



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. : 1040829

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Saurabh Sharma.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

27 26 August.

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

केंद्र
Centre

JVSD School
BHAI JAGA SINGH
Public School.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

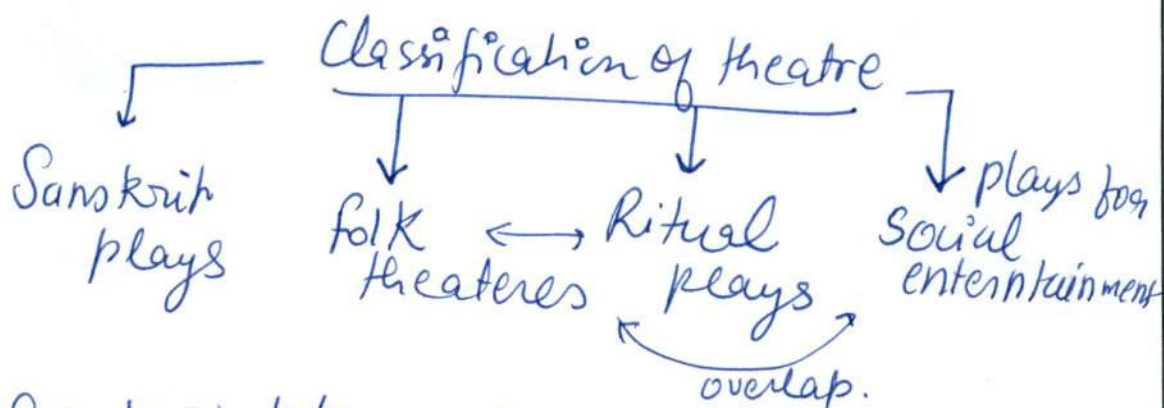
भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

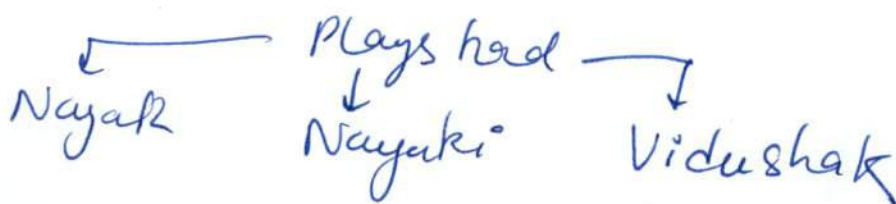
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bharat muni's *Natyashastra* and *Natvadya* (created by Lord Brahma) offer a foundation to theatre in India.



Sanskrit plays like - *Malvika Agnimitram*,
= *Rekhuvarsha* - *Meghadootam* (Kalidasa)
offer a glimpse to society of the time

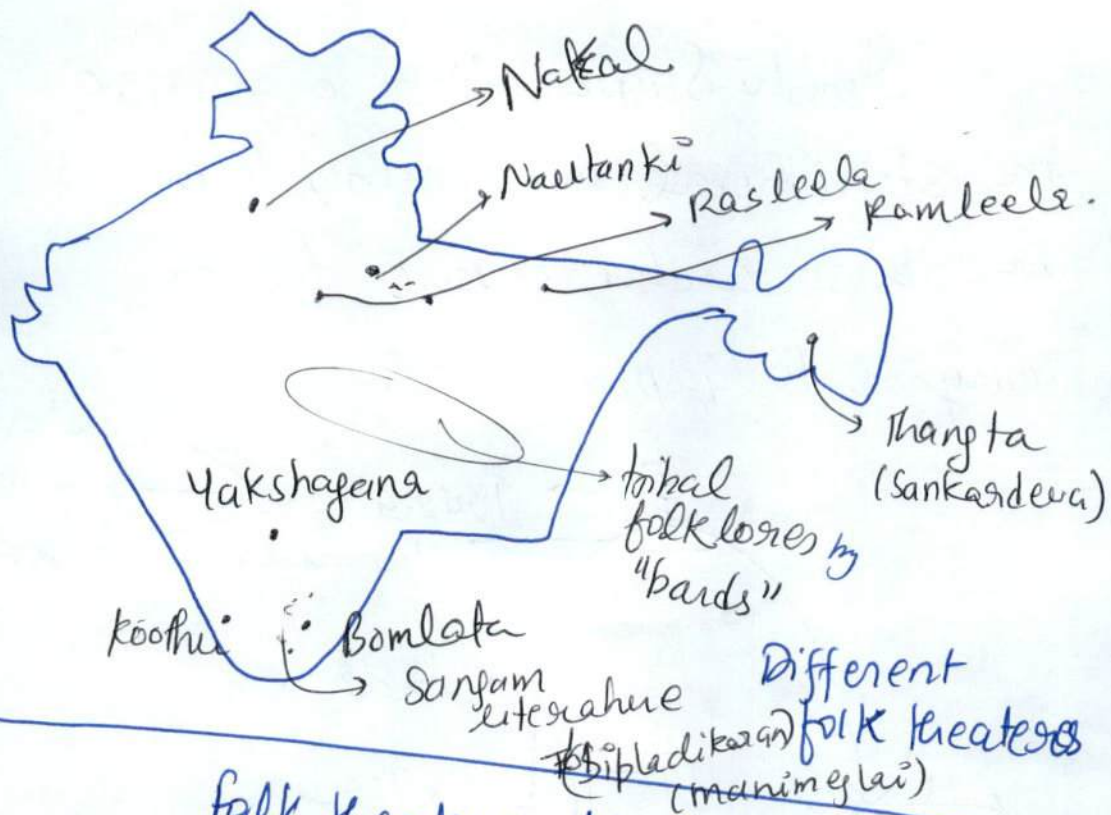


Vidushak : engaged in social commentary through satirical forms.

Similarly, *Mudraraksas* (*Vishakulkottaka*) offers the ideals of society.

Folk theaters

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



Folk theaters tried to depict natural social life, give social messages, were composed in vernacular languages

They played a key role in Bhakti movement as well by simplifying the messages to masses.

Thus, revival of Indian theatre under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' would be a positive step.

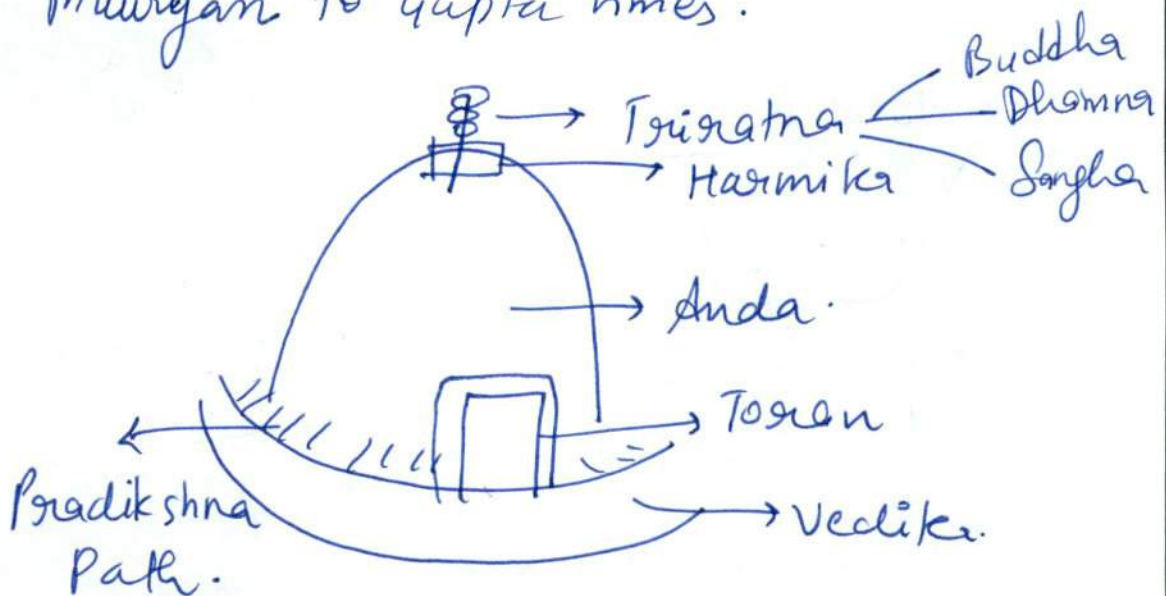
2.

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sanchi Stupa offers a glimpse in structural developments in Buddhist architecture from Mauryan to Gupta times.



Constructed by Ashoka, Sanchi Stupa represents patronage of Buddhism in 3rd century B.C.

It was Shungas who added Medhi and Torana to Stupa architecture. Earlier it was restricted to as plain burial mound.

How it ~~inspi~~ inspired future architecture

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

- ① Use of sulphur (secular in character)
↳ Shala Bhamjika
- ② Decorated gateways.
- ③ Buddhist Stupas in Post Mauryan
medieval period.
 - Amaravati Stupa (Sattrahakes)
 - Chaunkhandi Stupa
 - Dhamek Stupa.

were inspired by design.

Moreover later developments in Sanchi Stupa complex, made the architecture even more attractive for which its part of UNESCO's cultural heritage list.

3.

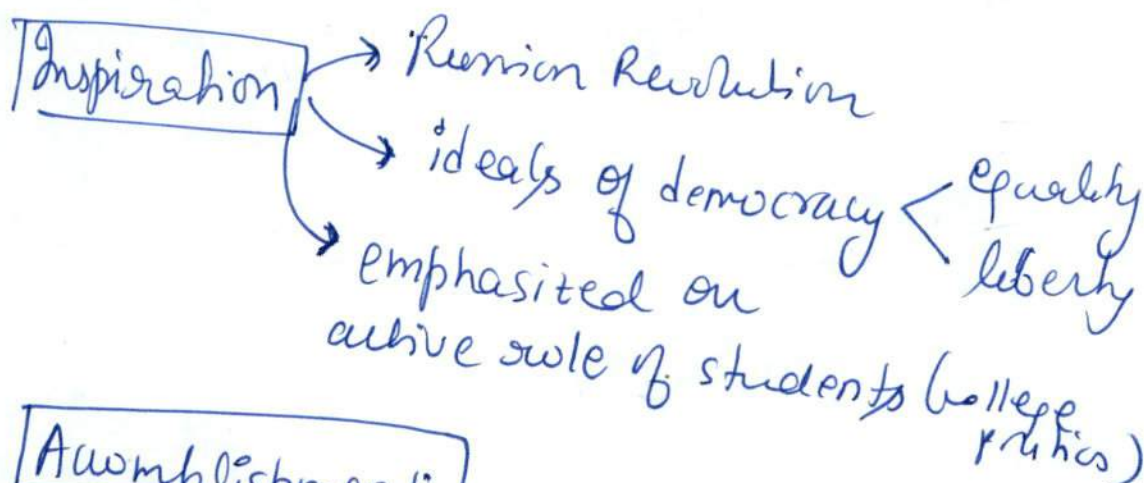
भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh was the face of second phase of revolutionary struggle post the withdrawal of Non cooperation movement.



Achievements

- Activities of Hindustan Republic Association (HRA)
- Formation of Naujawan Bharat Sabha
- Restructuring of (HRA) to Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (at Feroz Shah Kotla)
- Bombing in Central legislative assembly
 - ↳ to make the "deaf hear"

- killing of Saunders who was responsible for lathi charge which caused death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Real Breakthrough in terms of

Ideology

- Socialism for welfare of masses
- Individual heroic action.
- Sacrifice in ultimate form for motherland

Goal

- "Complete Independence" rather than vaguely worded Swaraj
- departure from demands and methods of mainstream leaders like Gandhi.

March 23's celebration of Martyr's day is a reminder of Bhagat Singh's contribution to freedom struggle.

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

Meiji restoration (1868)
led to rise of Japan as
an industrial power

Factors

- ① Civic consciousness was the force for unifying the masses
 ↓
 Developmental Nationalism compelled people to work hard
- ② Need for utilisation of minimal resources which Japan possessed as an island nation.
- ③ Rise of other industrial powers like UK, France and their quest towards Asia & Opium Wars in China

Significance for Japan

- ① Breaking of old aristocratic order
- ② Embracing industrial revolution
- ③ Japan became strong enough to participate in scramble for resources in Asia, Africa.
- ④ Participation in World War I and World War II
- ⑤ End of 'isolation' and rise in global stature.

Japan, as a part of G7 today represents the most industrialized picture of Asia highlighting how emphasis on technology and citizen can build a nation. The foundations of same were laid in 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)

10

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

Nationalism is a psychological cohesiveness derived from perception of shared identity which manifests in form of political aspirations.

Basis for India as a nation

① Ancient empires of Ashoka, Chandragupta united the whole subcontinent

— followed by stable Mughal rule which promoted uniformity

— British integration of India was the final nail in coffin.

② Value system: Tolerance

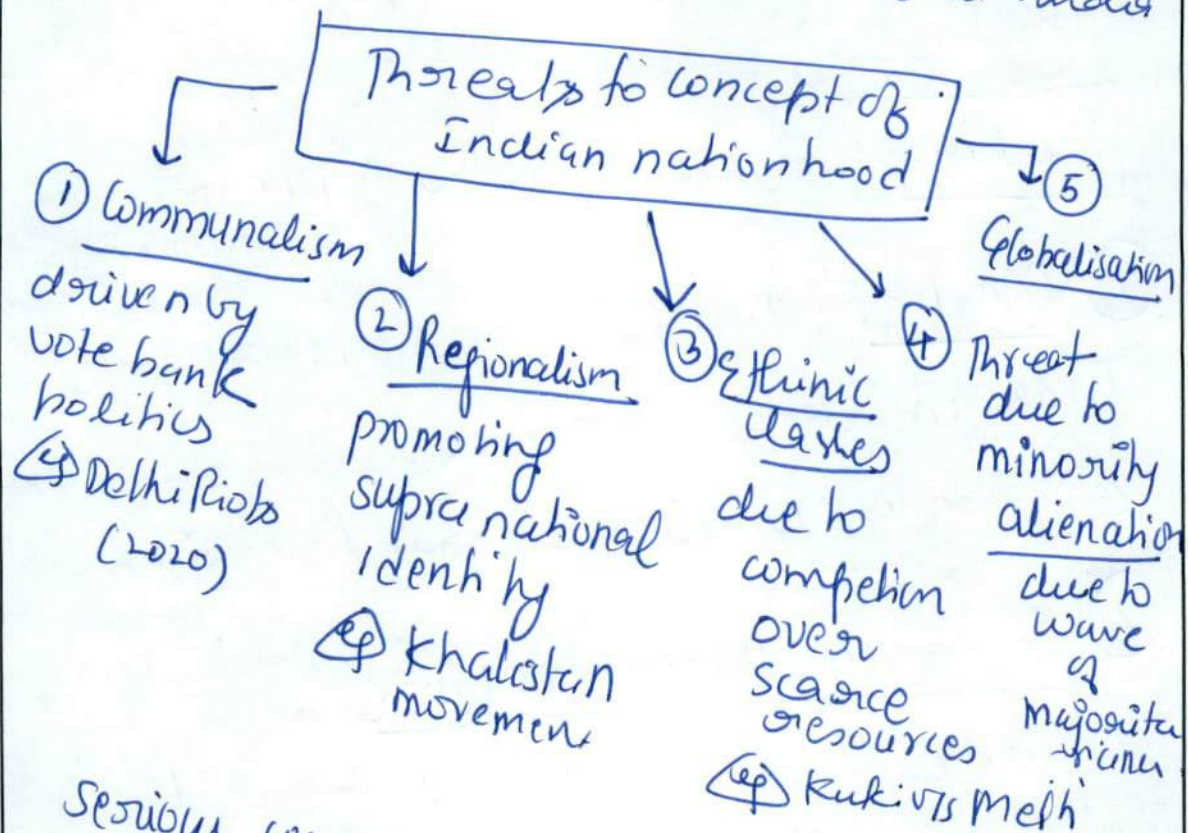
"Sarva Dharma Samkshya", Salad bowl culture, fraternity

③ Amalgamation rather than assimilation

- foreign invaders like Kushana, Turks settled in India and gave "Indian" way of life
- Ganga - Jamuna tehzeeb
- Unity in diversity, Secularism.

④ feeling of 'Indianness' reflected in times of 'space satellite launches', 'cricket matches'

⑤ Connect between North India - South India



Serious course correction is required in this regard to protect the ethos of "AKHAND BHARAT"

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

India is described as
'Pharmacy of developing world' by
NGO Doctors without borders.

India is the largest producer
of generic drug in the world
(1/3rd of generic drug are produced
in India)

Factors behind growth of pharma
industry in India.

(1) Market: 1.4 billion population with
high incidences of diseases

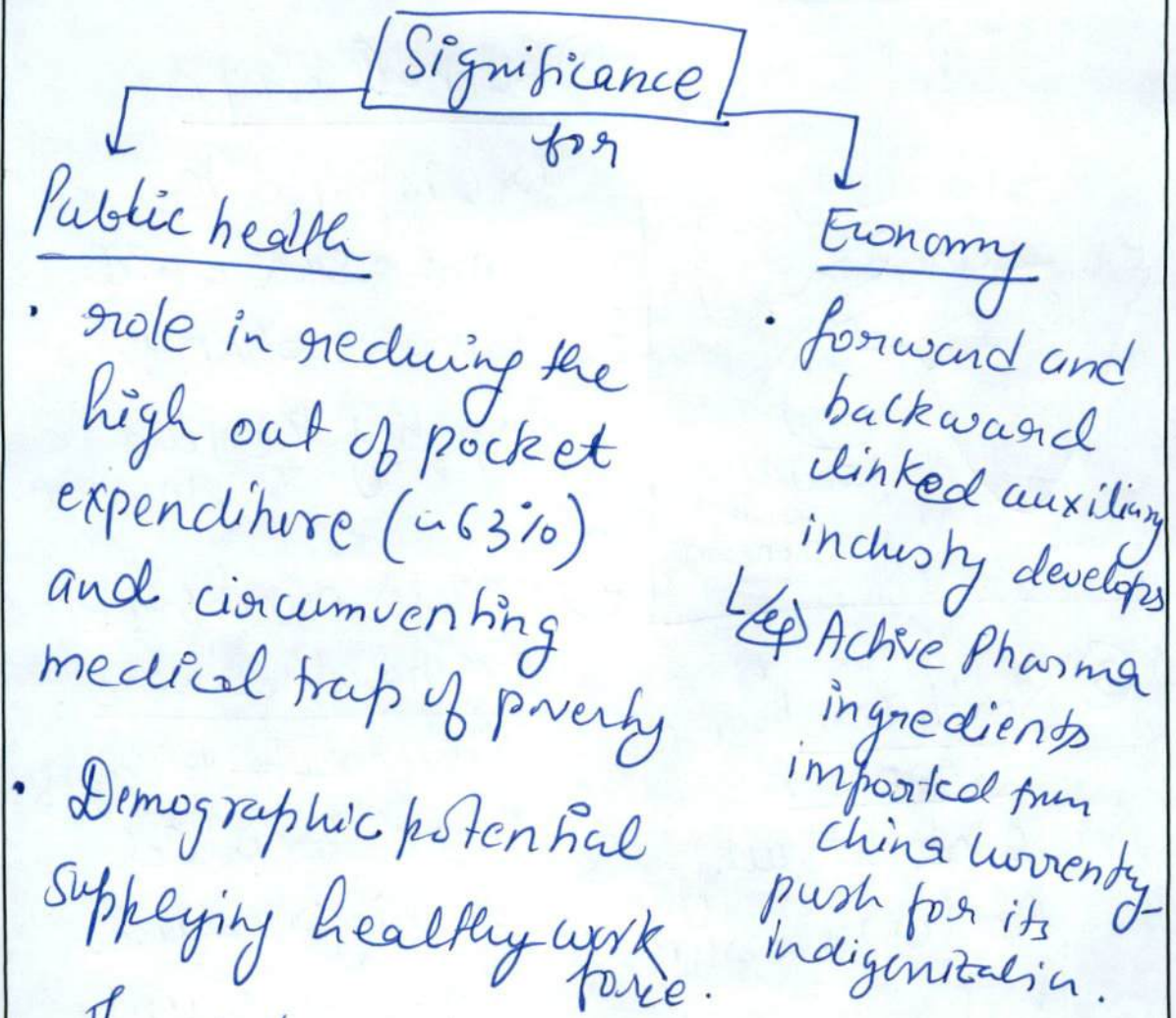
(2) Suitable patent regime
Non communicable diseases have risen
as per Economic survey

Under Indian Patent Act with
provisions of compulsory licensing,
prevention of evergreening
favouring domestic manufactures.

③ e-pharma had size of
\$ 25 million in India

④ Provision of over the counter drugs

⑤ medical tourism potential of India
↳ due to lower cost treatment,
attracts patients from Bangladesh, Middle
East.



Thus role of pharmaceutical industry is paramount, especially in context of recent push for "One Health" approach.

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)

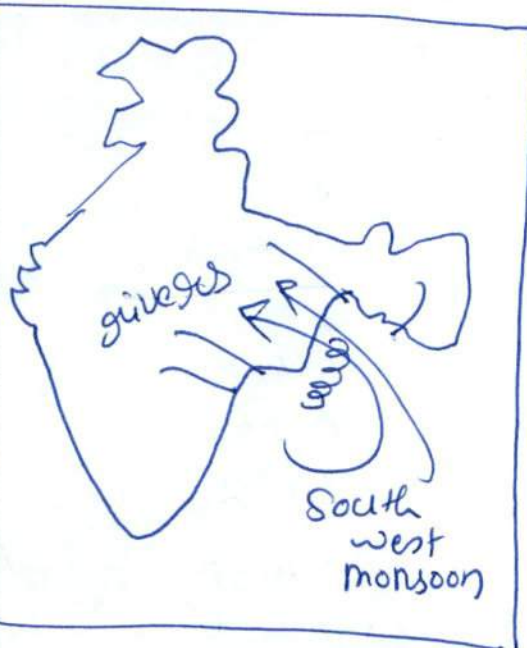
Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Cyclones are low ~~fing~~ pressure systems of wind that have potential to create havoc when striking land.

Why Bay of Bengal is more prone ??



① Funnel shape
as compared to Arabian sea which is more open thus dispersing the low pressure.

② Greater number of freshwater rivers
falling into Bay of Bengal for which salinity reduces and consequent evaporation rate becomes faster.

③ South West monsoon
winds attracting the low pressure system towards land.

- ④ Increasing sea surface temperature due to global warming
↳ easily crossing 26.5°C (precondition for cyclone)

Reasons for decrease in frequency during South west monsoon.

- ① Erratic nature of monsoon
↳ late arrival and early withdrawal
- ② El-Nino and positive Indian Ocean Dipole
- ③ ^{global air-} larger ocean system phenomenon
like AMOC, Madden Julian oscillation.
- ④ Westerly Jet suppressing the formation.
- ⑤ Faster horizontal winds acting as a barrier for cyclone formation.

12% of Indian landmass is prone to cyclone which is rising due to greater incidences in Arabian sea demanding attention.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes represent a vital geophysical phenomenon of interaction between Earth's inner layers (mantle) and crust.

Destructive in nature

① Eruption of lava, magma

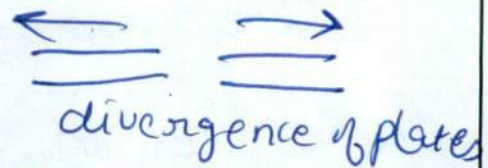
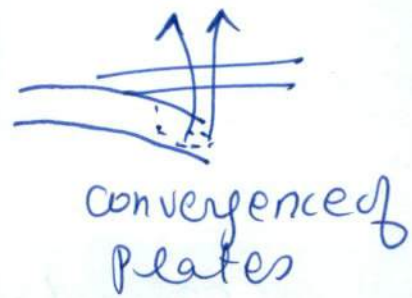
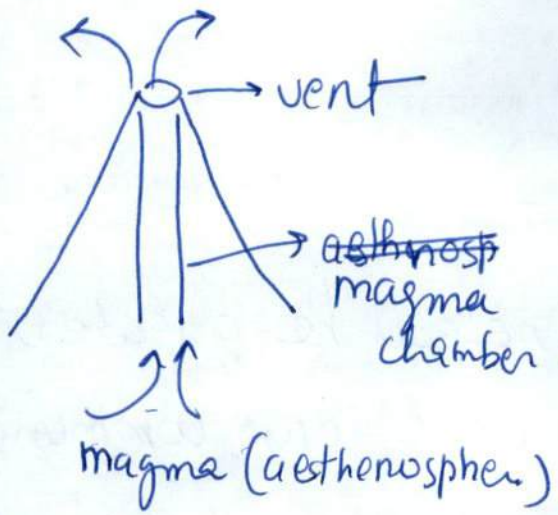
— contribution to global warming

— impact on marine life

④ Karakulova eruption

② Volcano triggers tsunami, earthquake
thus secondary consequences have greater impact.

③ Impact on human life, prosperity, disruption in life of community.



structure of volcano

Sources/origin of volcano.

Beneficial for human life

- ① Formation of land mass
↳ sea floor spreading at divergent plate
- ② Recycling of rocks
↳ metamorphic & igneous.
- ③ Mineral content
↳ Basaltic rocks, Chottanaypur (maharashtra) mine.
- ④ For scientific exploration of inner elements of earth (direct source)

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Regionalism refers to the greater allegiance to one's own community in the region due to shared culture, history, language, religion over and above patriotism and broader national goals.

Relative deprivation rather than absolute deprivation fuels regionalism:

- ① Feeling of mutual suspicion and mistrust (eg) Sinhalese vs Tamils.
- ② Internal colonialism: i.e. capture of resources by one group depriving other of its legitimate share.
- ③ Developmental benefits being concerned by others
(eg) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh demanded separate statehood.

④ Feeling of neglect by state

(eg) Jammu & Kashmir 'youth feel alienated'

⑤ Demographic changes leading to fear of loss of culture and opportunities (in sea of majority) promoting sort of soil ideology (eg) Marathas vs Biharis

• The present conflict in Manipur is an example how Kuki who felt (hill region border) relatively deprived to Meis who dominate political positions.

Other factors for regionalism → Majoritarianism
→ Ethnic revivalism.
→ Thirst for autonomy.

As Lenin famously states "it's the feeling of getting oppressed rather oppression itself that makes people revolutionary".

Thus relative deprivation is precursor for 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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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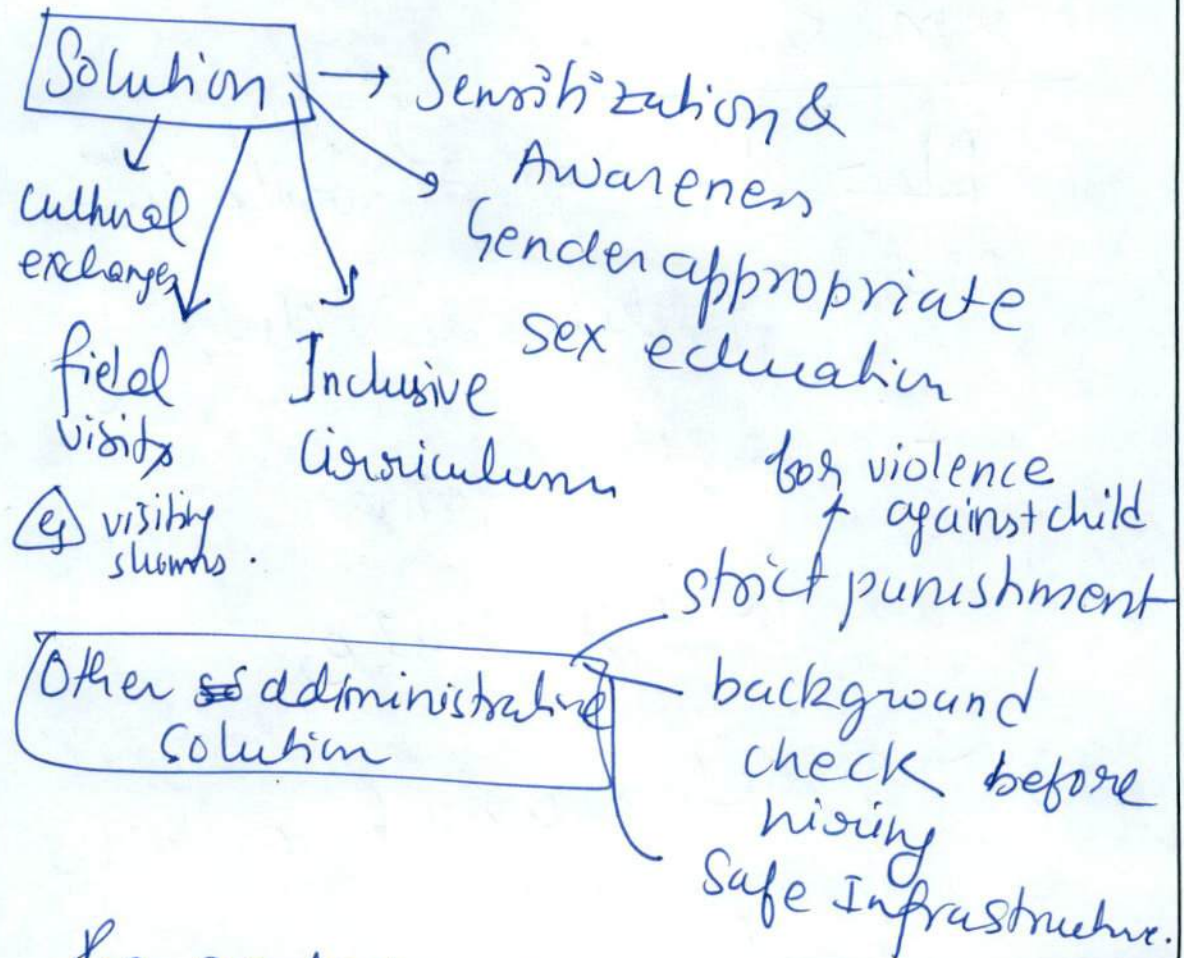
Education for all as called by New Education Policy ~~calls~~ requires effort beyond building classroom infrastructure and teacher quality.

Rising cases of bullying

- ↳ division on caste ~~and~~ lines in rural areas (eg) Dalit boy thrashed to death in Rajasthan for drinking water from bottle of School teacher.
- ↳ privatization of education promoting class inequalities. (eg) Students from poor background face discrimination in private schools in which they are admitted through quota seats.

Other forms of school violence

- ↳ Ragging by seniors to junior class children
- ↳ Sexual assault by teachers, drivers, staff
- ↳ Ryan International school case.



for realizing, SDG-4 (Quality Education) making schools free from such incidents of bullying are necessary.

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

उम्मीदवादी को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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North East India was a buffer state for colonial empire.

Ahom Kingdom

It did a great role in preserving cultural diversity.

- resisting against foreign rule
- guerrilla warfare tech
- local heroes.

Legacy in contemporary France

- ↳ Revival of ethnic history
- ↳ Preservation of culture.

12.

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

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

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

15

Indian capitalist class was ~~a big~~ born as a result of liberalization of colonial policies during World War-I when production limits were eased.

Varying position

In favour of INC:

① Swadeshi movement (1905)

↳ Thrust to indigenisation boosted the profits of ~~ind~~ Indian capitalist

② Steamship production in South India.

② Non cooperation and civil disobedience movement gave thrust to local industries like khadi.

③ Great Depression times

↳ Gandhi ji placed 11 point demands before Birla out of which 2 were for interest of capitalist.

④ Bombay Plan (1944)

↳ drafted by industrialist like JRD Tata

⑤ Support in terms of monetary resources (eg) Ambedkar Sarabhai donation to Gandhi Ashram.

Against / Not in Sync with INC :

- ① When labour interest were included in agenda for freedom struggle

consequently Indian capitalist favoured colonial government to quell labour protest (e.g.) Bombay mill strike (1944)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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② With emergence of socialist trends in national movement

- formation of AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress)
- Forward Block, socialist leaders like S.C. Bose, J.L. Nehru.

(Their action were seen as antithetical to Indian capitalist's interests)

③ Call for bundles disrupted production process leading to gap between interest of industrialist & INC.

Nevertheless, role of industrialists can't be undermined when it comes to Indian freedom struggle.

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)

Press played an important role in spreading national consciousness among masses for which it was attempted to be controlled by colonial government.

Evolution of Indian press

Major press releases :

- Dadabhai Naoroji : Rast Koffur
- Hindu : G. Subramaniam Aiyer
- Bharat Mata : VD Savarkar.
- Young India : Gandhiji

Indian press started in around 19th century with coming of printing press. which enable mass production

Repressive policies of British

While Charles Metcalf (1825) liberalized the growth of press in India, such freedom was short lived

Vernacular Press Act (1878) by Lord Lytton enforced measures like scrutiny of articles by state, limitation on writing against state

Lord Ripon again made efforts to liberalize press.

However it continued to be a mode of oppression for curbing growth of national consciousness

eg. Chandhiji, Tilak were tried for sedition for publishing articles against state

During Quit India movement
also the distribution of pamphlets
was banned for which
secret organisations emerged.

Thus role of press is
invaluable in freedom struggle.

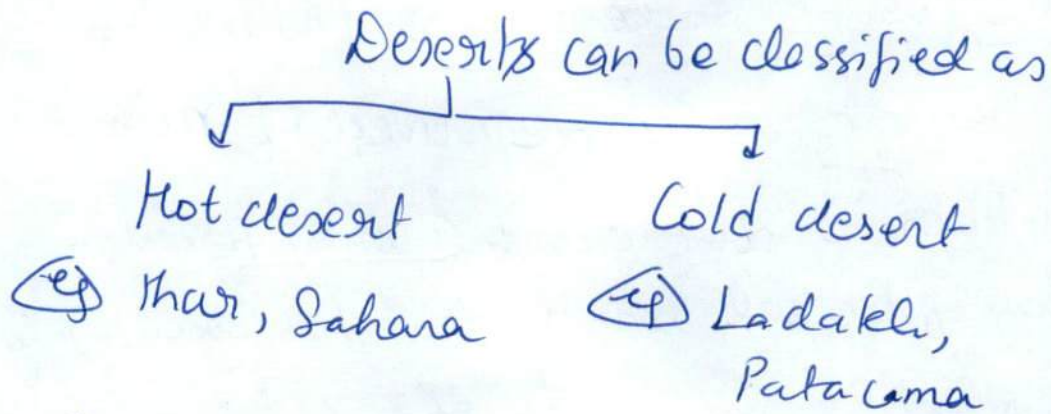
विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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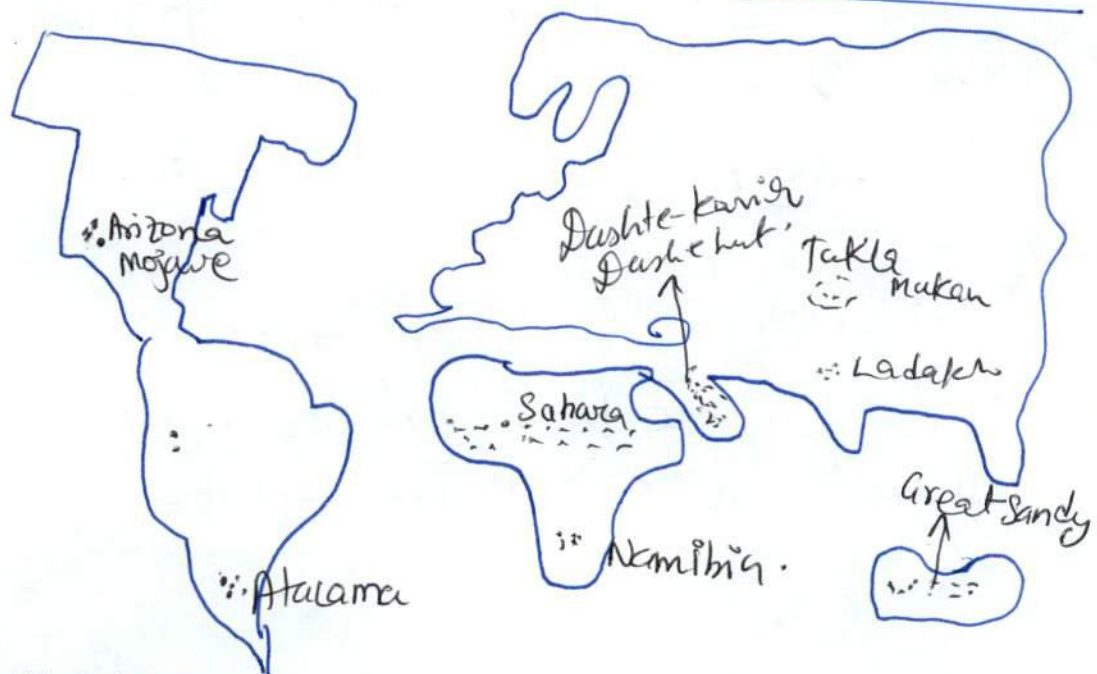
Deserts are ^{an} unique ecosystem of Earth comprising of vast tracts of land with low ecological productivity.



Factors behind formation of desert

- ① Subtropical high pressure region
Deserts are generally found in $25^{\circ} - 35^{\circ} N$, $25^{\circ} - 35^{\circ} S$ belt.
- ② Western side of continent
Deserts are present in western part of landmass eg Mojave, Sonoran.

- ③ Cold current is prerequisite for desert formation as it reduces the moisture ~~current~~ content availability
- ④ Canary cold current alongside Sahara
- ④ Offshore trade winds ensure that the region is deprived of rain
- ④ Thar receive rainfall only from Bay of Bengal branch, that too around July 15
- ⑤ Increasing land degradation: promoting desertification.

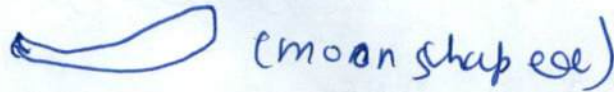


Major land forms in deserts.

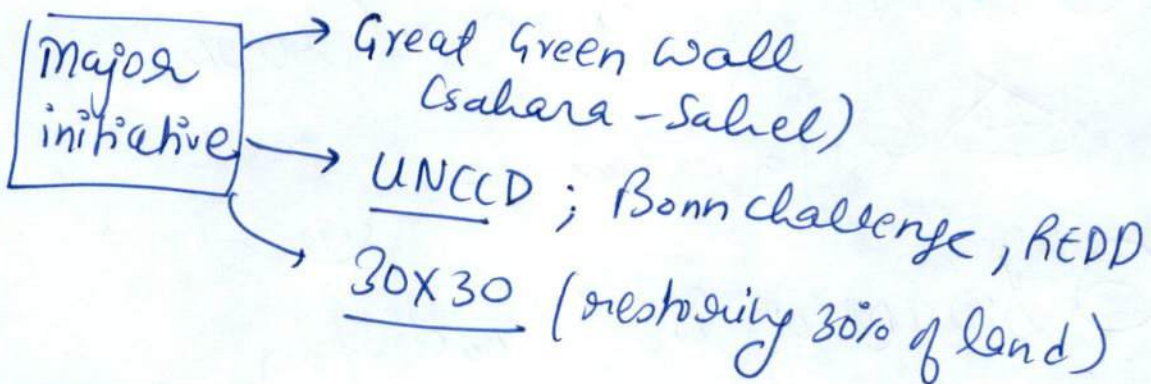
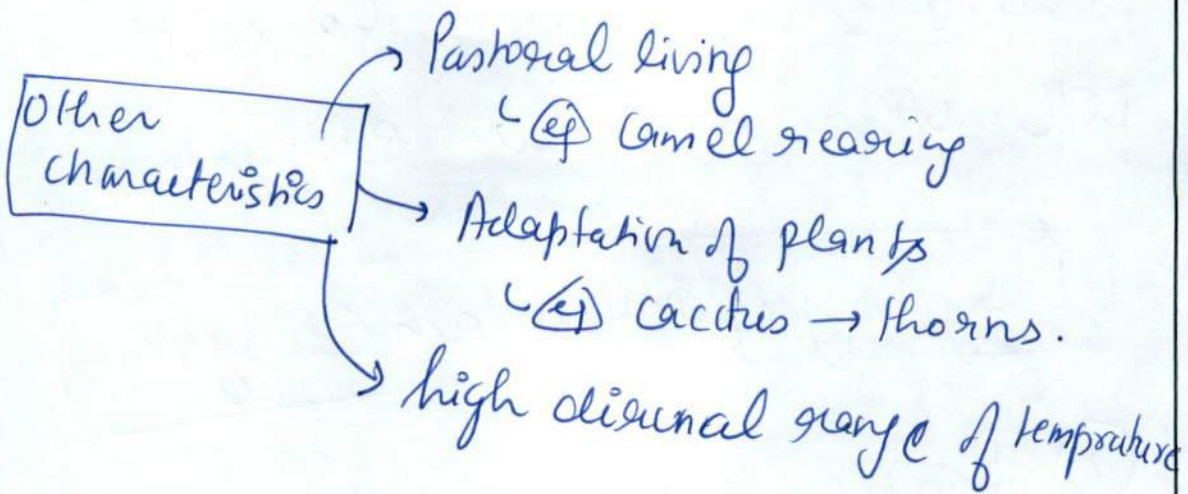
- Sand dunes



- Barchans



- Playas : salt water lakes



Checking desertification is necessary to ensure SDG 15 (life above land).
With 60% of land under degraded category in India, course corrections need to be adopted.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hindukush- Himalayan Basin
which is described as third
pole of the world is seeing
rapid changes as is the case
with other mountain ecosystem.

Fragility of mountain ecosystem

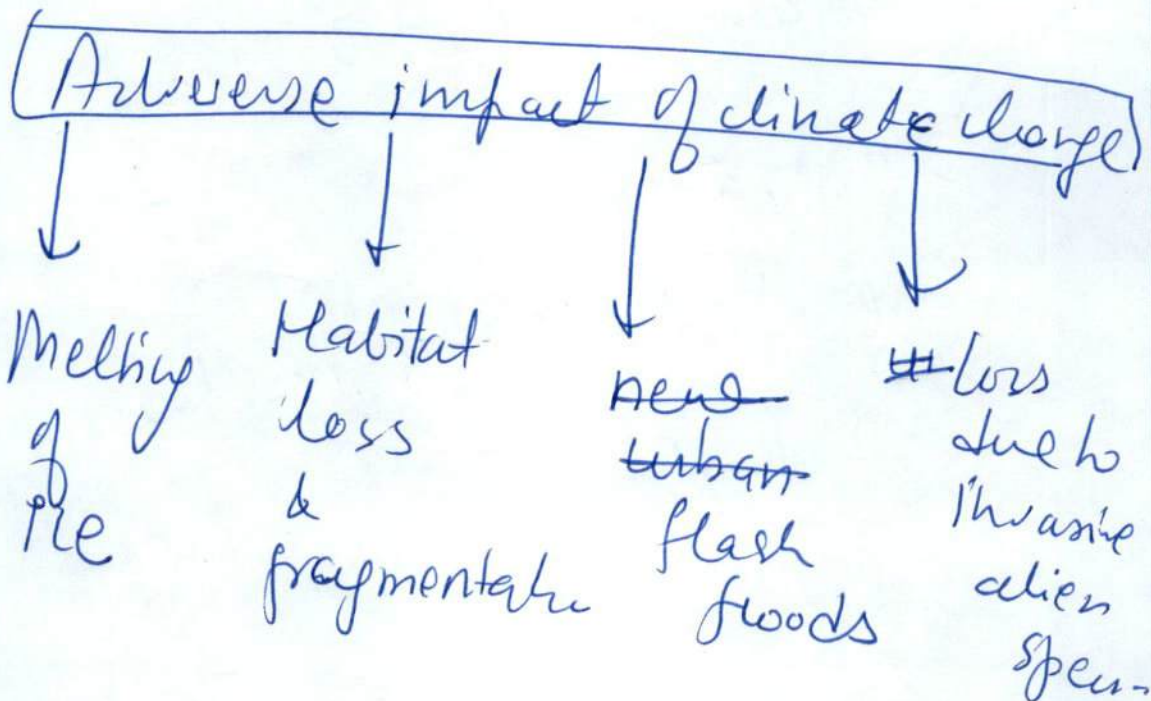
- ① Source of perennial rivers
 ↳ Ganga, Yamuna
- ② Source of livelihood for
 people living in plain regions.
 ↳ agriculture plains around
 rivers.

③ Rich biodiversity hotspot

④ Himalayan ecosystem is one of the mega diverse hotspots.

④ Seismic activity especially in case of young fold mountains like Himalayas

⑤ Ecosystem Services like tourism



Initiatives like
National Mission for
Sustainable Himalayan
Ecosystem

- Disaster Management Act 2005
- Building Codes
- Sustainable Ecotourism
- Restoration

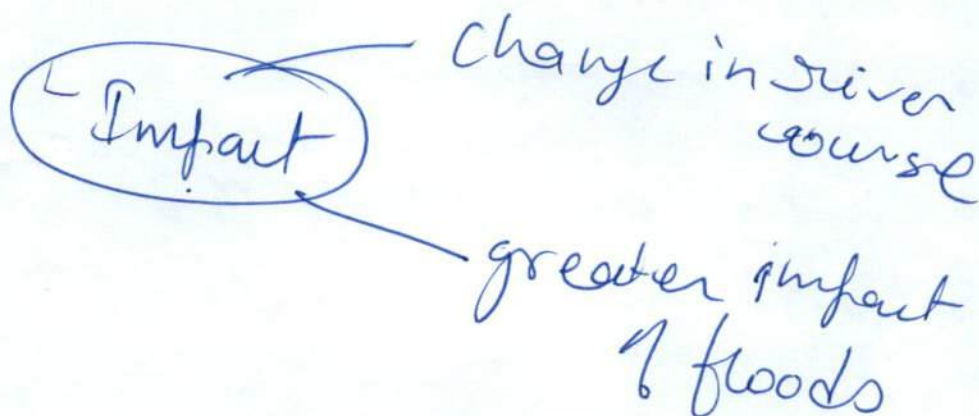
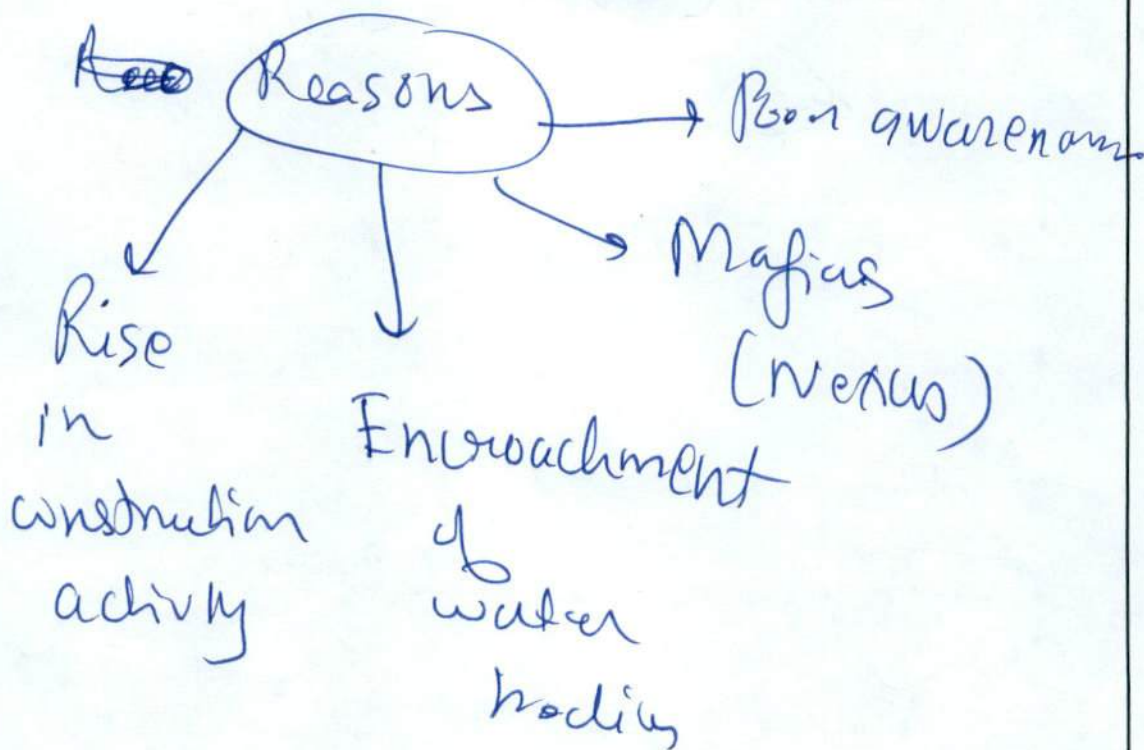
Are positive steps in this
regard.

16.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Illegal Sand mining remains a menace having numerous catastrophic impact



Remedial measures

- Limbation n extraction
- Restoration by reinstating
waste material
(eg) fly ash.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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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 क्वेश्चन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent discovery of lithium reserves in Jammu and Kashmir which is estimated to be about 5% of total global lithium reserves is a positive news for India.

Major Lithium Producing countries as described in figure below.



WEF (World Economic Forum) estimates that world could face shortage of lithium by 2025 due to increased push for electric vehicle.

Geopolitical aspects of Lithium production

- Lithium being a critical mineral has become essential for its uses in battery storage system (BSS) for

solar
power

electric
vehicle

new age battery
- Localized China dominated supply chain has triggered the debate for diversification
 - ↳ China +1 strategy
- Grouping such as QUAD are emphasizing on lithium through iCET
- Greater push for decarbonization, net zero goals have pushed countries to explore green energy for which lithium appears a necessity.

Environmental implication (of lithium production)

- High consumption of water

↳ It's estimated that for producing 1kg of lithium around 5000L of water is required

- Energy consumption in associated process (eg) semiconductors chips require constant supply of electricity.

- Generation of e-waste: post the disposal, absence of extended producer responsibility regimes have aggravated the problem..

- In context of India; extraction of lithium from northern regions can result in — biodiversity threat (leaching)
in this | seismic threat
further groundwater depletion.

In this context, global alliance for sustainable lithium production & consumption is needed.

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

Globalization refers to free flow of goods, services, people and ideas across transnational boundaries to reduce the world into a global village. It has had varied impact on different sections.

Impact of globalisation on youth identity

Positive Impact: ① Greater awareness in attitude $\Rightarrow$ More risk taking behaviour.

② Youths getting inspired by Elon Musk, Steve Jobs, Mark Zuckerberg, going for startups.

③ Homogenizing trends in consumption pattern $\Rightarrow$ like for fast food

④ Greater consumerism providing a market for greater production.

- ④ Harbinger for new social movements which centre around socio-cultural causes rather than political
- ④ Gay-rights activism, advocacy for animal rights (led by youth)
- ⑤ Social media promoting collective voice. ④ ^{young} Indian working women associating themselves with Me too movement that started in west

Negative impact : ① Rising neglect of traditional culture ④ loss of indigenous languages due to promotion of English as global language

- ② Ripple effect of social chaos.
- ④ Rising divorce rates in west and breakdown of joint family has triggered similar trends in Indian youth.
- ③ Greater individualism leading to mental health issues in youth ④ filter bubble of social media

④ Breeding of monoculture as a threat to diversity

⊕ youth associating them with global influences and blindly following their lifestyle [westoxication]

⑤ Unemployment, terrorism, anxiety leading to youth radicalisation.

⊕ ISIS ~~using~~ trying to penetrate Kerala through youth radicalization (online)

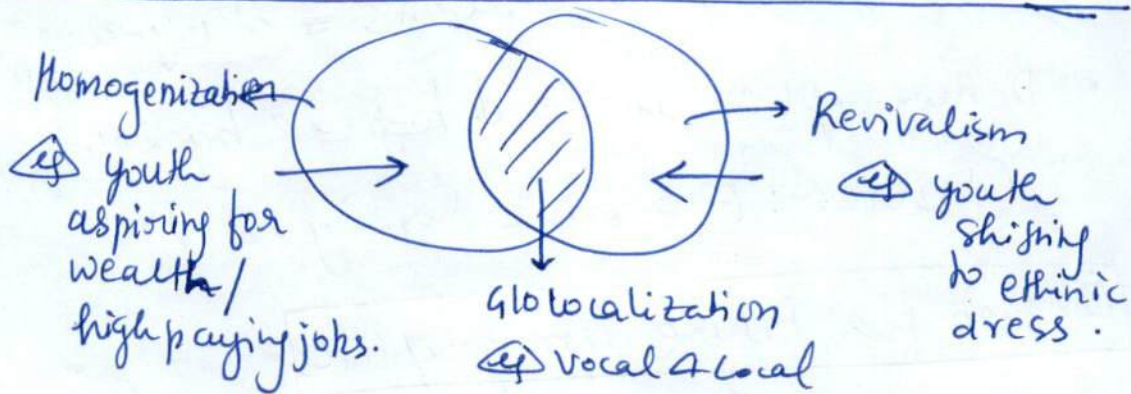


Figure : Differential impact of globalization on youth identity.

In this regard, a judicious mix of ^{impact} globalization and cultural identity affinity is necessary for youth to emerge as demographic dividend.

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

As per National Health and Family Survey - V, the total fertility rate of India has declined to 2.0 i.e. below replacement level.

Current demographics

- 65% of Indian population below age 35
- Average age of Indians = 29 years
- Demographic dividend to peak by 2041
(Source: Economic Survey 2018)

Concern for future demographics

- Currently 8.6% of population is above age 60, this number is expected to double i.e. reach 16% by 2040-41
- States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu have TFR around 1.5-1.6 raising an alarming trend.

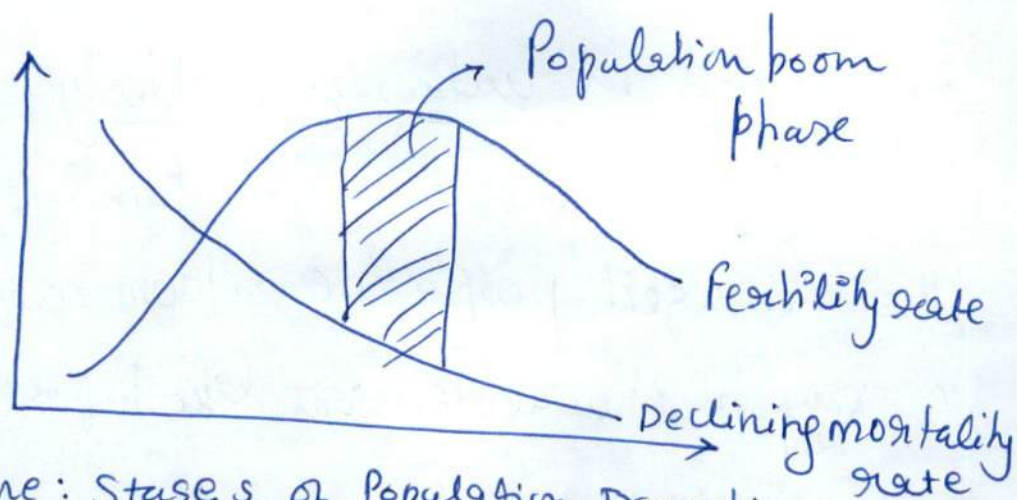


Figure: Stages of Population Transition.

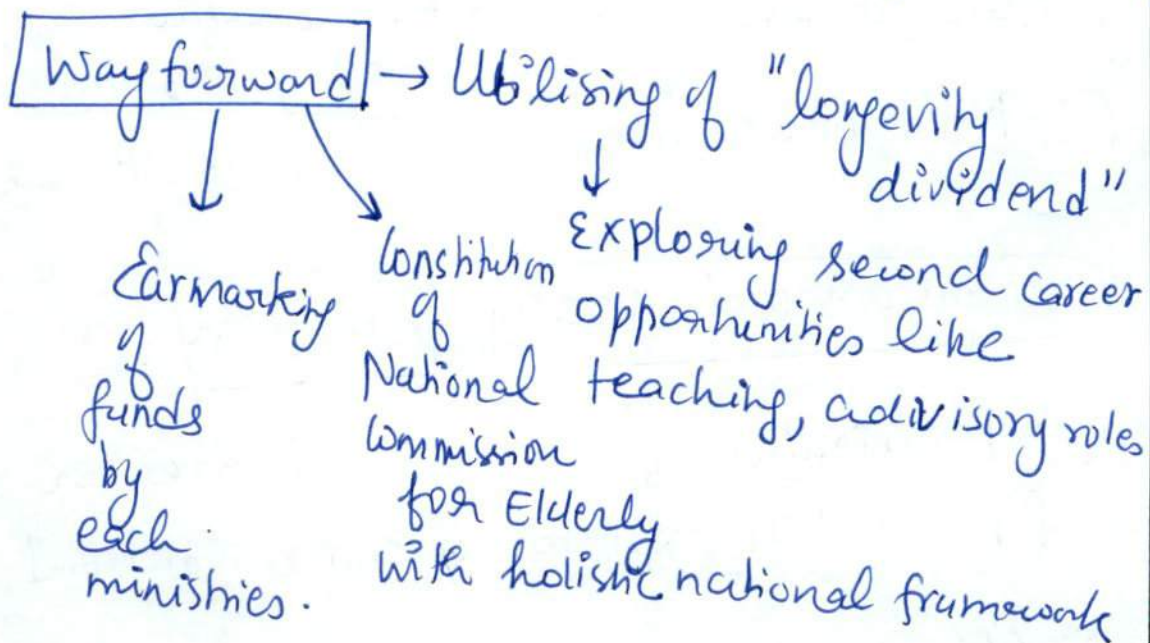
As fertility rates decline following concern arise:

- ① Decline in labour force / working population (as seen in Japan)
- ② Greater burden on state exchequer (social security programmes)
- ③ Need for greater spending on healthcare.

Concerns around ageing population:

- ① Feminization of ageing due to greater female life expectancy and widowhood
- ② Elderly neglect and violence
 ↳ As per Help Age India report (2019)
 80% of 80+ population faced some form of abuse (physical, mental, verbal etc)

- ③ Decline in authority of elderly
due to decline in joint family system, the old aged people are seldom commanding a say in crucial decisions like before
- ④ Poor state of old age homes
- ⑤ Meagre social security schemes
₹ 500/month widow pension in U.P.
- ⑥ Low insurance and pension penetration.



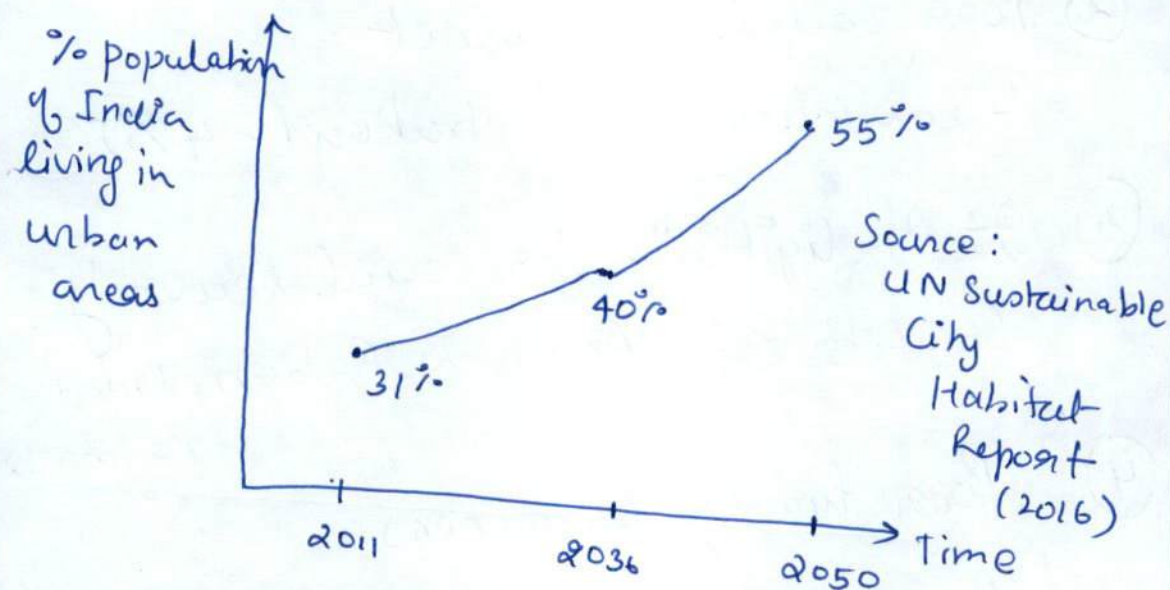
Healthy ageing is necessary for ensuring a smooth demographic transition for India in years to come.

2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

As per Census 2011, 31% of Indian population were residing in urban areas. This proportion is destined to grow as per below graphic :



With such staggering growth of urban settlements due to

- rural-urban migration (for better opportunities)
- expansion of city (urban areas) getting in fold of city
- decline in prospects of agriculture

need of the hour is to make urban spaces more inclusive

Need to focus on urban poor.

COVID-19 exposed the vulnerabilities faced by urban poor as they suffer from intersectionalities as follows:

① Informal nature of jobs.

↳ 90% of jobs in India are informal
(Economic Survey 23)

② Poor social security net

↳ low insurance penetration (~4%)

③ In-eligibility for social security benefits (eg) Access to Ration, Transfer Payments

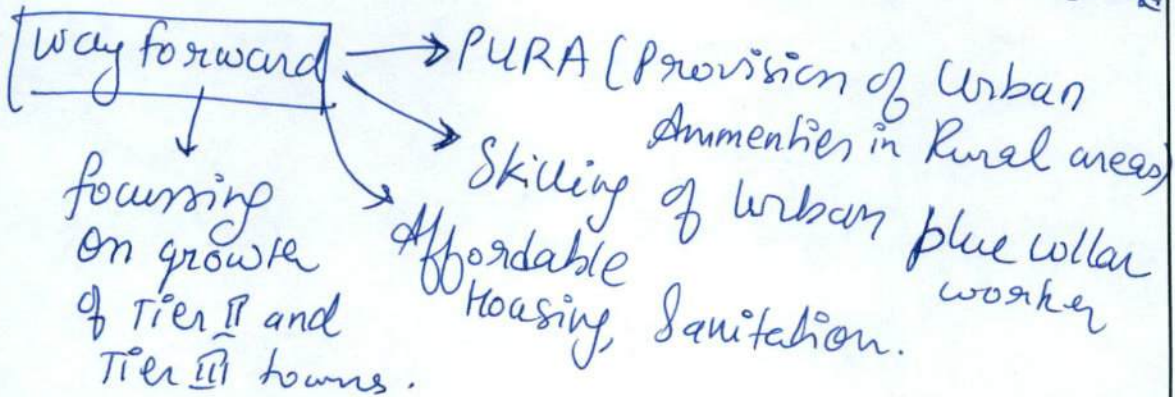
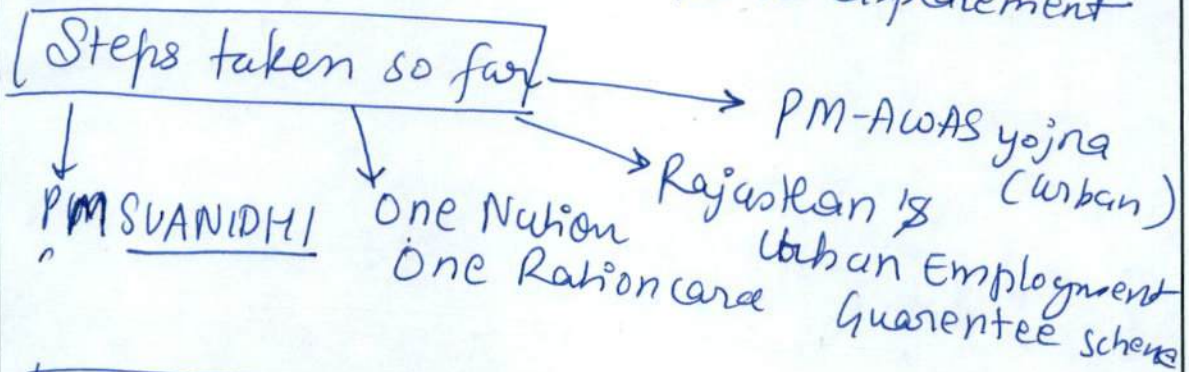
④ Poor housing conditions

↳ As per census 2011, around 22.5% urban population reside in slums.

⑤ Greater focus on rural poverty alleviation schemes have led to neglect of urban poor

↳ (eg) employment guarantee in form of MGNREGA not present in cities

- ⑥ Living cost in city is growing higher
(~~Le~~) Recent inflation in tomato prices)
leaving the urban poor vulnerable
- ⑦ Ethnisation of low paid occupation
(~~e~~) often the landless lower caste villagers migrate to city area to settle for low paying job.
- ⑧ Rising challenges of urban solid waste management and air pollution which affect the urban poor the most (~~e~~) flooding on banks of Yamuna led to displacement



Shifting the policy focus on urban poor and checking urban sprawl is essential to achieve SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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