connection
with almighty

3) Design and shape borrowed

(eg) Dome of Indo Islamic
architecture.

Sanchi stupa marked the amalgamation
of cultural and architectural
sophistication of Indians.

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 was born and brought up in Punjab, who adopted revolutionary ideology against Britishers.

Revolutionary Ideology

- ① * use of arms, weapons and violence to overthrow Britishers
- ② Socialism → against exploitation of man by man
- ③ Secularism → reflected in his book "My Ram an atheist"
- ④ Belief in power of mass
 - ↳ mass struggle, mass mobilization
 - eg Youth power by forming Bharat Nayanwan Sabha

Goals of revolution

- 1) From partial independence
to complete independence
- 2) To exploitation from foreigners
to exploitation against all
forms.

Forms of revolution

- 1) use of violence
(eg) saunders murder
conspiracy due to
kala bajput Rai ~~death~~ death
- 2) Make the "deaf hear"
(eg) bomb in central assembly
due to Public Safety Bill.
- 3) use of writings to propagate
ideology

Bhagat Singh continues to influence
today's youth. Shahed Diwas is
celebrated in his honour.

4.

मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan.
(Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Meiji restoration was
marked by accelerated economic
transformation of Japan.

Factors that led to Meiji restoration

- 1) Decline of Edo dynasty in Japan
- 2) winning of Russo-Japanese war →
↑ confidence
- 3) Japan - Britisher friendship
treaty
- 4) Rising wave of colonialism
across the globe.

Significance for Japan

- ① Reverse engineering of
products led to industrialization

- 2) Rise of Japan as a colonial power
eg in Africa, South east,
Korea
- 3) Industrialization of Japan
- 4) Cultural unification due to rapid growth
- 5) end of feudalism and serfdom
- 6) entry of Japan into 2nd world war.

The current rising and global stature of Japan traces its root to the Meiji restoration.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nation is formed by group of people having common ideology living in same territory sharing common cultural traits.

Basis of India as nation

1) Common historical linkage
eg many tribes like Munda, Asura believe & took part in Mahabharata

2) Shared belief systems
eg doctrine of Karma, idea of rebirth

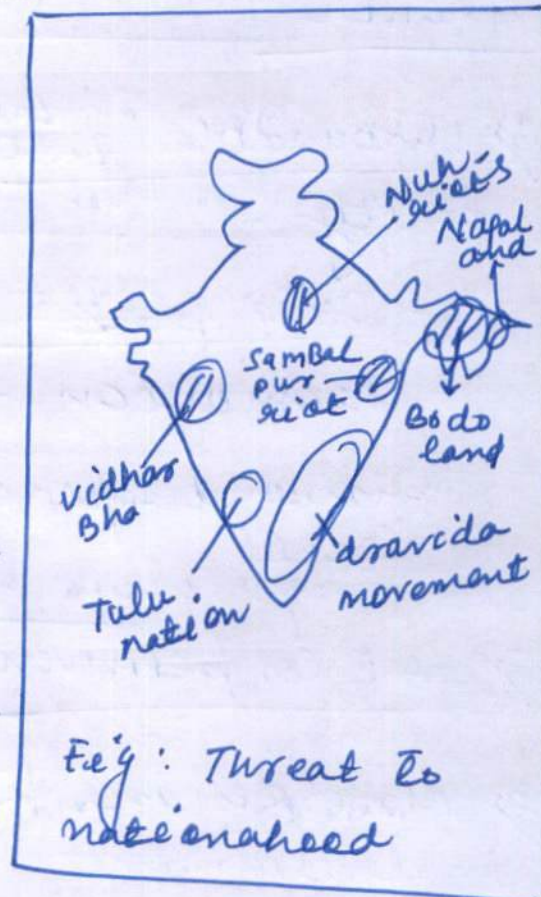
3) united cultural consciousness
eg Almost everyone celebrates diwali

- 4) Belief in Ideals of democracy
eg Regular elections
- 5) shared aspirations of Indians
- 6) strong institutions

eg Basic structure doctrine
by supreme court in
Keshavanandi Bharti (1973).

Threat

- 1) Rising regional identity
eg 30% Indians with regional identity
- 2) Regionalism
eg Gorkhaland
- 3) Communalism
eg At Sambalpur riots
- 4) ethnic fissures
eg Kuki-Meity riot



To strengthen India as nationhood, the just demands of the people have to be met to ensure restorative Justice.

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

Pharmaceutical Industry of India is considered as sunrise industry. India is one of the largest exporters of generic drugs (> 50% supply)

Factors behind the growth

1) Favourable govt policy

(eg) Drug park promotion - hub and spoke model

2) Cost competitiveness

3) More research & development

(eg) Ayurveda research centre

4) Traditional knowledge

(eg) Neem, haldi



Fig: distribution of Pharma Industries

5) weaker IP rights

eg only process patent was there before 2000

eg compulsory licensing - cancer drug

1) large market - economic demand

2) skilled labour

significance

economy

→ export promotion
eg Gambia, Brazil
→ integration into value chain

challenge

API dependency from china

→ weak regulation by central drug control authority
eg Gambia death

Public health

→ affordable cheap medicine

→ ↓ out of pocket expenditure (G5+)

challenge

↑ fake medicine

↓ orphan drug research

→ doctor-pharma company collusion

Promotion of pharma company is essential to realize the vision of National Health Policy.

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

Bay of Bengal has witnessed many cyclones ranging from Fani, Amphan, Phyllis etc

Reason

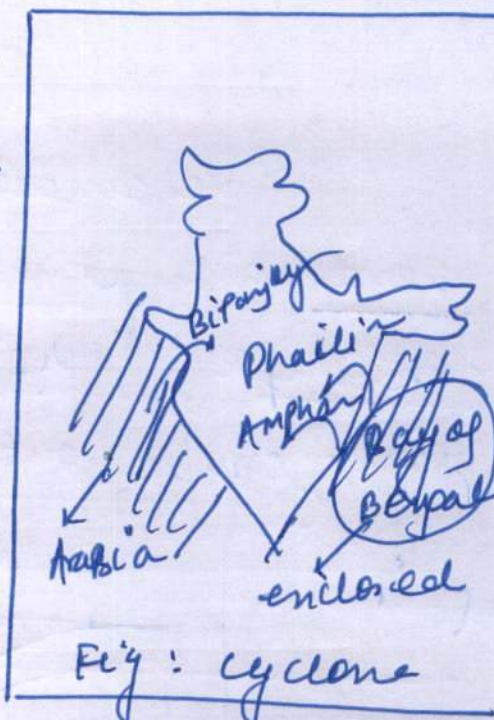
- 1) ↑ sea surface temperature (27°C)
- 2) More storm tide formation
- 3) Less cyclone formation in South China sea - carried to Bay of Bengal
- 4) Large moisture content - huge drainage of eastern river.
(eg) Ganga, Krishna
- 5) less upwelling of cold water → due to regular drainage - no intermingling - more temperature.

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

- 6) enclosed along
the land borders
→ more temperature

Decrease during
South West

- 1) No time for
the depression to
intensify



- 2) ICTZ not placed longer
over Bay of Bengal
- 3) easterlies disperse the
depression

- 4) Somali current and equatorial
current reverse the depression

- 5) More wind → carry away
depression.

Proper cyclone mitigation through
early warning system (doppler;
construction of cyclone shelters) is
required.

8.

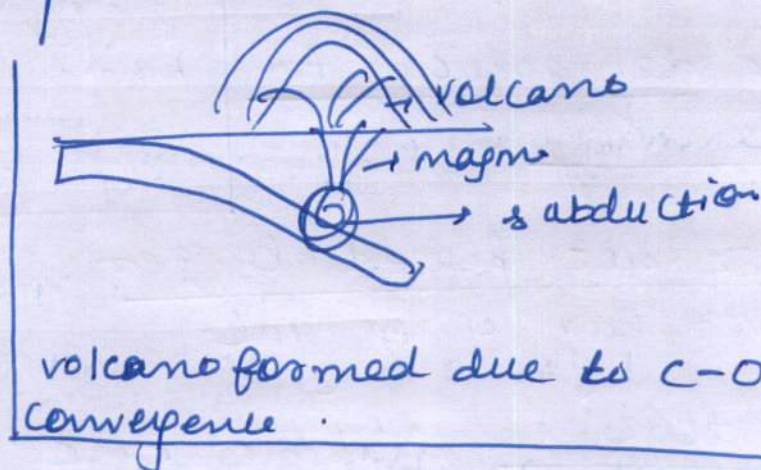
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 सत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes refers to the vent in the earth surface through which magma and gases erupt out.



destructive → huge gas pyroclastic gas released (eg) Hawaii eruption
 → hot magma destroy biodiversity (eg) Mt. Pinatubo
 → loss to life and property (eg) Mt. St. Helens

Critical for existence of life

1) formation of many landforms

2) essential source of minerals

(eg) Deccan plateau rich in magnesium, sulphur

3) Agricultural usage

(eg) Deccan plateau - Cotton cultivation

4) Regulation of global warming

(eg) volcano - release sulphur - global cooling by $\uparrow$ reflection of solar rays

5) $\uparrow$ fertility of soil due to basaltic deposition

6) helps to study earth's Interior rock structure.

Overall volcanoes play a critical role for agriculture, air metal, mineral source, types of landform etc.

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 सशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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this margin

Regionalism^{in dysfunctional sense} refers to
the demand for a separate
region.

eg Gorkhaland

Relative deprivation → regionalism

1) Disparity in resource distribution

eg Jarokhand state

2) sense of marginalization is
felt - fuel for regionalism

eg Gorkhaland demand

3) low employment

eg son of soil movement

in Maharashtra.

Relative deprivation
↓

Feeling of
marginalization
↓

Key interest +
political forces
uses these
to unite and
mobilize people
↓

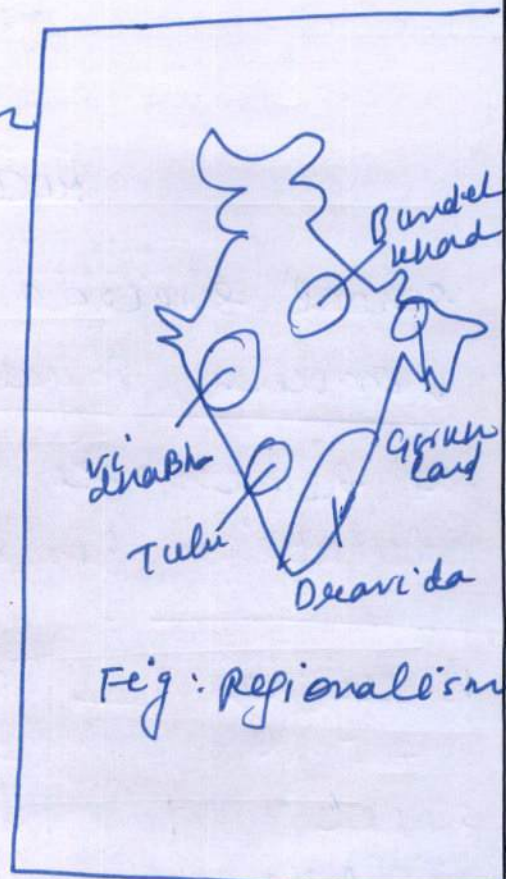
demand for separate state

(eg) Tamil Nadu

Other factors
also

→ language (eg) Tulu Nadu

→ cultural (eg) Greater Nagaland



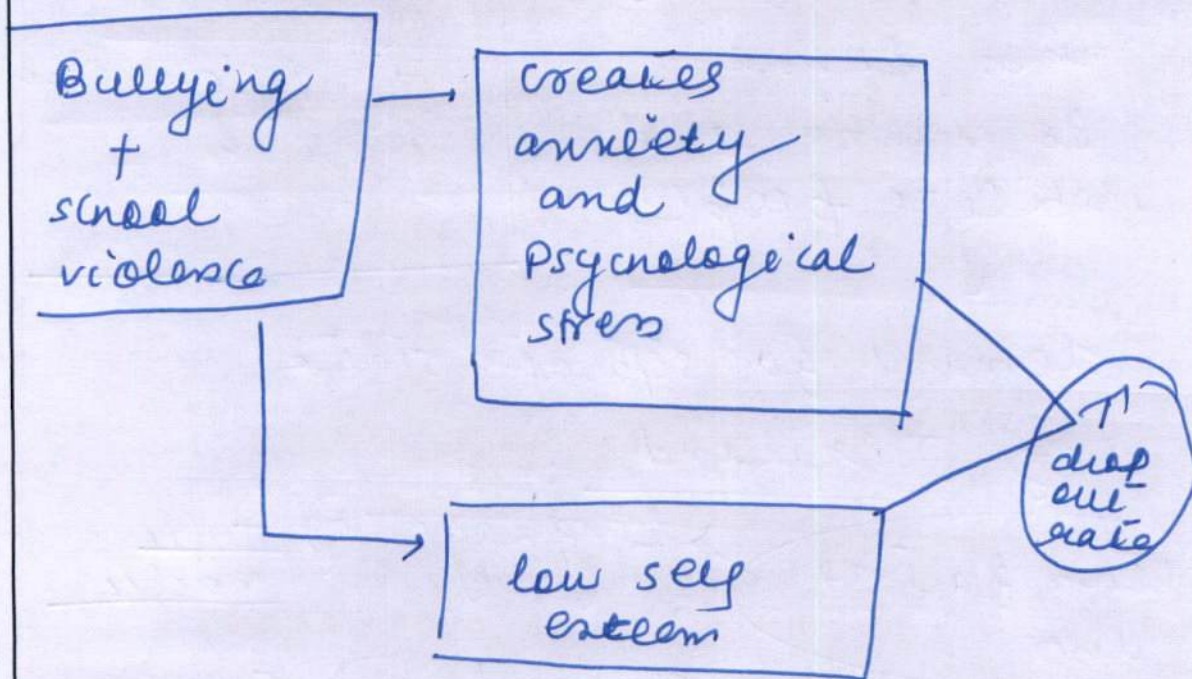
Regionalism can be solved
by addressing genuine demand
of people through restorative &
distributive justice.

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

Recent case of rising school suicide like Rohit Verma, Payal Tadvi can act as hindrance to goal of education for all.



Case study

Sukhdeo Thorat Committee reported 69.1% of SC and ST face discrimination in educational institution. this is one of the

main reason for ↑ drop
out rate of SC/ST.

Measures

- ① equal opportunity cells.
- ② Strong ~~sa~~ anti ragging
& anti discrimination
rules.
- ③ Promote Inclusive Learning
1 eg) Model premier school
- ④ Value Learning
1 eg) Happiness curriculum
in Delhi.
1 eg) Namath Basai Chetla

Removal of bullying is require
to empowers our current
Amerit Pedhi to achieve
the vision of "Amerit Kaal" in
the next 25 years.

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)

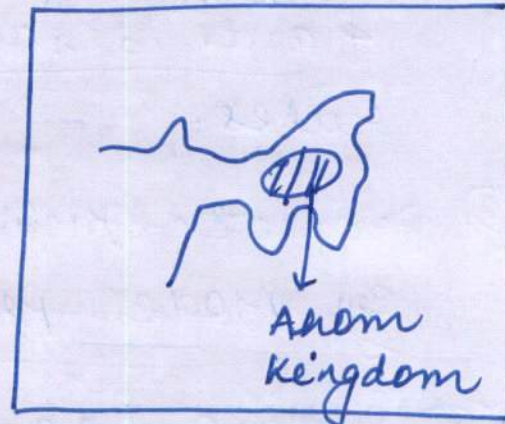
Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Ahom Kingdom ruled in
the Assam region during the
18th century.

Role played

1) North east
claim unique
identity due to
descendant from
Ahom Kingdom.



2) Resisted ~~the~~ British occupation
by Britishers

eg) Gondaok Konwar played
a key role.

3) Common language, food,
festival trace descending
from Ahom Kingdom.

(eg) Tibeto Burman language (
Chakma, Mier)

(eg) unique festival like Dree
festival, Khan festival

- 4) Created a common identity
- rising of "ethnic consciousness"
 - feeling of "^{us} vs them"
due to historical and
Cultural solidarity

Legacy in Contemporary time

1) Ancestry : Many trace
ancestry

(eg) Dima Hasao, Bodoland,
Karbi Anglong region

2) ethnic unrest : due to
distinct ethnic identity
in North east

(eg) Greater Nagaland,
Bodoland.

* Political autonomy → 6th schedule area (Kaabi anglong)

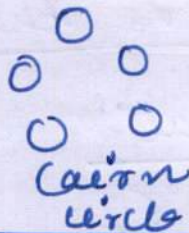
3) Rich culture of Assam and North east

eg) North & Hornbill Festival, Bihu dance

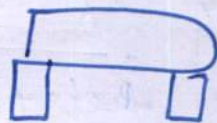
4) unique "burial sites found" - nominated for UN Geoheritage sites



Menhir



Cairn circles

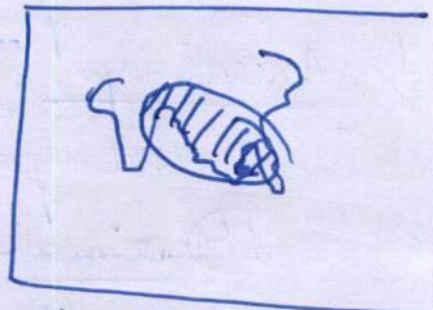


Dolmen

eg: unique burial & megaliths of Ahom

5) culture complex : A

united culture complex with South East Asia -



India can use it for "Act East" Policy and "Soft diplomacy"

Overall Ahom Kingdom legacy can be seen in term of distinct culture, identity, autonomy in North East

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

Capitalist class response to Indian national congress was mixed guided and balanced by their own interest & national interest.

Reason of ambivalency

- ① Mass movement : afraid that extreme socialism - would dampen their own interest
eg complete removal of private property
- ② Friendly relation with Britishers to secure their trade interest
- ③ Extreme mass protest and disruption would impact normal business.

varying position of Indian capitalist

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

- ① I supported constitutional
means of agitation

eg) Purushottam Das

- ② Took part in Non
^{cooperation}
~~confidence~~ motion
eg) JRD Tata

- ③ A. Sahebhai Bunded
ashram of
Mahatma Gandhi

Jamanlal
Bajaj, Purushottam
Das, JRD Tata
were ~~ardent~~
supporters of
Congress.

- ④ FICI - boycotted
1st round table conference.

- ⑤ Funding to Congress
analysis

- ① Supported the things that
promoted their interest

eg) Non cooperation Movement -

led to ↑ profit (due to ↑
goods sold)

② supported Gandhiji's' 11
point demand

↳ as it demanded
favourable rupee sterling
ratio - better exchange
rate better for capitalists

③ Did not support Quit
India movement - as extreme
violence was against their
interest.

④ Took part in "Bombay National
Plan" 1940 → to make sure
socialistic and capitalist
interest are balanced.

eg JRD ~~das~~ Tata took part

Overall capitalist class treaded
well between their own
interest and national interest

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
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Press in India was first introduced by James Hickey. It acted as means of mass mobilization.

Evolution of Press

1st stage: 1780-1890

- * James Hickey started
- * early nationalists used it
eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy - "The Perceptor of Jesus"
- * used to spread nationalist's message
eg Kesari, Mahatma, Bengalee
- * censorship eg Vernacular Press Act 1878

2nd stage: 1890-1950

- * ↑ vernacular Press.
eg Young India
- * started criticizing govt policy

* Restrictive policies of Britisher (eg) Indian Press act

3rd stage: 1950 - Current

* 19(1)(a) → freedom of Press
implicit

* Self regulation under Press
Council of India

Instrumental Impact → stages

1) Swadeshi movement

→ spread messages
of impact of
Partition

→ Induced library
movement in
villages

(eg) Bengalee,
sanghivani

2) NCC and COM

young India, Azad
Bharat to mobilize mass.

Restrictive policies
of Britisher

Regulation of
Press act 1799 by
wellesley →
Pre censorship

Vernacular Press
act 1878 by
Lyttton

(eg) seizure of
office, bond

Indian Press
act 1910

3) Revolutionary stage

1 eg) Kesari and Maratha
ignited Prabhu Chakr and
Khudi Ram Bose.

what led to such impact
despite limitation

1) Careful circumvention of rules

1 eg) Amrit Bazar Patrika —
converted into English
overnight after Vernacular
Press act

2) "Innovative method" used to address and criticize

3) Rising Western Education and Influence of Liberty, Equality.

Impact of press reorganized
how pen is mightier than sword
in Indian freedom struggle.

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 are formed mainly in subtropical high pressure belt. They are marked by lower higher annual range of temperature.

Factors behind formation of desert

- 1) Climate : sub tropical Belt → less moisture evaporation [eg] Namib's desert
- 2) Precipitation : low (20-50 cm) [eg] Thar desert
- 3) Cold current : desiccating effect [eg] Canary current on Sahara desert
- 4) InterContinentality : onshore wind gets dry by the time they reach here. [eg] Gobi desert, Taklamakan
- 5) Rainshadow region : lee ward side → onshore winds gets dry [eg] Pantagonian desert, Atacama desert

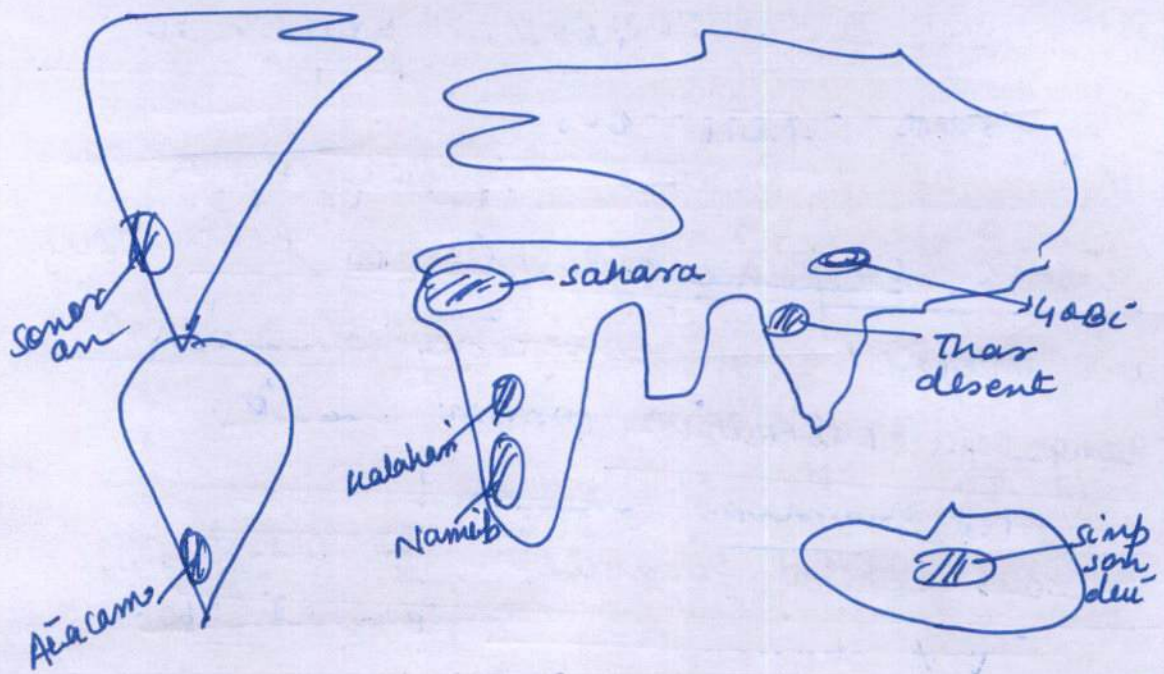


Fig: desert formation

major landforms found

1) sand dunes : due to erosion
by wind

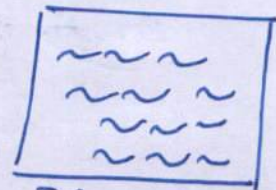


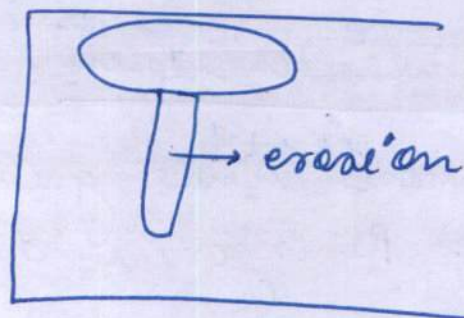
Fig: sand dune

2) Playas : saline lake

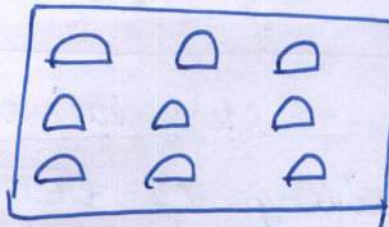
found in ~~the~~ desert

eg. Dead Sea

3) Mushroom shaped rock : ~~are~~ due to
wind erosion



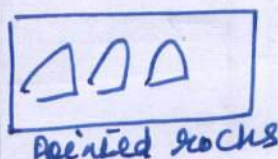
4) Bucanans : Different shape of
sand depositions



5) Hills, Badlands,
Gully

Due to extensive water erosion
eg Chambal Badland

6) Pointed shaped
rocks : due to erosion



Pointed rocks

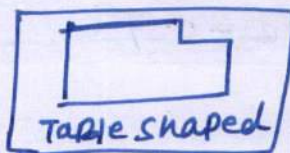


Table shaped

7) Alternate soft rock & hard
rock erosion →



Case study :

Arabian desert
formed due to
parallel Arabian
sea branch,

however
currently
extending due
to climate
change

To arrest the growing
desertification due to climate
change, land degradation
neutrality by 2030 needs to
be achieved.

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

Mountains are formed due to divergence between plates (Block mountain) or convergence (Fold mountain).

Adverse impact on mountain ecosystem

1) climate change → raising of global temperature -0.7°C (IPCC) → glacier melting
eg Hindukush ice melting by 15% (ICIMOD)

2) Disasters → landslide eg Joshimath
glacial lake outburst flood eg Chamoli

3) Positive feedback cycle

glacier melting - positive feedback cycle due to less albedo

4) Loss to biodiversity

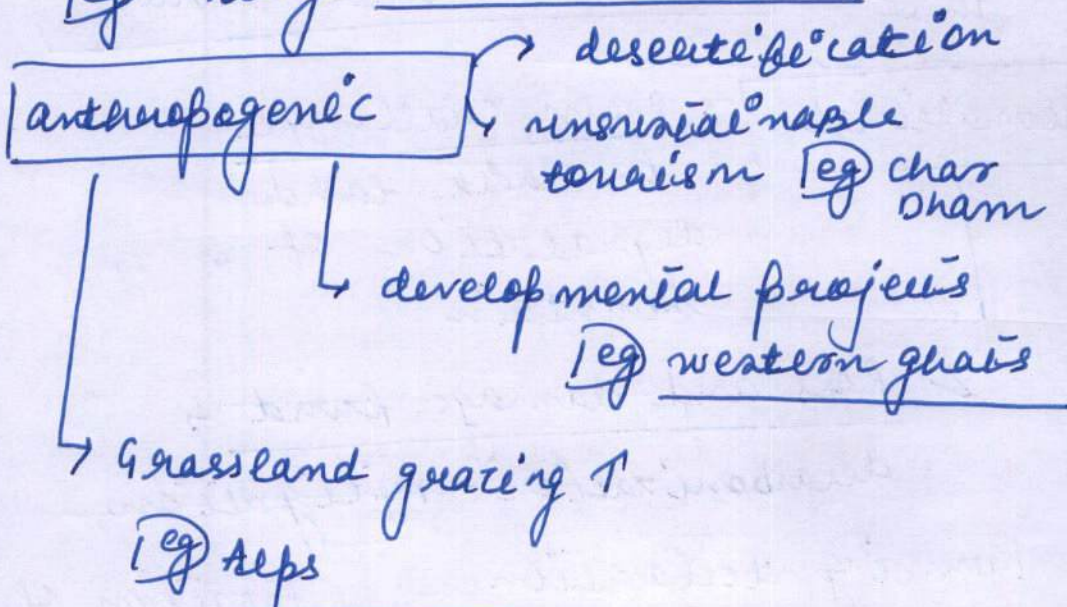
[eg] Himalayan serows
threatened

5) Monsoon and wind pattern change → change in ecosystem

[eg] Polar vortex weakening impacting Alps

6) ocean current : weakening of AMOC → rainfall pattern on mountain ecosystem changes

[eg] along Atlas mountain



Initiatives taken

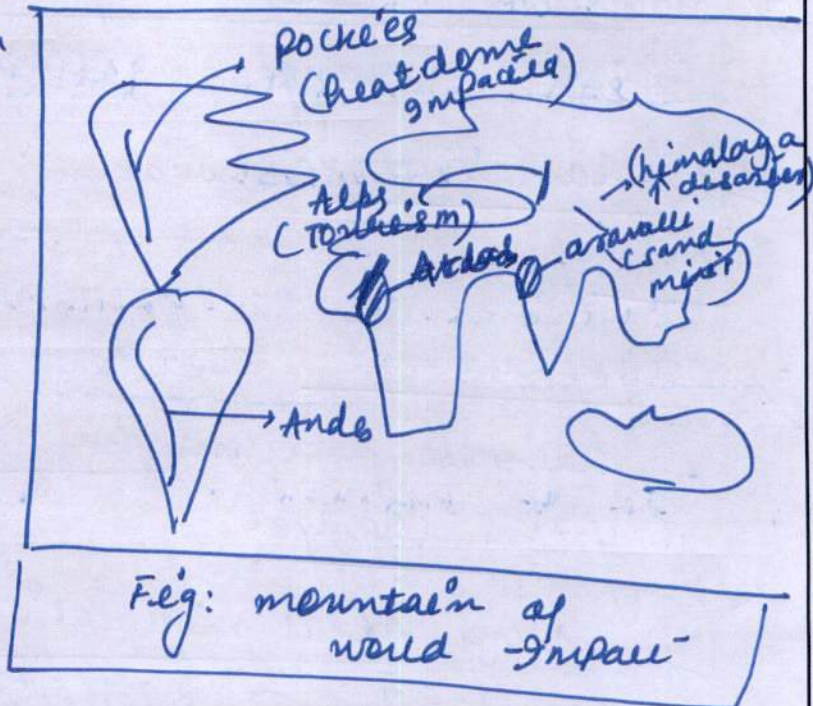
① National level

→ National Sustainable Management

of Himalayan ecosystem under NA National action plan on climate change

→ Green cover
in
mountain
eg Green
mehraon

→ Part of
Eco sensitive
Zone
eg western
ghat



International

→ Bonn challenge
to check land
degradation of
mountain

→ Koss and damage fund →
decarbonization - mitigation

→ Kunming declaration - restoration of
biodiversity of mountains.

Mountains play a vital role in
providing several provisioning,
regulating facilities. Thus
preservation is vital.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the issue of unsustainable sand resource extraction in the Aravalli range has been highlighted.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

- 1) Lack of regulations : to check illegal mining
 (eg) sand - minor mineral - different state laws
- 2) Construction purpose : high demand and market of sand
- 3) Demarcation issue : lack of proper database of sand resource
- 4) easy to extract
- 5) Support of locals . (eg) Mahanadi Basin

Impact

- 1) ↑ coastal erosion
eg Koriwana - Godavari
- 2) Marine life - spawning and reproduction cycle impacted
eg Ganges Ganges dolphins
- 3) Less groundwater : since soil helps in absorbing
- 4) Rise in flood and sedimentation
- 5) Loss of livelihood
eg Fishing
eg Agriculture - coastal water intrusion
- 6) Damage to infrastructure
eg Bridge along Namada

Remedial measures taken

- 1) Mining and mineral amendment
act → "sand - minor resource"

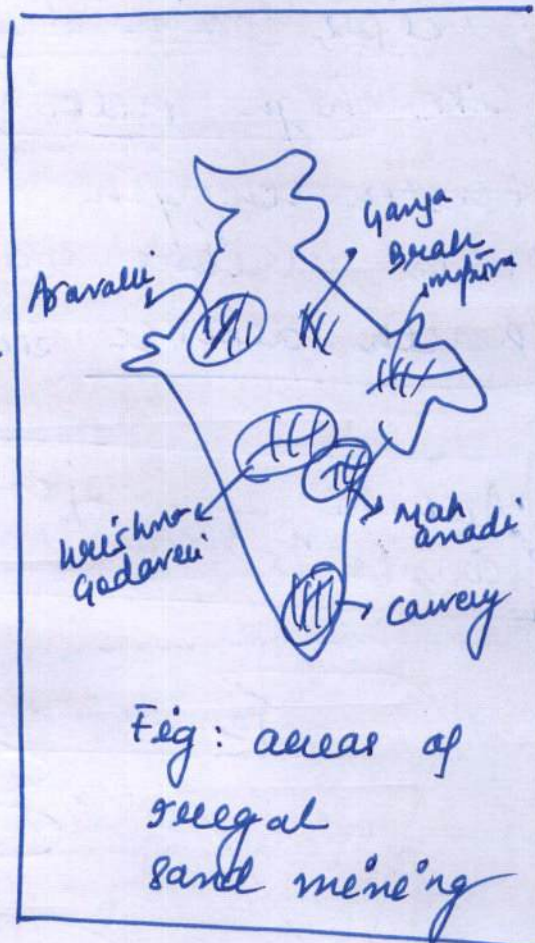
2) sand mining regulation act

→ Prevent sand extraction during rainy season

3) GPS and GIS system

↳ to track illegal sand mining

4) M sand → artificial sand to reduce demand (eg) Maharashtra.



Further better geotagging of resource, stricter administration and better implementation of rules is required for sustainable management of sand resources using multi-stakeholder approach.

17.

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

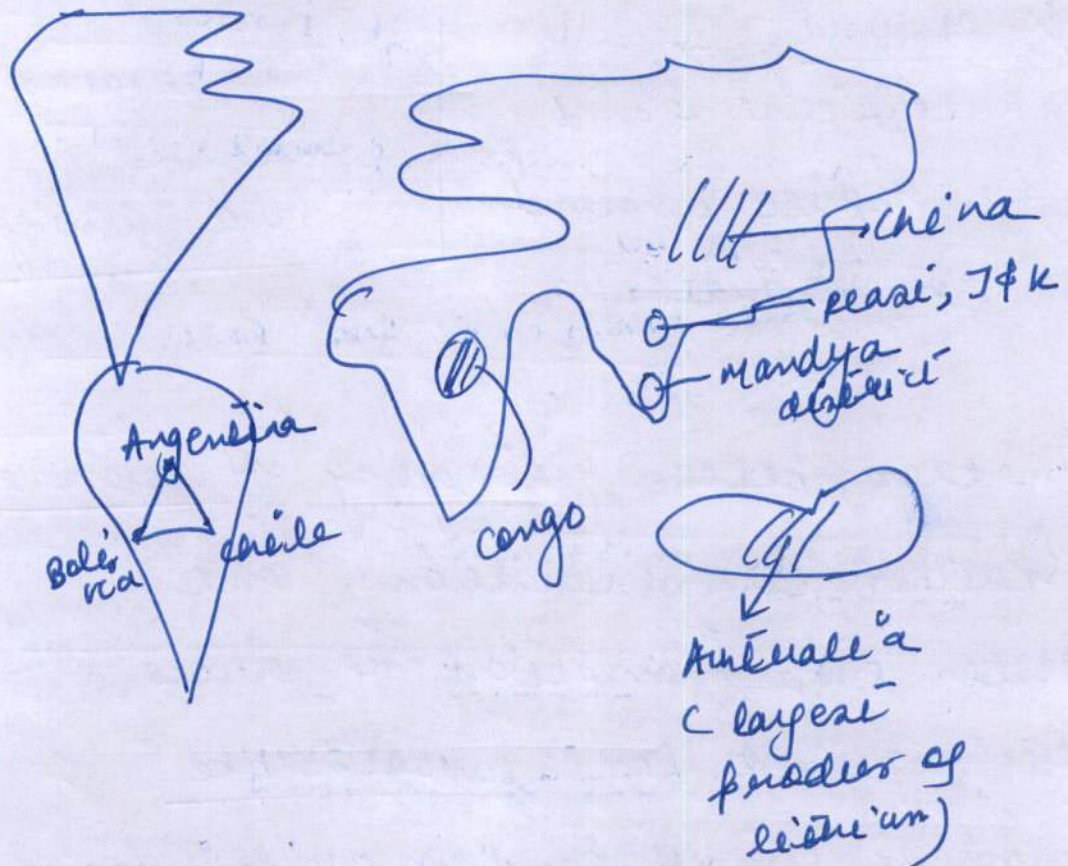
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words)

15

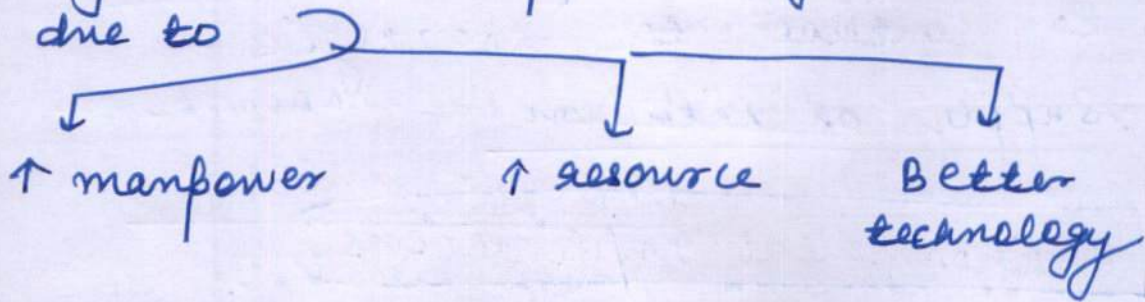
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is one of the critical mineral whose properties like high melting point, greater tensile strength makes it usable across various sectors spanning from health, defence etc.

Account of major lithium producing countries



Australia and China form the major lithium producing countries due to



Geopolitical aspects

1) Dominance of lithium → ↑
role in supply chain

(eg) essential for electric
vehicle manufacturing

2) essential to Beijing commitment -

↳ "INDC target"

(eg) required for solar
panels.

3) Geostategic rivalry

(eg) China dominance → makes

↳ security economy

decryphenation difficult.

(eg) KABIL → lithium
triangle countries

- 4) Mineral security partnership
and friendshoring by USA
to control the strategic
supply of lithium

Environmental implications

- 1) huge water required
- 2) water pollution (eg Acid mine
drainage,
leaching)
- 3) Ground water
extraction
- 4) Soil pollution due to untreated
discharge
- 5) Air pollution: release of
harmful chemicals while
mining
- 6) Rising emission

Lithium is becoming the
"new oil of the world". India
needs to partner with countries
to secure its lithium supply
chain

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

As per MOSPI, India has one of the largest youth population of around 371 mn. Youth form the major part of penetration of globalization values.

Youth → Global identity

- 1) Dress : western dress (eg) Jeans
- 2) Music : Rap music, Jazz music
- 3) Digital : rising doom scrolling, phubbing
- 4) values : equality, liberty
- 5) events : impact of global events (eg) Arab spring
- 6) environmental : "Greta Thunberg" for environmental regais.
- 7) Job, education, migration

Impact of globalization on youth identity

Positive →

- 1) Social Boundary : identification with the global community instead of national identity
- 2) Power within : Rising agency of youth to bring change
(eg) Recent France protest
- 3) Power to : make own decision
- 4) Rising self confidence : due to digital awareness.
- 5) Identification of their interest with global interest. (eg) climate change

Negative

- 1) Rising confusion in identity

2) loss of traditional identity

(eg) tribal youth forgetting
their language, culture

3) Peer Pressure to conform to a
socially accepted identity

(eg) change in role and values
due to rising individualism

4) Mental pressure, digital
toxicification
(eg) doom scrolling, phubbing

Overall, the process of globalization
has a cyclic relation with
youth identity. It ^{actively} shapes the
youth identity, and in turn
the values and morals of youth
form part of the wider
globalization.

19.

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

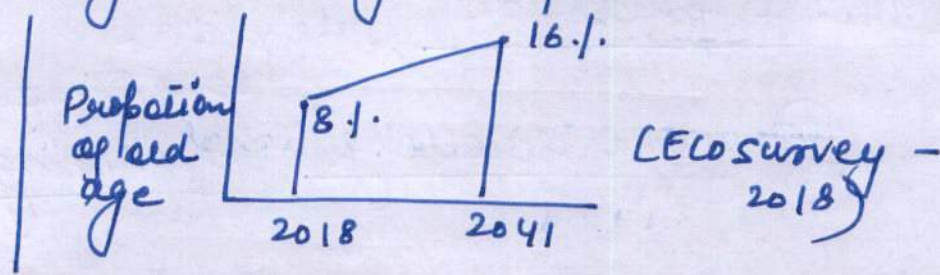
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NFHS-5 report,
the total fertility rate of India
is at 2.1 (reaching the replacement
rate)

Demographic concern

1) Rising old age expected



2) lack of security for old age

financial
vulnerability
(> 50%
financially
dependent)

emotional
(70% - suffer
from stress
(age well
foundation)

chronic disease
(LASI - 75%)

3) Weak social security system

① Lack of Insurance coverage

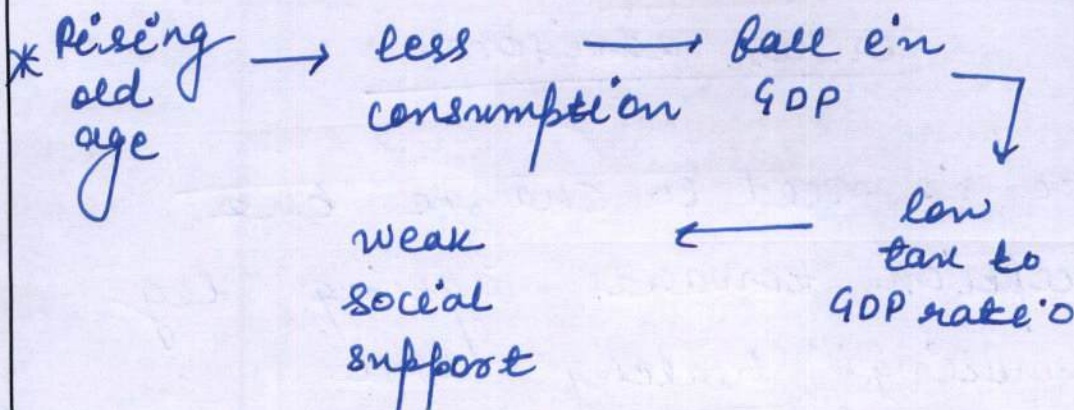
4.1% → Insurance penetration
291 → ^{Insurance} density

Economic survey 2022-2023

② Lack of Community support for old age

eg) old age seen as burden and deserted

③ Low tax revenue by govt to provide social support



Solutions

- 1) "Second Inning" → askin' for
old age for active participation
- 2) Improved geriatric care
- 3) Sound pension system
eg) Madhya Pradesh Pension
Guaranteed scheme
- 4) Proper Implementation of
"SAGE portal", ~~to~~
- 5) use experiential knowledge of
old age
eg) can be given job as
coaches, advisors.

There is need to change the
perception towards ageing by
promoting healthy and
active ageing

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

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As per UN and Niti
ayog, currently 34% of the population
live in urban areas. By 2050, it
is expected to be 50%.

urban poor → high relative deprivation
→ 9% (Niti ayog)
→ live in slum (17% - census 2011)
→ large number are migrants.

Need to consider the welfare of urban poor

1) Lack of clear int policy -

→ need approach followed currently

eg lack of proper policy for
slum rehabilitation

2) Promote sustainable urbanisation

3) Decongestion can be addressed
eg) Proper rehabilitation → ↓ illegal
encroachment - (Recent Haldoni
eviction)

4) Environmental pollution can be
addressed

eg) slum - one of largest
emitter of green house
gas

5) Proper sanitation and health
facility can be provided

eg) Dharavi slum → hit by
COVID 19.

Measures to ensure urban poor -
Public Policy

1) Proper database of urban
poor

2) slum rehabilitation program
eg) In situ development of
slum

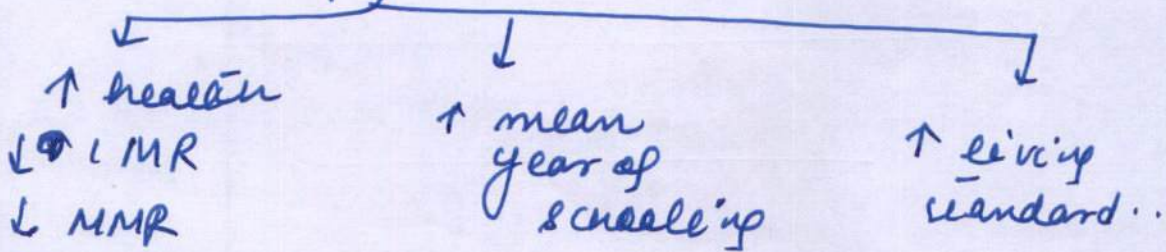
3) urban employment
guarantee program
eg Mukta mission -
Odisha (Praised
worldwide)

Jaga mission -
Odisha - land
rights to
slum dwellers

4) organize the urban
poor into SHG for
Income generation
eg many urban poor
employment in
Kudumbashree

DUET mode of
urban employment
by Jan Dreeze.
urban worker
employed by
school, BMC

5) Proper human capital development
of urban poor



Policy for
welfare of the urban poor would
be in line with UN Habitat approach
that promotes sustainable and
inclusive education urbanization

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK