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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. : 0389741

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Vivek Sonawane

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26-08-2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Mumbai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature


26/08/2023

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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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

Theaters in traditional society were a source of entertainment as well as socio-political commentary on the established daily life.

* Theater forms reflect :-

A) Ideals of society

1] About the ideal woman & her role through ideal queens.

e.g. Mrichakatika.

2] About the ideal 'Ramarajya' - idea of ideal king in society.

e.g. Ratnavali by Harshavardhana.

3] Ideal society with welfarist tendency & human development of down-trodden.

B] Emotions of society

1] Dreams of rulers & their feelings
on rulings.

e.g. Shvapnavasavadatta by Bhasa

2] Compassion & empathy towards
lesser fortunate reflected.

3] Divinity & righteousness through
Mahakavya - Ramayana, Mahabharata.

C] Individual's role

1] Role of women as an ideal
entity both complementary &
independent.

2] Roles of Warrior, Farmer, Ruler
expressed. e.g. Kalidasa's Meghdutta

3] Talked of philanthropy & selfless
service towards poor by rich.

Theater forms of Ancient India
provides a picture of 'Salad bowl'
culture as provided by JPN Srinivas

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 से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa was created during Mauryan rule between 2nd - 4th century BC. It is a UNESCO heritage site.

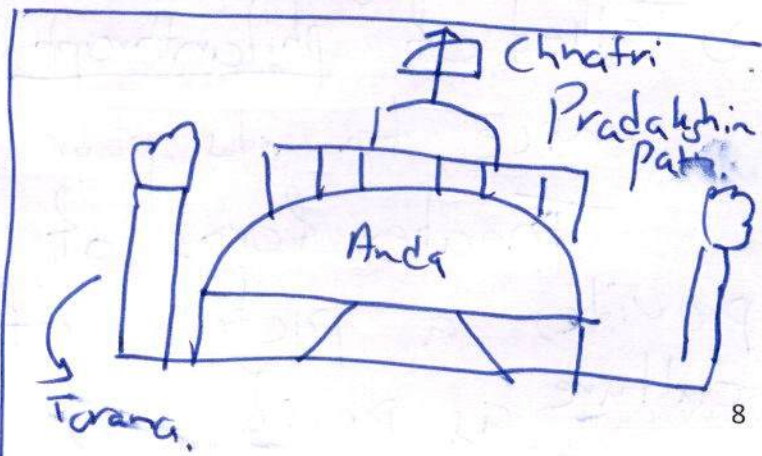
★ Historical importance

- 1] Insights into spread & philosophies of Buddhism - Mahayana.
- 2] Provide account of architectural magnificence during Ashoka's rule.
- 3] Provide role of structures in socio-religious life.

★ Architectural importance

- 1] Importance ascribed to Toranas as cultural variety.

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2] Interlink of Religion & buildings.

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

3] Connection between stupa & philosophies e.g. Chatri connect to heaven.

★ Inspired future architecture.

1] Base & framework for further stupas by Mauryan rulers.

e.g. Stupas in Bihar-godavari region.

2] Intricate work on Toranas spread further.

3] Jain, Buddhist, Vajrayana took inspiration from stupa.

4] Promoted religio-architectural society.

Conservation of Sanchi stupa is guaranteed under Article. 29, 30

& Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

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

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary fighter who came to stage in 1920s as a leader of HRA/HSRA. He was an important revolutionary in India's freedom struggle.

* Breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

1] Inspiration of Irish nationalists to promote individual & localised actions.

2] Inspiration of Communism & Socialist ideals into HRA from Russian revolution.

3] Highlighted self-sacrifice for Independence as a means of attaining Swarajya.

* Breakthrough: goals of revolution.

1] Seeking independence through means not limited to constitutional ways.

2] Departure from Extremist ideology towards Revolutionary activities.

e.g. Nakori robbery

3] Establish socialist state for the welfare of all after independence.

* Breakthrough: Forms of struggle.

1] Group-led activities to create hindrance in British administration.

e.g. Viceroy train bombing.

2] Resorting to violence for independence.

e.g. Bomb in Legislative assembly.

3] Respect of leaders & create

terror in hearts of rulers. e.g.

Assassination of Saunders.

Bhagat Singh is a vital leader to remember in PM Modi's 'Panchpran' philosophy. 11

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

Meiji restoration was restoration in political, social & economical ways of Meiji life in 19th century Japan.

★ Factors leading to Meiji restoration.

1] Abject poverty & economic stagnancy.

2] ~~the~~ Rise of smaller rulers challenging central shogun.

3] Increasing interference of outside powers.

4] Need felt for empowerment of decentralized authority.

5] Era of destability & destruction.

* Significance for Japan.

1] led to economic development under secure regime.

2] Rise of centralized authority.
[e.g.] Tokugawa Shogun.

3] Agriculture, Trade, Industry like textile increased spread.

4] Opportunity for rulers & administrators.

5] Provided Japan with much-needed self-respect & self-confidence.

Meiji restoration set Japan on a path of economic development & helped Japan reach its potential military power before World War-II.

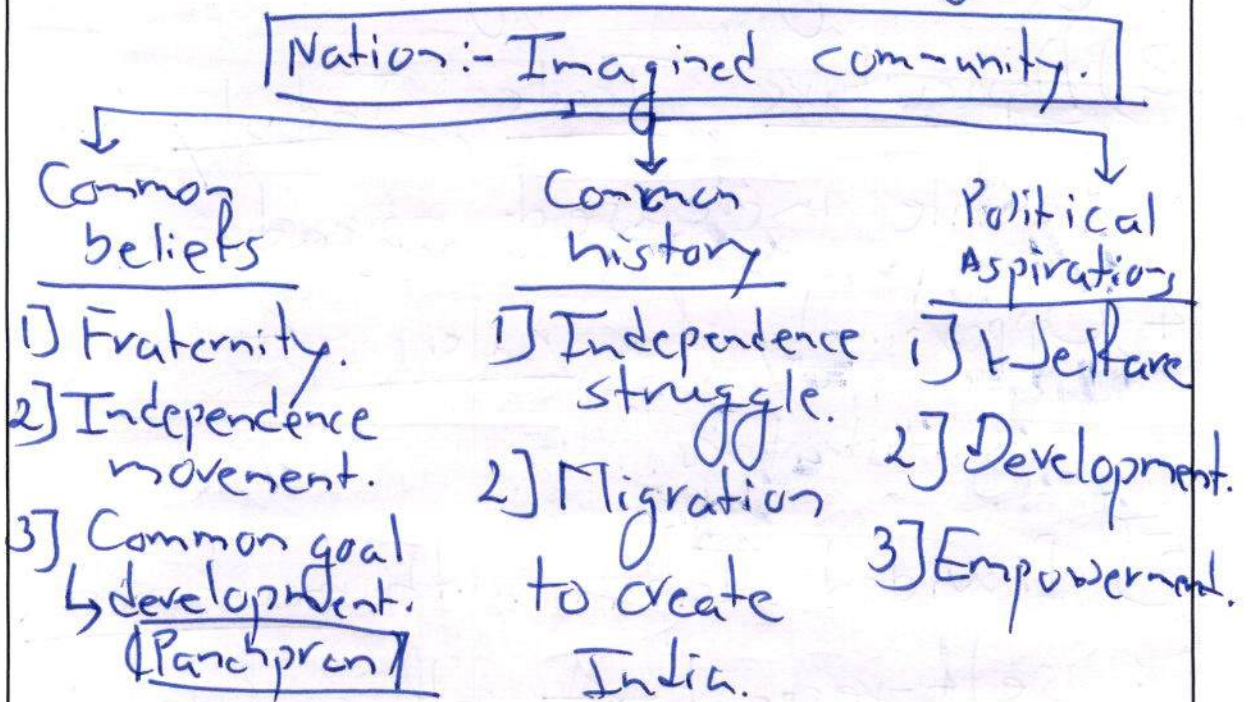
5.

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

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

10

India is a country of 1.4 billion people speaking 280 languages in 29+8 states & UTs. It is a culturally diverse & socially strong nation.



* Basis of India

1] Constitution - in Article 1, 2 talks of India that is Bharat.

2] Citizens who believe & endorse
in idea of India.

3] International recognition as
a Sovereign Authority [e.g. UN, G20]

4] Spirit of values residing in
every Indian's bosom. [e.g.
nationwide celebration after Chandrayaan II]

5] Similar past, common present &
similar future binds all.

* Threats to the concept

1] Violence & cross-border terrorism.

2] Internal disturbance & armed
movements. [e.g. Naxalism].

3] Secessionist tendency [e.g. Khalistan].

4] Anti-national elements spreading
hate speech.

5] Disregard to constitutional values.

India needs an inclusive entity.
"For one to feel at home in national
context, he must possess the nation"
↳ Emmanuel Levinas.

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

India is called as 'Pharmacy of the world' where pharmaceutical industry is 2nd largest after USA & specializes in niche areas.

★ Factors behind Pharma growth.

- 1] Spirit of Start-up & entrepreneurship in today's time.
- 2] Global needs arose during pandemic thus pharma had to cope up. E.g. STI's Covishield.
- 3] Government support via PLI, Atal Incubation Mission (part of R4D).
- 4] Philip to patenting via focus on research & development by private & public.

5] Integration with Global value chains e.g. API from China

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

★ Significance for economy

1] Provides precious forex building
↳ currently 580 bn\$

2] Provides job & employment in healthcare.

3] Economic growth of healthcare

4] Promote innovation.

★ Significance for public health

1] Reduction in global disease burden. e.g. Cipla's vaccine for AIDS in Africa.

2] Preventive healthcare increases.

3] Reduces burden on PHC.

Pharmaceutical sector needs to be tapped by National Pharmaceutical Policy for India to be Healthcare Vishwaguru

7.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों व इस लिखित परीक्षा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidate must not write on this margin

Cyclone is a system of wind that is rotating & moving at the same time. Entire 2500 km of coast is vulnerable but eastern coast is more vulnerable.

★ Bay of Bengal (BoB) more prone to cyclone

- 1] Ocean surface water temperature higher than Arabian sea. 27°C
- 2] Remnants of typhoons from Pacific enters in BoB.
- 3] Limited upward evaporation thus stability to form cyclones.
- 4] low pressure zone & coriolis force proximity.
- 5] Large ocean with Easterly

flowing winds.

* Reasons for decrease in frequency during Southwest Monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1] Due to reduced moisture availability which is transferred towards monsoon.

2] Sun's movement northwards increases evaporation

3] Thus, upward atmosphere not stable & transient.

4] Active ITCZ & Easterlies further reduce moisture.

5] Temperature of ocean decreased to some extent due to cooling.

Taking cyclones which are increasing due to climate change requires IEWS & Rehabilitation plan via NDMA guidelines

8.

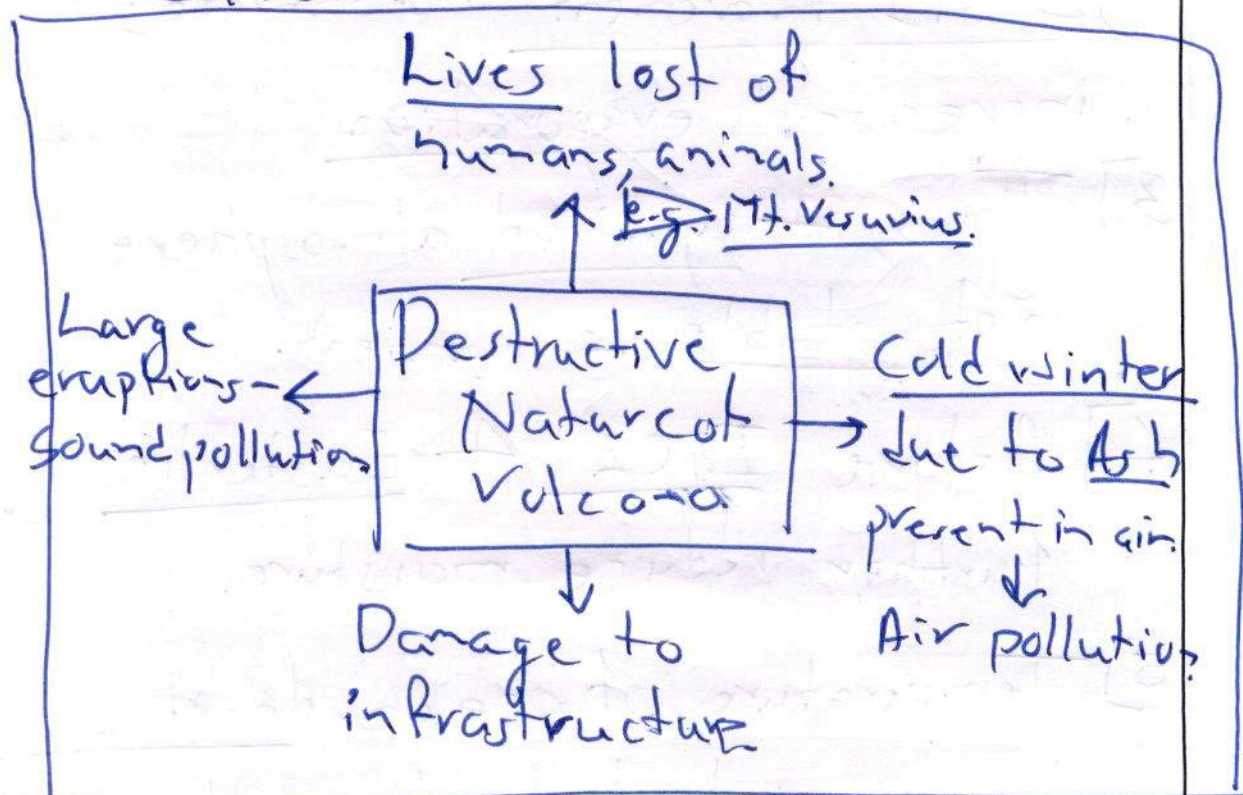
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Volcano is a geographical landform where lava enters earth's surface from mantle.

This phenomena is known as volcanism.



★ Critical for existence of human life

□ Primary rocks like basalt, obsidian formed from lava. From where soil formation

rock, tourism, basalt

cold winter, lakes

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2] Rich in nutrients like Calcium,
Iron thus benefit Agriculture.
[e.g.] Maharashtra's Basalt plain.

3] Rise of new geographical features.
[e.g.] Anah Krakatoa mountain.

4] Preserve & protect indigenous
wildlife, microorganism. [e.g.]
Galapagos island.

5] Ash is rich in nutrients
which helps increase soil
fertility.

6] Promotes 'creative destruction'
of ecology. via Secondary
Succession.

7] Place for tourism

[e.g.] Yellowstone National Park (USA)

Thus, Volcano is an important
geographical feature.

9.

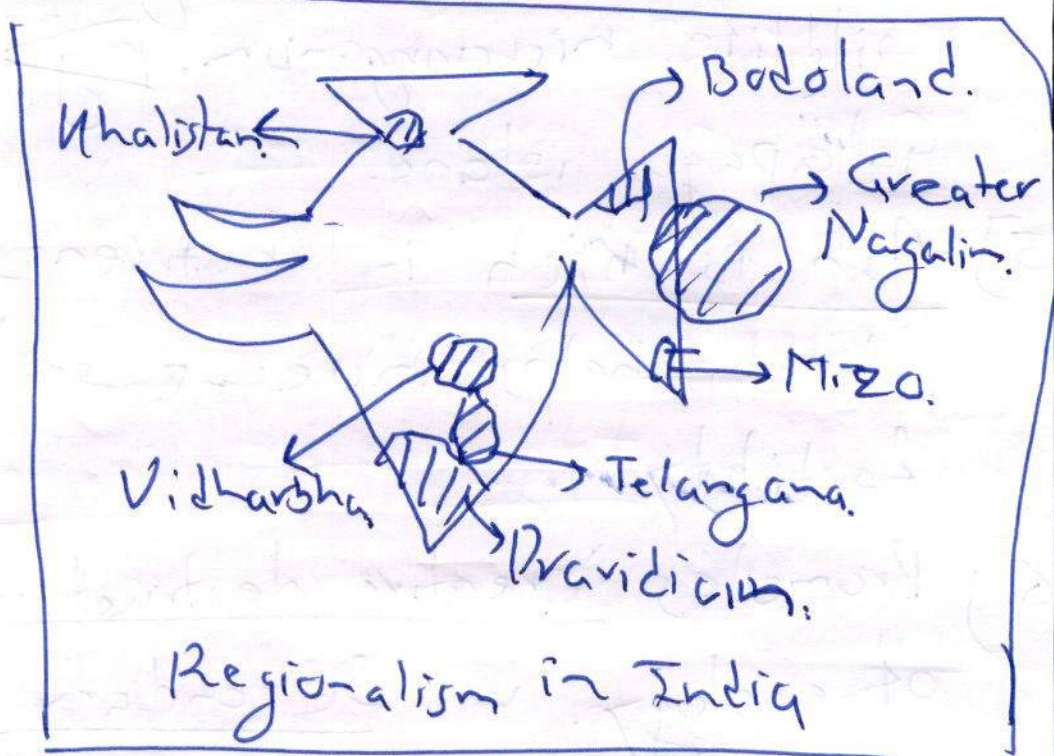
क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Regionalism is ascribing greater importance to one's region over & above his national identity.



★ Existence of relative deprivation

1) Geographical - inequality in hills & plateau fuels demands.
e.g. Vidharbha

2] Inequality in development fuels discontent. e.g. Separate Vidarbha.

उम्मीदवारों को इस इलाके में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3] Cultural identity & threat by migration which results in loss of jobs fear. e.g. Assam Accord.

4] Relative deprivation between 5th & 6th Schedule Areas. demand for regionalism.

5] Depriving linguistic identity of a region. e.g. Hindi in Dravidi heartland.

6] Contrast in development with mainland. e.g. North east secessionist movements.

Ensuring inclusive growth

& Sabka swath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka

Vishwas is essential to curb threat of Regionalism.

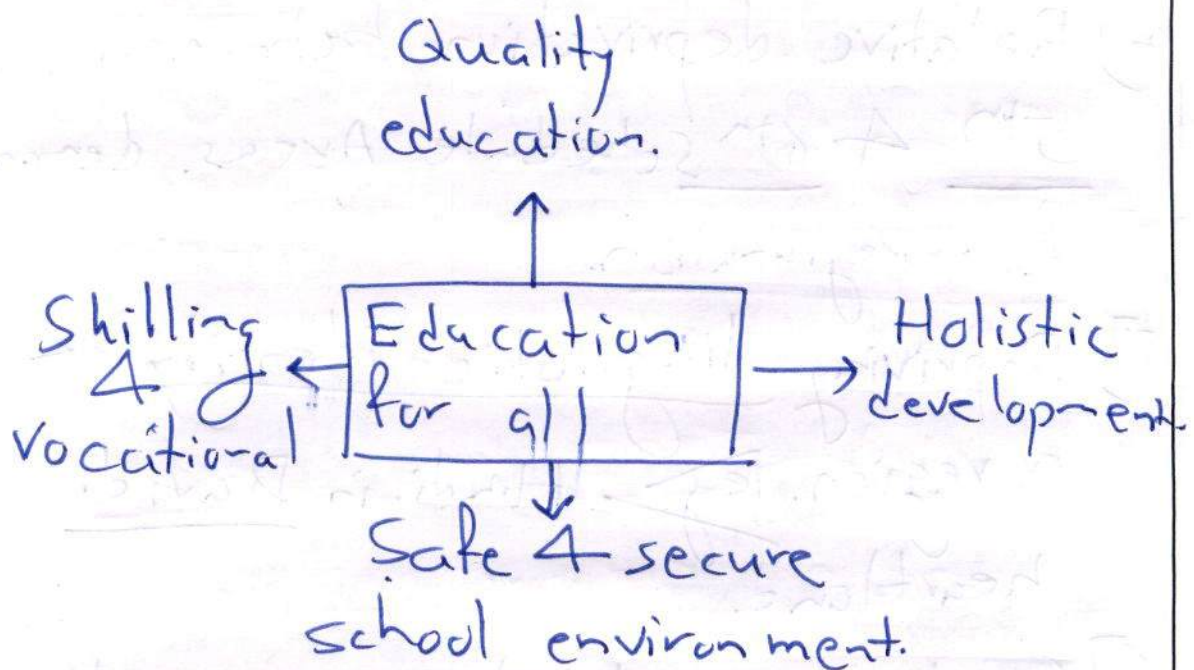
10.

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

Sutarthi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Article 21A via 86th Amendment Act ensures education as a Right for all between 8-14 years. Bullying & violence threatens this.



★ Cases of bullying & violence

1] Rising due to hostility by some students.

2] Check on violent tendencies

not ensured in schools.

3] Media, cartoons promote such bullying instances.

4] Neglected by teachers, principals due to parental non-concern.

* Impact on children

1] Promoting violent tendencies & a sense of power superiority.

2] Affects education outcomes of those who are bullied. E.g. Pratham's ASER report notes this to be an impact.

3] Fear & psychological impact on children.

4] Gives a confidence in bullies to resort to violence, Kailash Satyarthi talked of 'free secure & proper atmosphere for each & every child.'

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 वृत्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom ruled in North-East India in medieval & ancient period. It is important to study its social, political, economical aspects.

★ Role of Ahom in shaping cultural identity.

1] Rising sense of cultural independence due to separate identity.

2] Amalgamated various tribes under larger umbrella thus cultural diversity

3] Integration & consolidation of area of North-East.



4] Provided separate representation & output in temples, worship places, etc. in Assam.

5] Rise of Shaktism increased.

* Ahom in shaping historical identity.

1] Separate identity emerged by unification of hostile tribes

2] Created aspirations & tensions with local rulers.

3] Created legacy rule of exemplary rulers.

4] Importance in transmitting & spreading culture & polity.

5] Gave rise to a separate identity.

★ Ahom's legacy in contemporary times.

1] Part of independent cultural identity of Assamese.

2] Reflection of legacy in Schedule V & VI of Indian constitution.

3] Visible by interboundary tensions between Assam-Manipur & Assam-Nagaland.

4] Promotion of Assamese self-respect.

5] Reflected in polity & demand for separation.

Ahom role of North-East ~~is~~ thus a significant milestone in the history of India. It is pertinent to remember its positives as we enter in India's Amrit Kaal

2.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian independence movement was contributed by vital role of capitalist both internally & also as external support.

★ Ambivalence of capitalist pre 1940s.

1) Intended to preserve their wealth & land. e.g. Landowner's Society in 1890s.

2) Sided with Britishers to maintain their economic wealth.

3) Opposed AITUC formation. Cooperation with rulers

to extend railways, post, educational institutions.

4) However, some supported freedom struggle & national education.

e.g. Janshedji Tata in schools, colleges.

5) Close nexus with independence leaders after socialist principles diluted by congress.

* Varying position of Capitalists.

1) Hostility & oppose to movement initially. 1900s-1920s.

2) Saw it as an attack on their wealth creation.

3) Were educated from abroad thus sympathized with British rule.

4) After Wardha Session & Nagpur Remained ambivalent due to labour participation in NCM, 1920.

5] Wanted to promote industrialization but britishers a competition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6] After 1940s, gave unequivocal support.

7] Support via funding, infrastructure, policy making & participation.

8] Endorsed Congress's plan of industrialization post-independence given by Nehru

9] Cooperation with SC Bose to promote capitalism.

10] Saw British as a threat to resource exploitation & their rule to be short-lived. Thus supported movement.

Capitalist class ambivalent at first later participated & strengthened India's 'Tryst with Destiny' in its independence in 1947.

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 in India was 4th pillar of democracy by Lord Macaulay. It played important role but was subject to repression from British.

★ Evolution of press in India.

1] 1st newspaper started in Bengal in 1700s.

2] Rise of vernacular & English newspaper in Bengal, Western India, Sindh. e.g. Kesari by Tilak.

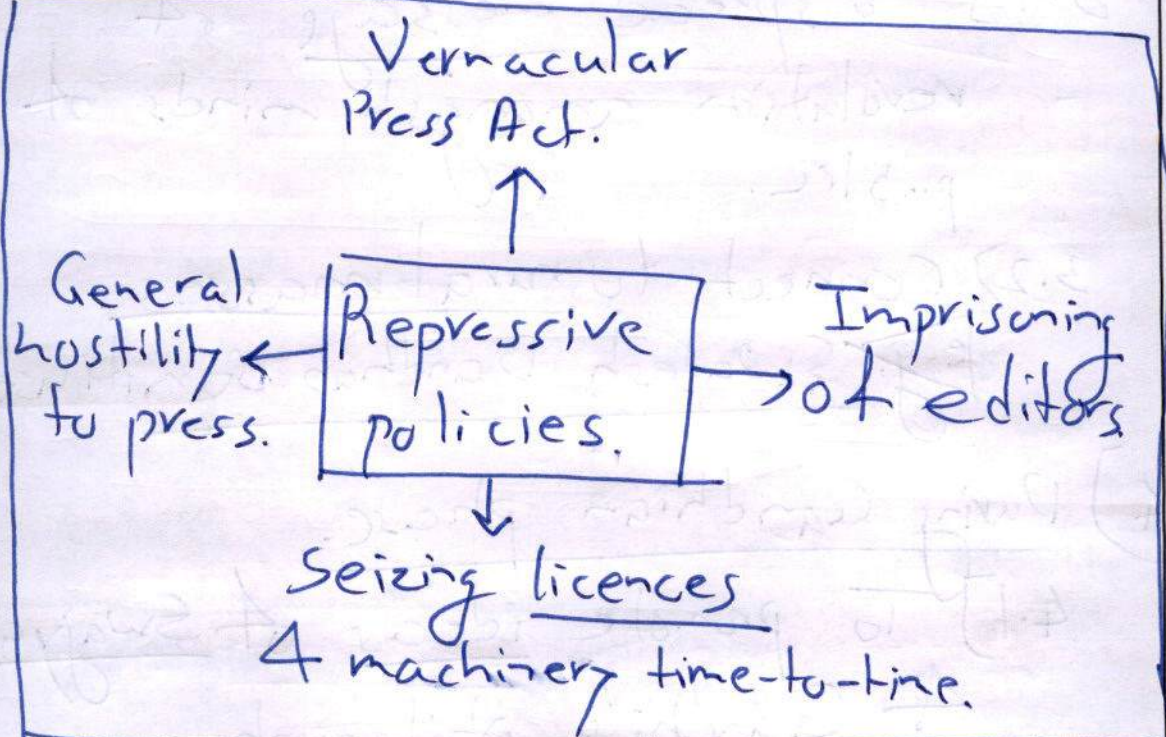
3] Vernacular Regulation of press Act, 1700 to curb press during Napoleon's intervention.

4] Repealed by Metcalfe who was called as 'Liberator of Press'.

5] Vernacular Press Act by Lyttton

termed as Gagging Act to curb free speech. Later repealed.

6] Rise of press as a mode of communication & spread of ideas by leaders. e.g. Commonweal by Annie Besant.



★ Instrumental impact during various stages

1] Pre-1905 :-

1.1] Used by moderates like Banerjee, Naoroji to spread idea of Prain of Wealth.

2] During extremist role.

2.1] Used to spread propaganda

4 Swarajya E.g. Marathi by Tilak.

2.2] Spread idea of Self-rule by
Home rule league.

3] By revolutionaries.

3.1] To spread message of
revolution amongst minds of
public.

3.2] Connect to rural masses.

E.g. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti used.

4] During Gandhian phase.

4.1] To promote ideas of Swajya

4 Gandhi's philosophy.

4.2] As a source of free
speech

4.3] To promote participation

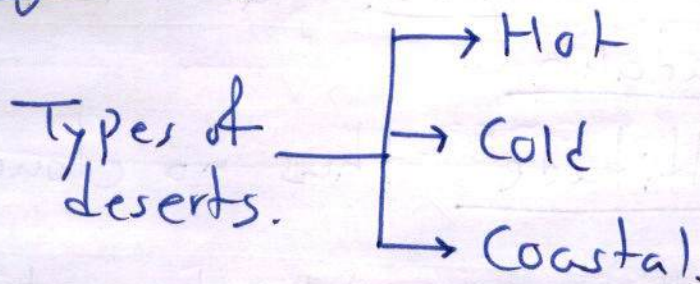
4 connect - rural, women, youth

Press' role was thus instrumental
in India's independence to provide
Free Speech & Expression

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) → 2 types
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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Desert is an area having < 50mm rainfall. They are characterised by dryness, absence of rain & limited vegetation.



* Factors behind their formation.

A) Hot

1) Untimely & sparse rainfall.
e.g. Thar desert.

2) Location near cold current.

Thus evaporation from sea less. e.g. Sahara desert near Kanaries current.

3] High evaporation.

4] Location at lower latitudes
thus sunlight prominent.

5] Thin atmosphere.

B] Cold

1] Absence or sparse rainfall.
e.g. Ladakh

2] High altitude thus no clouds.

3] No melting possible due to
sun oblique.

4] At higher altitudes.

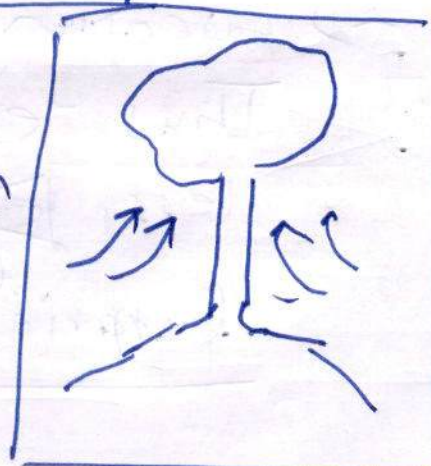
C] Coastal

1] Formed due to deposition of sand.

* Landforms in deserts.

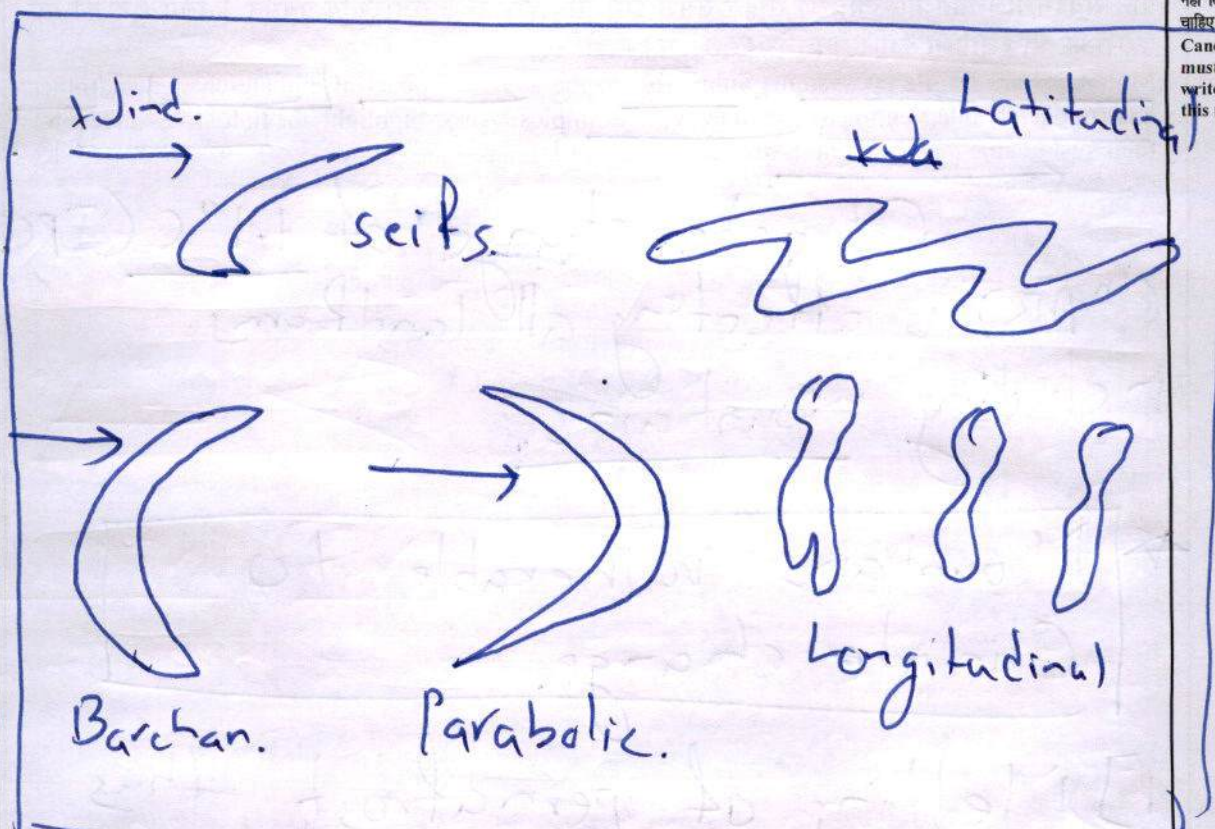
1] Mushroom rocks

Formed due to erosion
by wind at base.



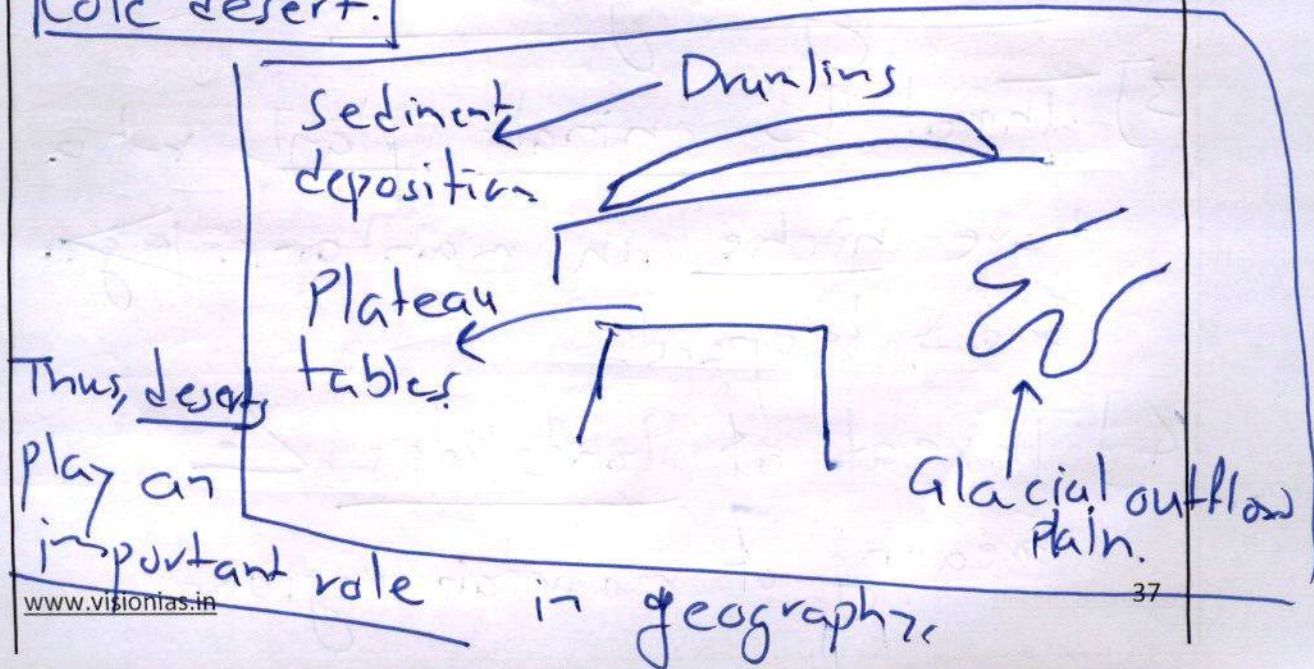
2] Various landforms of Sand dunes

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नहीं लिखना
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- 2.1] Seifs - are unequally lengthened.
- 2.2] Parabolic - in shape of parabola.
- 2.3] Latitudinal & Longitudinal - formed due to erosion.

Cold desert.



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)

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15

Climate change of 1.1°C (IPCC 6th AR) is affecting all landforms including mountains.

★ Mountains vulnerable to Climate change.

- 1] Melting of permafrost thus affecting vegetation. e.g. Himalayas melting.
- 2] Reduction in glaciers & receding of glaciers.
- 3] Threat to animals, plants who have niche in mountains. e.g. Snow leopard.
- 4] Threat of landslides & breaking of mountain regions.

5] Migration & displacement of mountain communities. e.g. Gaddis of Uttarakhand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Vulnerability to other anthropogenic interventions.

1] Forest fires threatens mountain vegetation.

2] Pressure on carrying capacity e.g. Joshimath crisis.

3] Humanizing landscapes creates urbanization, industrialization.

4] Pollution due to tourism. e.g. Ladakh.

5] Deposition of fly ash affects albedo.

* Initiatives for sustainable management.

1] Commitment to Paris Agreement-1.5°C
& India's Panchamrit

2] Collaboration with Pakistan,
Afghanistan, etc. to protect
3rd pole

3] Hazard zone mapping to
highlight threats. e.g. EIA

4] Cooperation at UNEP, UNFCCC
to promote sustainable management.

5] National Afforestation Plan
promotion by plantation on
mountainslope.

6] Preserving glaciers by a global
plan signatory of affected
countries.

Sunderlal Bahuguna said
"ecology is permanent economy".
which is pointing towards. mountain
preservation & health.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a minor mineral according to Mines & Minerals Development & Regulation Act. It is useful in construction & infrastructure as a raw material.

★ Reasons for unsustainable management

- 1] Politics-criminal nexus leads to exploitation.
- 2] Ineffective policies & legal loopholes.
- 3] Prevalence of corruption at ground level.
- 4] Muscle power used by criminal thus deter government plan.
- 5] Under state list thus

lapse on part of some states.

6] Increasing demand & unregulated sector.

* Impact of unsustainable management

1] loss of revenue to government.

2] Promotes Sand mafia criminalization & corruption.

3] Environmental pollution due to sand in oceans - turbidity.

4] Possibility of land subsidence.

5] Reduces social-development of region.

6] Informality restrains construction sector's potential.

* Remedial measures taken:

1] Promotion of m-sand & C&D waste in construction by some

states - [e.g.] Haryana.

2] Strengthening of MMDR Act to trial of criminals.

3] Special courts established for trial of criminals.

4] Police action by some states to break politics-mafia nexus. [e.g.] Karnataka.

5] Importing of sand from Indonesia to meet demand of sector in 2019.

6] Raising awareness & education to curb mismanagement of sand.

Sand as a resource needs to be sustainably managed to ensure [5 trillion \$ economy] by 2025.

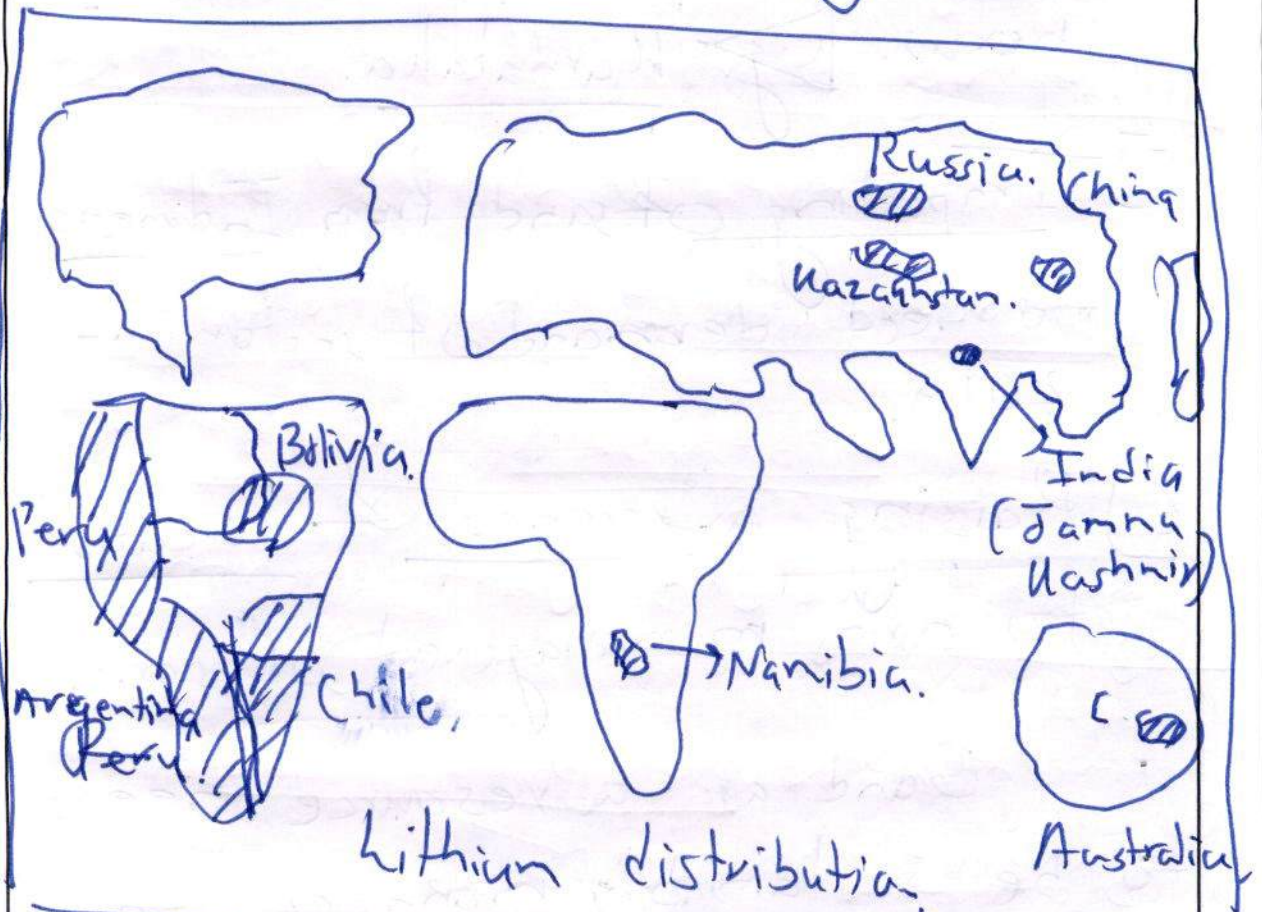
17.

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

Lithium is an element which is fuelling today's resource growth. It is called as 'fuel of the future'

★ Major Lithium-producing countries.



90% of Lithium comes from Lithium Triangle - Peru, Chile, Bolivia. Also Argentina.

rest is present in India, Australia, Central Asian Republics, etc.

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इस हार्डिंग में
नहीं लिखना
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* Geo-politics of Lithium production

- 1] Controlling global value chains of future. e.g. China investing heavily.
- 2] Increase resilience & reduce dependency in technology domain.
- 3] Possibility of Weaponization of Supply Chains.
- 4] Arctic - Antarctic melting a ground for competition due to Lithium reserves.
- 5] Economic exploitation & neo-colonialism to exploit resource. e.g. China in Namibia, CAR.

* Environmental implications

- 1] Soil pollution due to leaching.
- 2] Threat to ecology due to Bioaccumulation & bionagnification.
- 3] Mining will reduce air quality due to air pollution.
- 4] Exploitation of groundwater.
- 5] Clearing of vegetation for mining thus ecological damage.

Sustainable use of Lithium needs to be ensured to uphold SDG-9, 13, 14 - Economic development, Climate action & Life on Earth.

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)

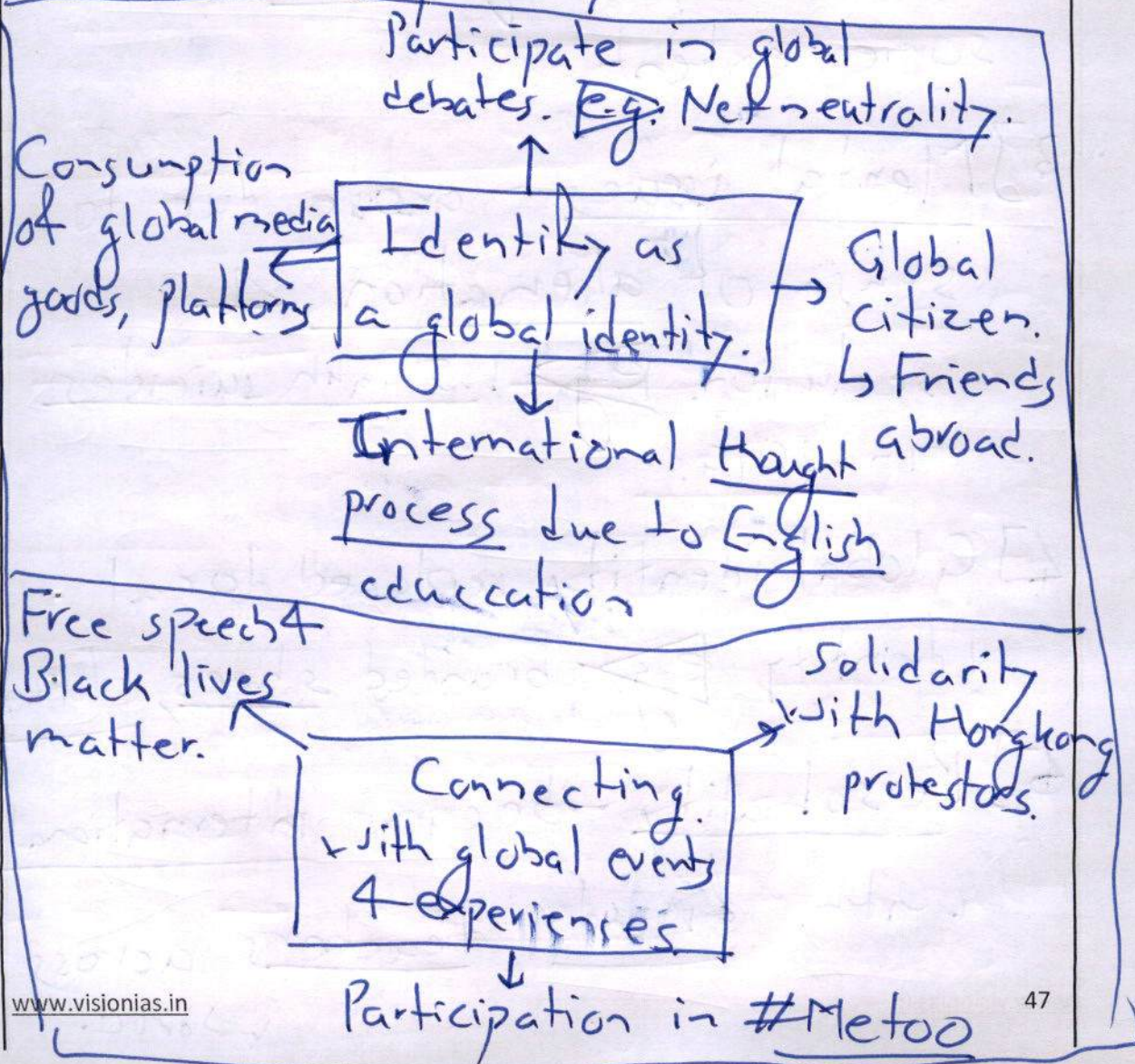
The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization is rapid transnational movement of goods, ideas, companies thus effectively blurring national boundaries.

* Youth's capability :-



★ Impact of globalization on aspects of youth identity.

1] Image - of self as a global citizen not restricted by national borders & cultural values.

2] Values - eroded like joint family, respecting elders to some extent.

3] Mental issues - arose due to sense of alienation & seclusion. e.g. 1.5 lakh suicides in 2019.

4] Global identity replaced local identity e.g. branded shoes, clothes

5] Personality - became international with friends, teachers across world.

6] Homogeneity - across youth due to Westernization - Thus eroding cultural roots.

7] Decisions - like marriage, study, work depend on international trends. e.g. Indians in Silicon valley.

8] Language - mother tongues being replaced by English languages.

9] Diversity in viewpoint - appreciate minority rights, women respect & environmental consciousness.
e.g. Greta Thunberg.

10] Promote cooperation & collaboration spirit.

India enjoys Demographic Dividend at 37 years - 2018 - 2055. Tapping youth's globalized identity is vital to ensure its rise as a Vishwaguru.

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)

TFR

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

India's TFR is 2.2 which is close to its replacement rate of 2.1. Aging population comprises 2.8% above 60 years ~~after~~ Census 2011

* Demographic concerns around ageing population.

1] Decreasing productive population's share in economy.

2] Rising burden on prod youth & working population.

3] Demand for care-centers for elderly & government's role via pensions increases.

4] Lack of accessibility & financial, digital literacy

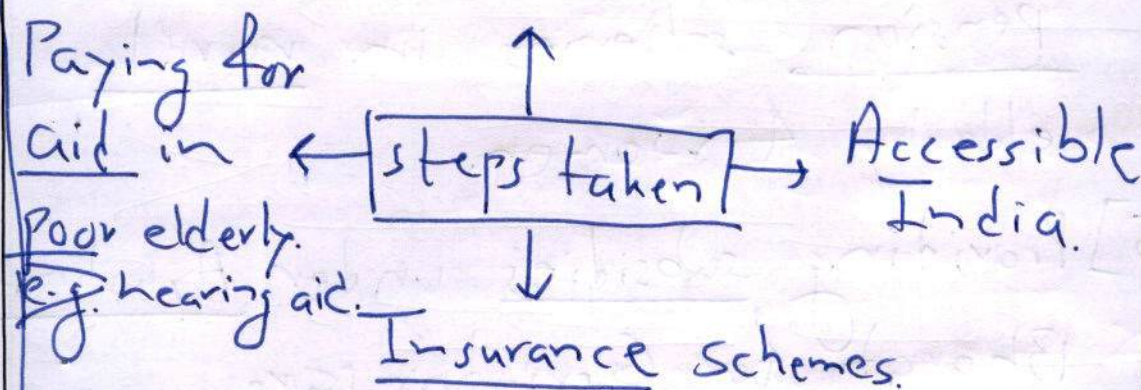
★ Demand: Weak social security system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- 1] Rise in elderly poverty.
- 2] Increases dependence & financial rigidity.
- 3] Feminization of aging who are out of social security a concern.
- 4] Burden on government in future for their empr security.

NoAPS, NPS

- Pension schemes.



↳ PMVVY, PMJAY

* Way forward.

- 1] Upgradation & increasing
Elderly care centers.
- 2] Awareness generation & higher
Budgetary outlay for Accessible
India.
- 3] Increase Financial &
Digital Literacy via Digital
India.
- 4] Spread of insurance &
pension schemes in rural
elderly & women.
- 5] Providing subsidies under Ayushman
Bharat for Geriatric care.

The 'Silver demography' needs
to be protected & promoted in their
rights in India's Amrit Kaal @ 75

504-7

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)

33%

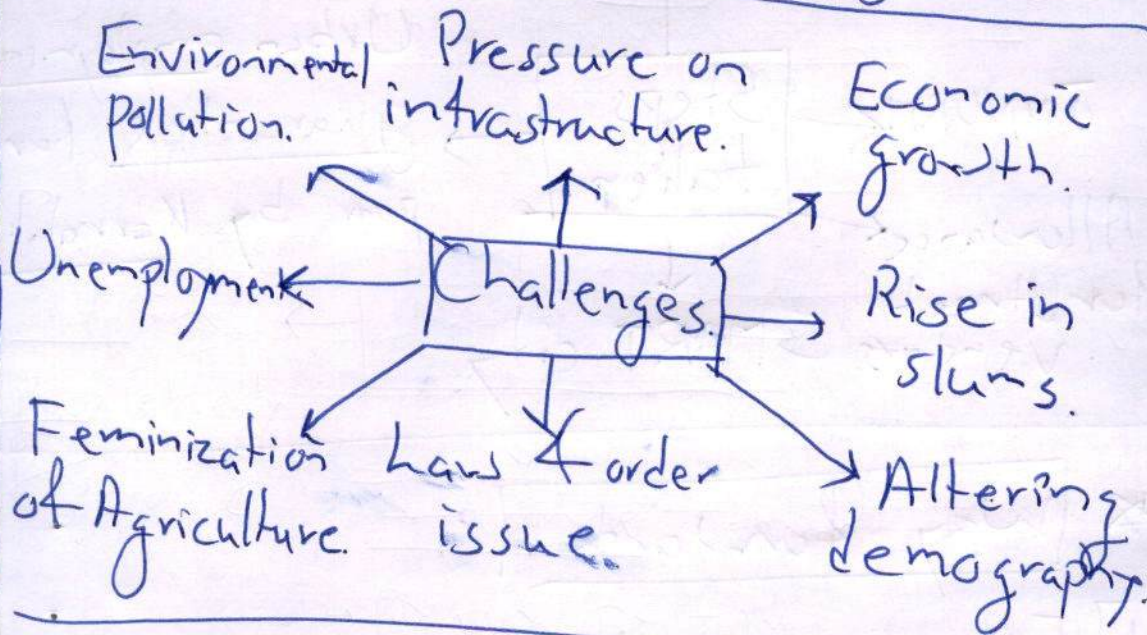
With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

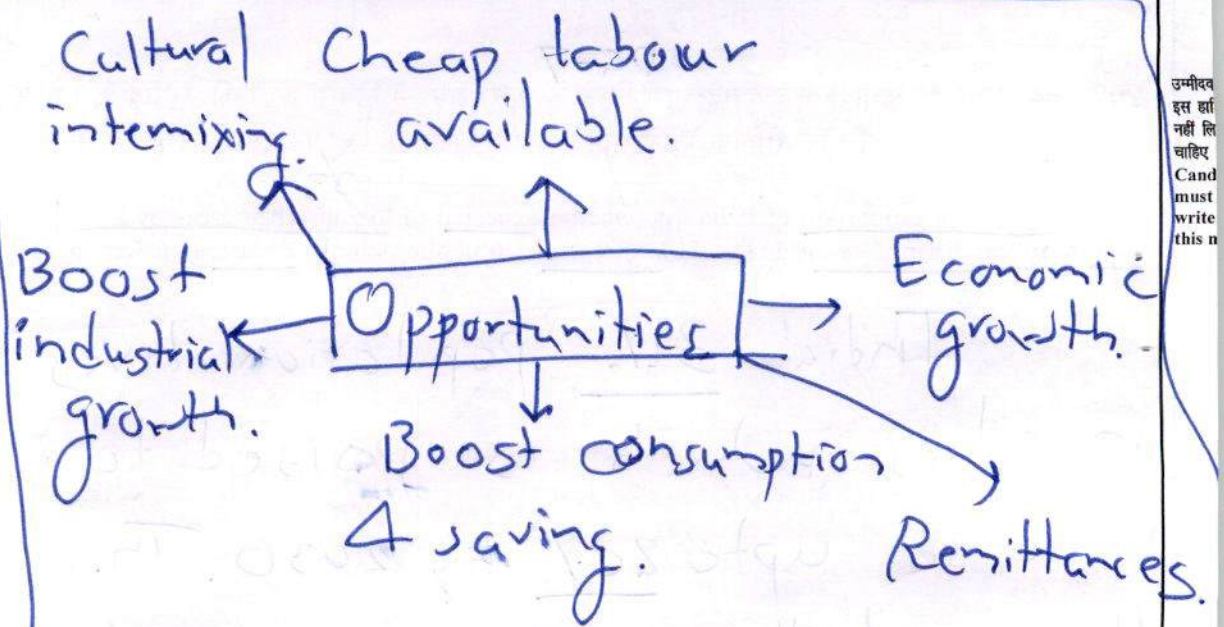
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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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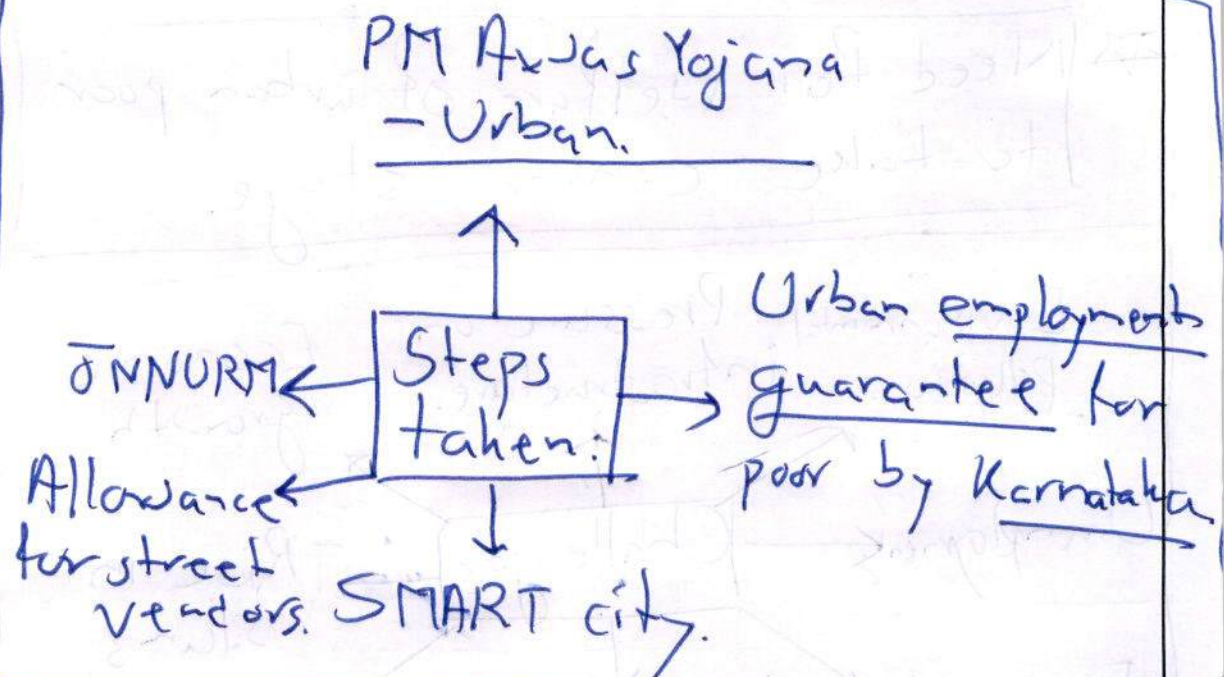
India's 31% population lives in cities which is poised to increase upto 40% by 2030. This throws challenges & opportunities for us.

★ Need for welfare of urban poor to take center stage.





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★ Way forward.

1] Ensuring employment guarantee scheme on the lines of MGNREGA.

2] Promoting pucca houses & proper water, sanitation in slums.

3] Legislative measures like extension of 74th Amendment Act & empowering ULBs.

4] Provide employment & education opportunities for poor.

5] Promote MSME, industry & startups via Start-up India.
e.g. Beauty parlour, vendors.

6] Upgradation of infrastructure like roads, railway & public mobility.

[SDG-11] of Sustainable cities will ensure [Ease of Living] for urban dwellers if taken right steps.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

2] Promoting green houses & proper water sanitation is also

3] Regulatory measures like extension of 24th Amendment Act

4] Empowering NRIs
+ provide employment & education opportunities for poor

5] Promote MSME industry & start-ups via Start-up India
6] Better policies, vendors

7] Upgradation of infrastructure like roads, railways & public mobility

8] SDG-11 of Sustainable cities
will ensure peace of living for urban dwellers if taken right steps