



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 उपरान्त 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. : 1043458

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : POORVA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[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)

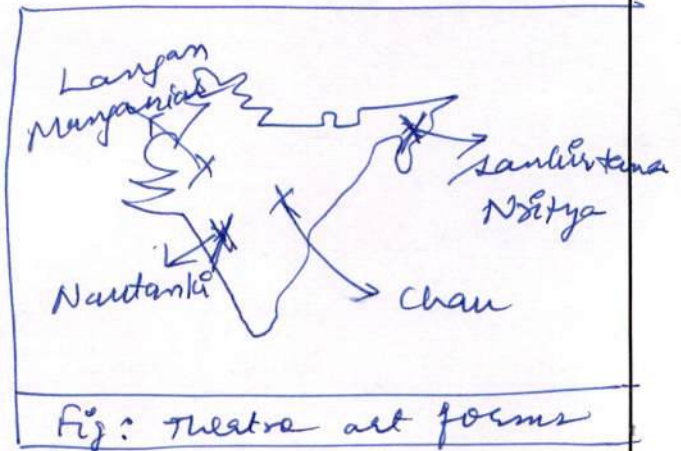
10

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

"India is mother of legend, grand - mother of history and great grand - mother of tradition"

- Mark Twain

Theatre art forms is an important component of India's rich traditions and culture.



Theatre forms reflect :-

Ideals of community

* showcase values of vasudair - kutumbakam, love, oneness.

* Highlight group living.

* Show social evils like sati, dowry, widow outcast, etc.

Emotions of society

- * Sankhiana of Assam shows love and togetherness
- * "Naurav" of ~~Blata~~ Blarata are depicted
- * Nautanki of Maharashtra shows lavanya as through laavni.

Individual's role in community

- * Educational acts on importance of voting, paying taxes
 - ↳ eg "We are one" act of Rasmae - art group of Mumbai
- * Nakhad nataks in rural areas
 - ↳ eg World Vision NGO organises water awareness nataks in AC Nagar (Faridabad)

Traditional forms are dying due to arise of Netflix, Cinema, OTT
→ they need to be preserved to maintain art & heritage of "Incredible India".

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

Sanchi Stupa is near Bhopal in MP is among UNESCO World Heritage sites from India. It is a jewel in India's cultural map.

Historical importance

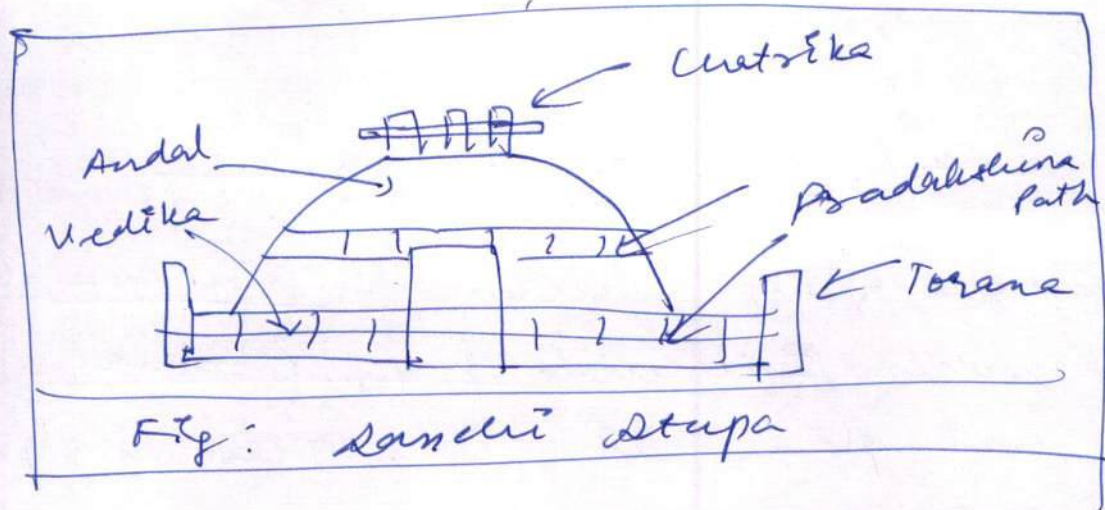
① It was built by Ashoka after he took up ~~the~~ dhamma-glossa from ~~the~~ Shedigosh after Kalinga war.

② It was among 1st signs of architecture in India, from 400-200 BC.

③ In post Mauryan period (200 BC-300 AD), it was rebuilt by Pushyamitra Sunga.

Architectural importance

④ It ~~is the~~ has two balustrades not just one.



- ⑤ The 4 toranas show 4 directions - north, east, south, west.
- ⑥ Torana & circumambulatory path are sightly carved with gatalas stories
- ⑦ Shalabhanjika holds the torana

Inspiration for future architecture

- ⑧ It inspired temple architecture of Guptas and post-Guptas.
- ⑨ Future stupas began to have But Gandhara & Mathura Idols & sculptures carved.
- ⑩ Pradikshina path inspires Hindu temples -

Thus, Sanchi Stupa is a bright star in India's architectural universe, that continues to emit beautiful light till today.

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

Bhagat Singh was 11 years old when Jallawala Bagh Massacre took place in 1919. This inspired his ideologies and passion for Indian Independence.

Breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

① He took up revolutionary activities in 1920s.

② He bombed the Central Assembly to "make the deaf hear".

③ He killed Saunders, along with Rajguru & Bhinder - as he had murdered Lala Lajpat Rai by lathi charge in 1928.

Goals of revolution

④ goal changed from mere violence of earlier revolutionaries

(Gadkar, Selli Masare) to all
Exclusive Independence.

⑤ Aim was to make the deaf
hears, not just killing the
Britishers.

⑥ Later he shifted from
Individual action to mass
movements.

⑦

Forms of revolutionary struggle

⑦ shift to socialist ideology -
↳ remove exploitation of every form.

⑧ support youth in action
↳ Punjab Naujawan Sabha.

⑨ wrote books & newspapers
to inspire people.
↳ Eg "Being Atheist" written
by him.

BK Dutt's Philosophy of Bomb
shows the change in revolutionary
movement after advent of Bhagat
Singh on the scene.

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

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

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

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian nationhood traces its roots to ancient times when Maueryas and later Mauryas brought all areas under one rule.

Basis of India as a nation

① Geographical unity → India -



Fig: Indian subcontinent

"Bharatavarsha" is linked by mountains and isolated from rest of world by Himalayas & Hindu Kush.

② Political unity

↳ values of democracy

↳ Election as "cardinal of democracy"

③ Cultural ethos → atithi deo bhava

④ Unity in diversity → > 1600
languages, 700 tribes → all
contribute to Indian identity

⑤ Pop culture → Cricket, Bollywood
unite the entire nation.

Threats

① Communalisation

↳ eg Khalistan movement

② Linguistic Chauvinism

↳ eg Hindi v/s Tamil divide

③ Regionalism

↳ eg Gorkhaland demand

④ Racial discrimination

↳ eg Against North eastern
Indians in metros

⑤ Tribal conflicts

↳ eg Meitei v/s Kuki - Manipur

There need to be some to
realise the dream of

Ek Bharat, Shreshth 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

India is called the pharmacy of the world — every ninth person in world uses Indian made medicine, as per WHO.

Factors for growth

- ① Labour → cheap workforce
- ② R & D → eg Serum Institute
- ③ Government policy
↳ eg PLI for pharma sector
- ④ Natural & raw material
↳ easy import of chemicals
- ⑤ Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) → being imported from China

⑥ generic medicines → cheaper
drugs for the poor,

⑦ Bulk Drug Parks set up
in different parts.

⑧ Export-markets in Africa
↳ eg Cancer drug exports

significance

To economy

- ① Earn forex by export
- ② Job generation
- ③ Boost manufacturing (from
15% to 25% of GDP)
- ④ Medical tourism

To public health

- ⑤ Cheaper & efficient care
- ⑥ Traditional medicine (AYUSH)
also promoted.
- ⑦ Awareness to reduce AMR
(Red Line Campaign)

7.

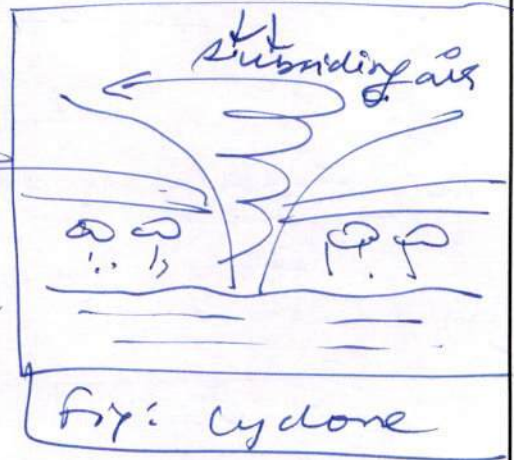
चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

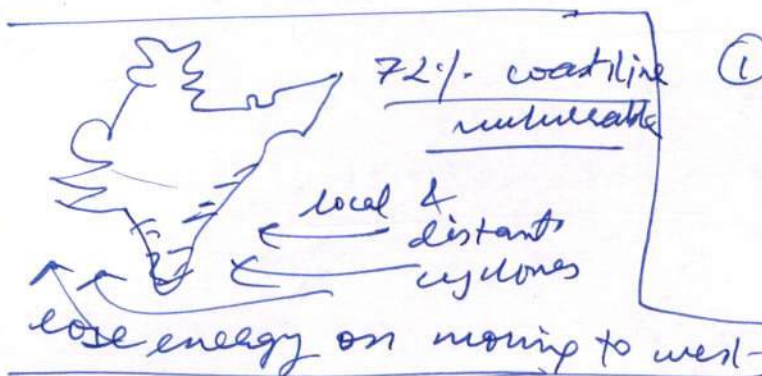
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Cyclone is a low pressure zone surrounded by strong spiralling air & heavy rain-fall.



Why BoB has ~~less~~ ^{more} cyclones?



① It is warmer than Arabian Sea

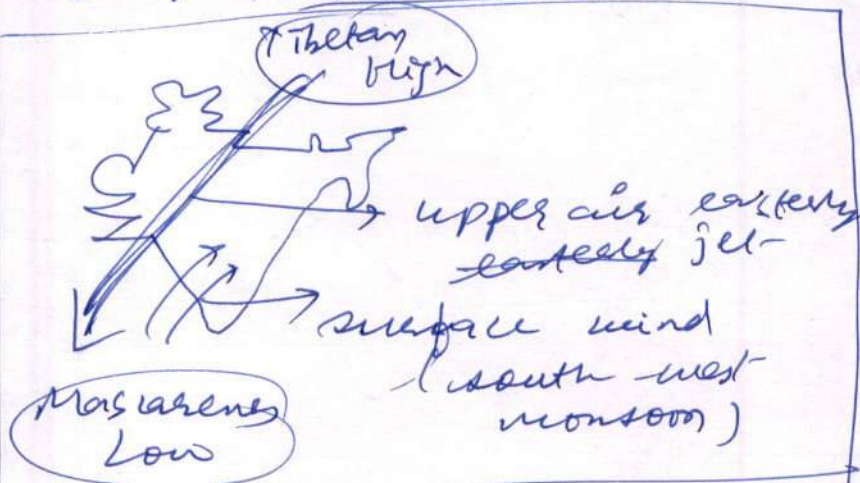
② It has both local & distant depressions from South China Sea.

③ Cyclones lose energy when they move to Arabian Sea :

Reasons for decrease in frequency during monsoon

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

① High vertical wind shear



while surface winds blow west-east,

upper

Fig: Monsoon winds

tropospheric air moves east-west

② Role of sub-tropical jet-stream → anti cyclonic conditions

③ El-Nino → lesser monsoon

④ Negative Phase of Indian-Ocean Dipole

⑤ Effect of Madden Julian Oscillation

8.

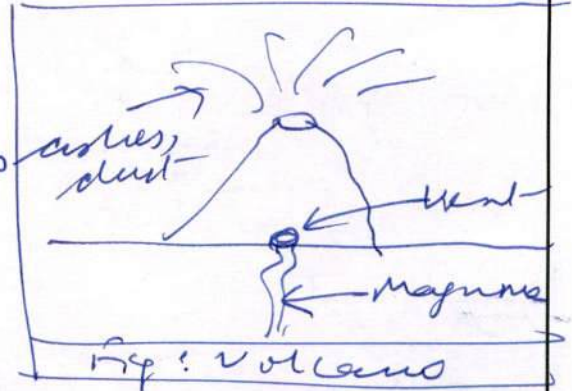
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Volcano refers to a vent that throws out ash, lava & dust on earth's surface
→ Barron Island



Destructive in nature

- ① Loss of local biodiversity
- ② Loss of lines & structures
- ③ Lead to mini - cooling event
- ④ Can cause ozone depletion
- ⑤ Threaten air traffic in the area.
- ⑥ Emit pollution in the air.

Critical for existence of life

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

- ① They reduce impact of global warming
↳ due to cooling impact.
- ② Give critical minerals
↳ eg iron in igneous rocks.
- ③ Base of atmospheric cycle → formation & destruction of crust.
- ④ Raise soil fertility
↳ eg black cotton soil - Deccan trap.
- ⑤ Lead to formation of continents
↳ eg Island arc of Japan & Philippines owe their existence to volcanoes.
- ⑥ Important to understand plate tectonics.

Thus, volcanoes are important for continued survival of life on earth.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is a phenomenon of supporting the interests of one's region over that of the other regions & nation as a whole.

Relative deprivation

Relative deprivation + geographical concentration of deprivation



Feeling of isolation



Anti-national sentiments



Regionalism

Examples :-

- ① Economic deprivation of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
↳ led to demand for new state
- ② Telangana also created on similar lines
- ③ Naxalism - due to deprivation of tribes
- ④ Greater autonomy demand
↳ by deprived regions of North East
△ Bodoland, Karbi Anglong
- ⑤ Son-of-soil → due to lesser jobs
△ Assam, Maharashtra

Political powerplay & cultural diversity adds to this problem & hinders

Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat

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

SDG 4 promises quality education for all. India's Article 21A & RTE Act 2009 aim to further this agenda.

Issue of bullying & violence

* Caste based discrimination

↳ eg Darshit Rohatgi case
— IIT Bombay

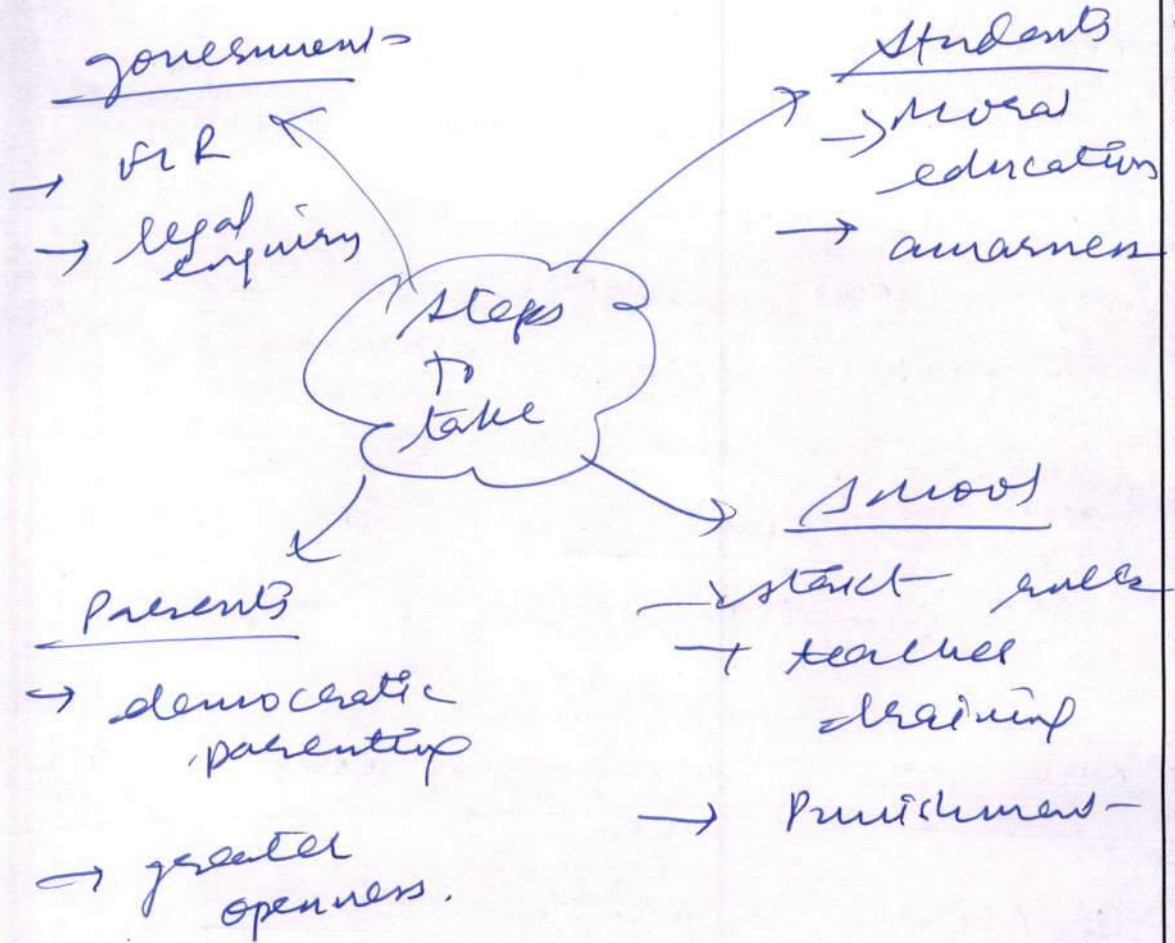
* Online abuse

↳ eg Revenge poem

* Bullying by seniors of juniors

* Physical violence

↳ eg beating, slapping.



This problem must be resolved to make education for all a reality in India and ensure every child attain their dream.

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

Ahom Kingdom was among the most important kingdoms

of north-east India that left a rich legacy for the present too.



Role in shaping cultural identity

① Ahoms supported diverse cultures & intermingling of people.

② They supported different art forms
↳ eg [BORONJIS]

③ They came from Myanmar → this led to assimilation of cultures with Indian & eastern forms.

④ They built dead burial mounds
↳ similar to Egyptian pyramids
↳ some were double storied

↳ possessions inside the mounds show cultural beliefs.

↳ also show social stratification - mounds of rich has more jewellery & coins.

Role in historical identity

⑤ Ahoms placed Assam on the map of India.

⑥ They fought & defeated Aurangzeb's army.

⑦ Tribals' revolts during Britishers also took inspiration from Ahom's legacy

↳ eg Rani Gaidinli's Headhunting Cult

⑧ Bhakti movement by Chankara dera was also supported.

↳ Led to development of Chankistana (joint prayers & dance)

Legacy in contemporary times

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

- ① Influence on Assam's art & culture
- ② Burial grounds listed for UNESCO World Heritage status.
- ③ Tradition of dinuse culture & joint dining in harmony
↳ Inspiration to some present-
inter-tribal conflicts -
↳ Bodo dispute Kalbi Anglong
- ④ Means connect between South Asia & East Asia
- ⑤ Present scripts derived from Assam's literature.
- ⑥ History of valour & courage →
inspiration for youth to fight-
injustice.
↳ From Sharmila's fight against
APSPA.

Thus, Assam had an invaluable contribution in making India the kaleidoscope of cultures that it is.

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) ① ② ③ 15

Various groups played important role in India's struggle with independence - capitalist class consisting of businessmen & financiers played an invaluable role too.

Varying position of capitalists

Phase 1

* Initially, capitalist class like banias acted as junior partners to the Britishers in trade.

* They managed trade & permits of EIC due to their local knowledge.

Phase 2

* But in Non Cooperation Movement, (1920), they established Swadeshi enterprises to counter British.

↳ eg. Chidambaram Pillai's Steam Navigation Company.

* They even funded Nationalist schools.

↳ eg Gujarat Vidyapeeth,
Kashi Vidyapeeth.

* They also in turn benefitted from boycott of British ^{goods} ~~goods~~.

Phase 3

Gandhian - Movement

* Capitalists like Tatas, Birlas supported the movement.

* Funded Gandhi's ashram at Sabarmati.

* Set up khadi units too.

* Ahmedabad strike 1918 → capitalists adhered to Gandhi's advice.

Phase 4

1920s

* Some socialist & leftist trends emerged.

* Labour strikes & workers' movement were feared.

↳ eg Inter-mill strike, 1926.

↳ TISCO strike, 1928

* This led capitalists to reduce their support to movement.

Phase 5 1930s & 40s

* support from capitalists revived

* Funded constructive programmes of Gandhi.

↳ Haripur Campaign -

↳ Funds for All India ~~the~~ Schedule Caste Federation.

* Funds to nationalist press -

↳ BR Ambedkar's Mook Nayak

↳ EV Nair's Kudi Maram

Post 1940s, capitalists full fledged supported Indian cause.

Bombay Plan even called for state led development, reduction of poverty & increasing income in 15 years.

13.

भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words)

15

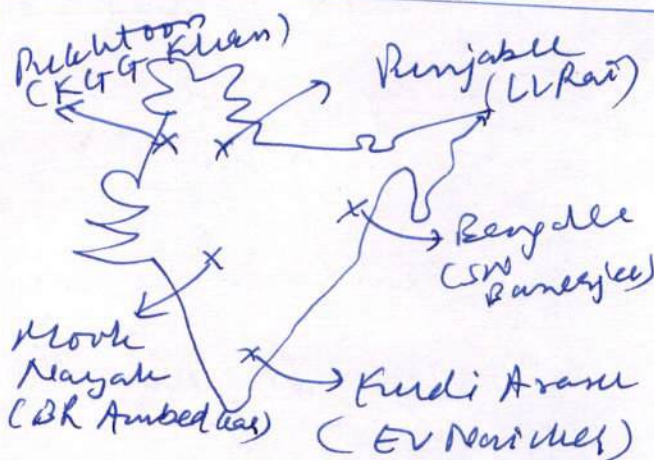
Press is the mode of expression,
communication and revel too.

It played monumental role in
India's freedom movement.

Evolution of the press in India

① 1st press
was set up
by James
Augustus Hickey

for it
published
Bible.



Five major newspapers

② Officers of ELC also set up
for newspapers to expose the
company's misdeeds

③ Early moderates used press
as medium of petition, protest,
propaganda.

↳ eg SN Banerjee - Bengalee

④ Extremist ^{wrote} ~~set up~~ nationalist
articles.

↳ eg BT Tilak's articles in Kesari
instigated Chapchar brothers to
kill Rand.

⑤ Revolutionaries also used
Irish nihilists ideology in their
articles.

⑥ Later, Gandhi contributed
immensely

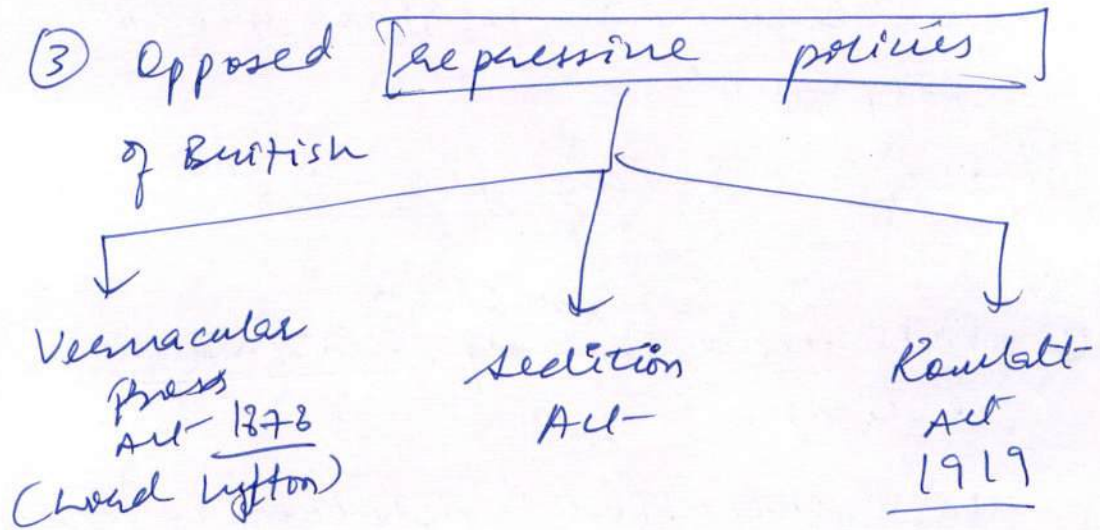
↳ eg Nav Jeevan, Harijan

Impact on freedom struggle

① Helped to spread nationalist
ideas to the masses.

② Library movements were

organised ~~is~~ around newspapers



④ Newspapers by lower caste made goal of independence all inclusive
↳ BR Ambedkar's Mook Nayak

⑤ Different languages & scripts made literature diverse.
↳ eg Pukhtoon - in Udu.

⑥ women also empowered by writing nationalist ideas
↳ Annie Besant - Commonwealth

Thus, press played a great role in uniting the people & spreading the ideas of Swaraj -

14.

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

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

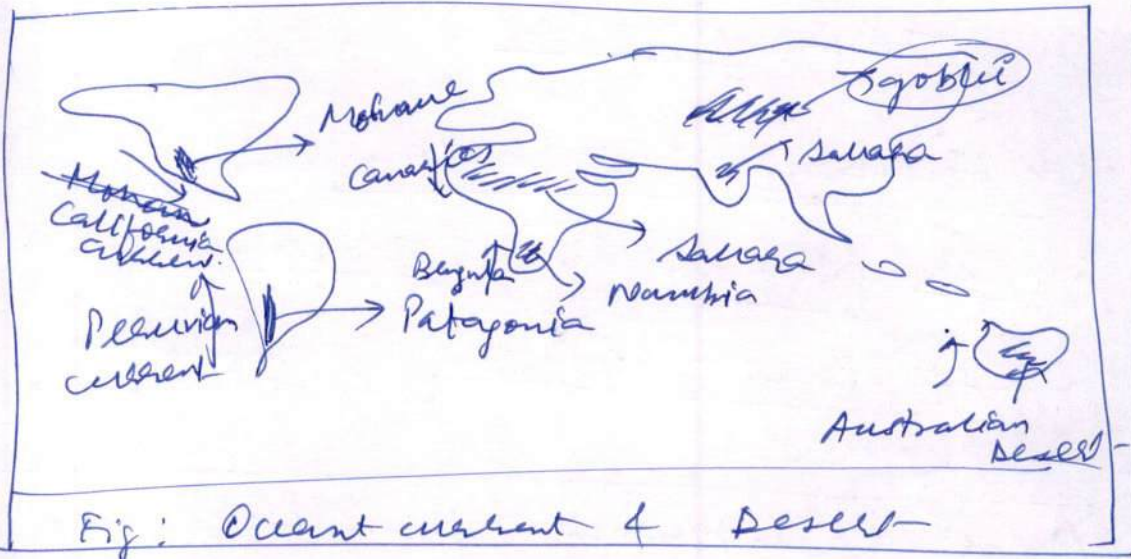
15

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

Desert refers to an area of deficit rainfall. It can form due to natural & anthropogenic factors.

Factors for formation

① Ocean currents



Cold ocean currents cause desiccating effect & dryness in coasts → causing desert formation.

② Sub Tropical High Pressure Belt
→ leads to no less convectional
currents → less rainfall.

③ offshore trade winds →
have lesser moisture → no rain

④ Rainshadow effect of mountains
↳ eg Andes effect on ~~At~~ Patagonia

⑤ Continental effect → cold deserts
↳ eg Gobi Desert

⑥ Anthropogenic factors

↳ Mining in Tharland

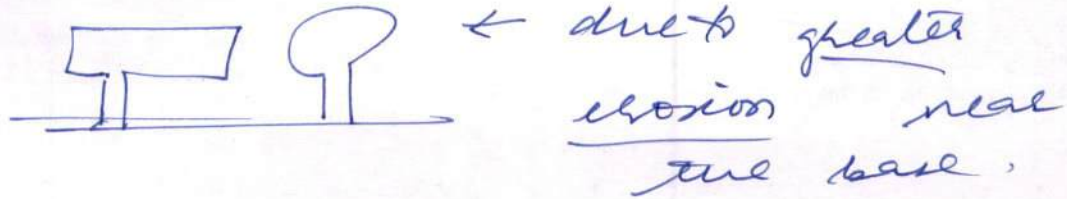
↳ Over-irrigation in Rajasthan.

Major Landforms found in them

① sand dunes & badlands

))) ← due to erosional
effect of winds.

② Mushroom land & table land



③ Palayas → small lakes in central of hill ranges.

④ Plateaus & hills

↳ (eg) Aravallis in Thar Desert.

⑤ Piedmont plains

↳ due to erosion of mountains backwards.

Present challenges → Expansion of deserts
→ 30% land under degradation in India (Land Degradation Atlas)
→ wild fires & forest fires converting forest to desert

UNCCD's drought toolbox can help to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN).

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)

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

15

Mountains are the most important part of Earth's geological architecture; But they are facing several threats these days.

Impact of climate change

① Melting of glaciers → Reduce albedo of mountains
 higher temperatures ← vicious cycle

↳ eg Himalay range would melt by 30% by 2045 (IPCC)

② Change in hydrological cycle
 → lesser feed for mountainous rivers
 ↳ eg Threat to Indus, Ganga

③ Rising disaster risk

↳ eg cloudburst in Chamoli in 2021

- ④ rise in GHG & global warming
↳ threat to alpine vegetation
↳ coniferous plants disappearing
- ⑤ threat to mountains' biodiversity
↳ Polar bears - reducing
in Arctic mountains.

Impact of anthropogenic activities

- ⑥ Mining & quarrying →
destabilising mountains' landscape
↳ Mining in western Ghats
- ⑦ hydroelectricity generation.
↳ land sinking in Joshiwadi
- ⑧ Transport lines → deforestation
↳ river line project
- ⑨ Border protection → BRDO
roads → opposed by environment
in Himalayas - enthusiasts

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

- ① UNCCD's Drought Toolbox → to avoid desertification of mountains.
- ② UNFCCC → NDC targets to reduce temp below 2°C by 2100.
- ③ Inter-country agreements
↳ eg India - Nepal talks on Himalayas.
- ④ Protection funds
↳ eg Rockies Protection Fund
- ⑤ Committees of experts setup
↳ eg Gadgil Committee on Western Ghats

Thus mountains must be treated as global commons & protected for our continued survival.

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
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is listed as a major mineral in Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation Act) in India - placing it under centre's control.

Reasons for unsustainable development -

- ① Illegal sand mining in concessions → sand mafias.
- ② Over extraction from riverbeds.
- ③ Lack of efficient sand mix in cement.
- ④ Poor artificial enrichment of extracted sand.
- ⑤ Poor district-level plans for monitoring sand resources.

Impact

① On ecology → high saltwater
intrusion - in coasts

↳ eg salt marshes in Gujarat

② Biodiversity → destroy organisms
like crabs, oysters, that
survive in sand

③ Disasters

↳ loss of [sand dunes] →
lesser control of floods.

↳ eg Mumbai floods 2021

④ Water ~~loss~~ wastage

↳ water trapped in sand is
lost by evaporation

⑤ Rivers change course

⑥ Lack of ground water recharge
due to removal of sand
from river bed.

Remedial Measures

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

- ① Artificial sand being developed to reduce sand mining.
- ② District mineral fund (DMF)
↳ for reclamation & neutral of damage.
- ③ Action against sand mafias
↳ eg Durga Shakti Nagpal's fight against sand mafia.
- ④ Land reclamation by artificial enrichment of coasts
- ⑤ Regulation of sand mix in cement industry

sand must be treated as a public good that must be protected against private exploitation in all aspects

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)

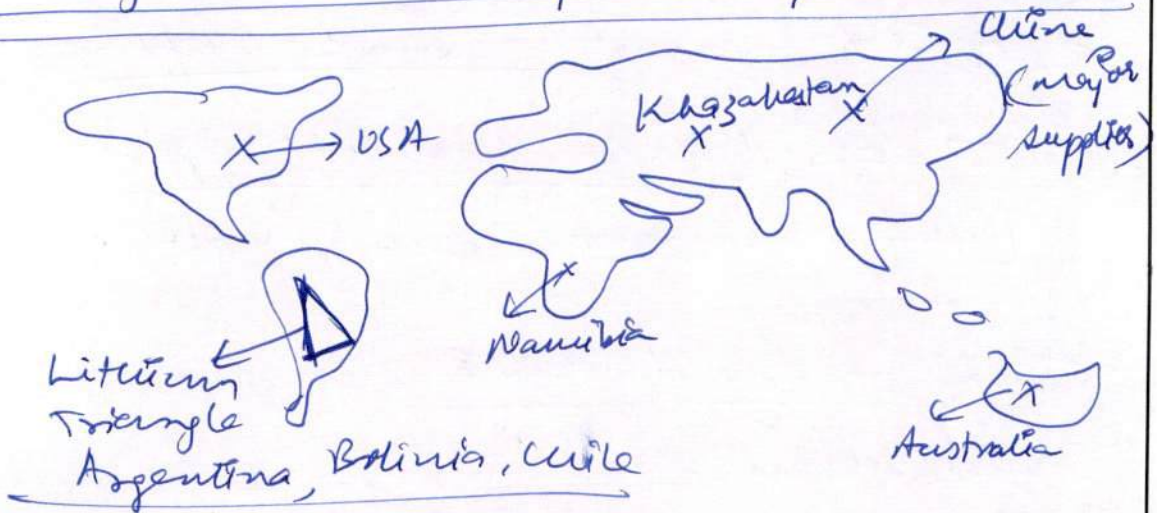
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Lithium is an important element in the move towards global digitisation & renewable energy.

Major lithium producing countries



* The production is very skewed

↳ China has major reserves.

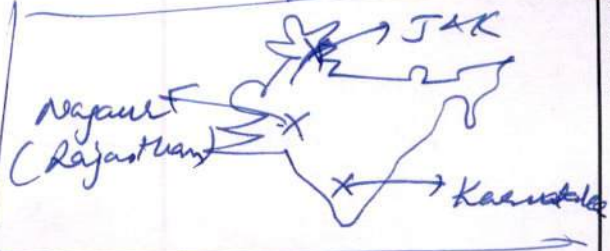
* Lithium Triangle in South

America is an emerging hotspot

* USA also has large considerable reserves.

India → Lithium recently discovered
in J&K.

However, these
reserves are
still unexplored



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

Geo-political aspects

- ★ China's dominance → raises
its economic soft power.
- ★ Shewed patterns threat to
supply chains -
 - ↳ eg Disruption during COVID
- ★ Base for IR 4.0 .
 - ↳ can lead to digital divide
between countries.
- ★ crisis made at China by
Huawei → opposed on privacy
grounds in US + Europe.

Environmental implications

- ① Mining → damage to forests
 & soil.
- ② Poisonous gases in underground mines
↳ Threat to health of miners
- ③ Hydraulic fracking → can
pollute groundwater
- ④ Threat of metal pollution of
water
- ⑤ Rise of e-waste & its
disposal.
- ⑥ Dumping of e-waste by
rich countries in poor ones
↳ Indonesia, Malaysia

There is need for sustainable
lithium mining & diversification
of supply chains.

18.

युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

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

Anthony Giddens defines globalisation as the inter-connection between global societies such that local happenings affect global events & vice-versa.

Positive impact of on youth identity

Material Aspects

- ① Better technology & adolescent health innovations
- ② Greater job opportunities
↳ can reduce 7% unemployment rate (as per CMIE)
- ③ Higher packages in offshore placements
↳ Investment Banking - JP Morgan, Barclays

Cultural Aspects

- ④ women empowerment
↳ higher female LFR
↳
- ⑤ values of liberalisation, individuality, freedom.
- ⑥ Global movements
↳ eg #MeToo, #TimesUp
- ⑦ Environmental consciousness
↳ eg Greta Thunberg - Divyank
- ⑧ Democratic values
↳ eg Arab Springs → organised protest on social media

Negative impact on youth identity

Material aspects

- ① Online crimes
↳ eg Blue-whale challenge, revenge porn

~~② Feel~~

② Easier access to drugs, alcohol

③ Sedentary lifestyle

↳ Non Communicable Diseases threaten to ruin Indian youth

Cultural aspects

④ Feeling on fake relations

↳ only virtual, no real bonds

⑤ Westernisation

↳ eg McDonaldisation of food habits.

⑥ Erosion to traditional values

↳ eg respect for elders

⑦ Nuclearisation of family

↳ rise in Juvenile delinquency

⑧ Toxic feminisation

eg smoking, alcohol

Thus, globalisation is a double-edged sword that must be used prudently to reap India's youth's demographic dividend

19.

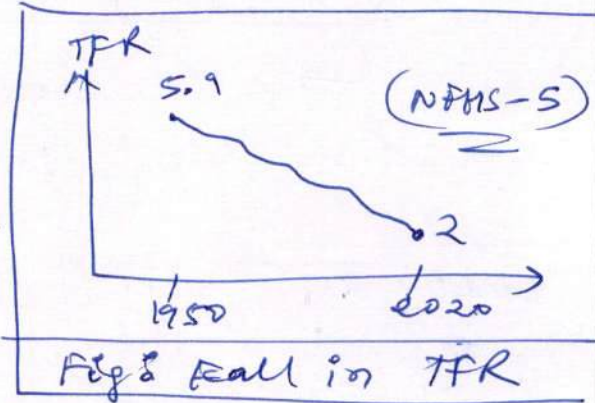
जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Fertility rates have shown remarkable decline in India. This signals positive



signal for population control, but raises concern of ageing population.

Reasons for fertility decline

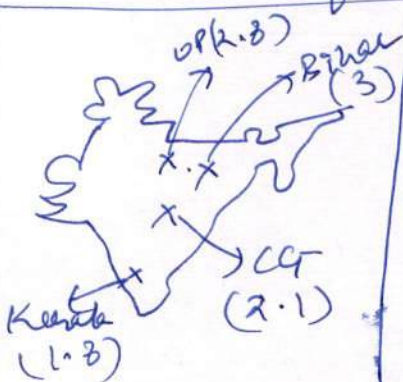


Fig 1 Regional variation in TFR

- Population control measures
- Mission Parivar Vikas
- Sexual health improvement
- Fall in IMR, MMR
- Rising female empowerment

But regional variations show there is still a long way to go for some states.

concerns of ageing population

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

① Economic Survey → By 2050, >20% population will be above 60 years.

② Higher need for geriatric & palliative care.

③ Risk of nuclearisation of family
↳ Isolation & stress for aged.

④ Elderly specific problems
↳ ↑ unintended urination, falls prevention, blindness, etc.

⑤ Feminisation of ageing
↳ 1088 - sex ratio for 760 (Census 2011)
↳ Widowhood Phenomenon.

⑥ Ruralisation of ageing
↳ Oxfam: >70% aged aged in rural areas ⇒ higher vulnerability to poverty & lesser health infra.

Weak social security system

① Low social sector expenditure

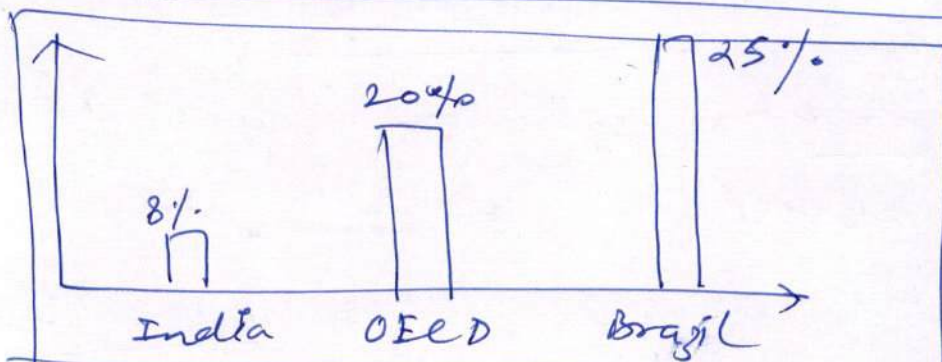
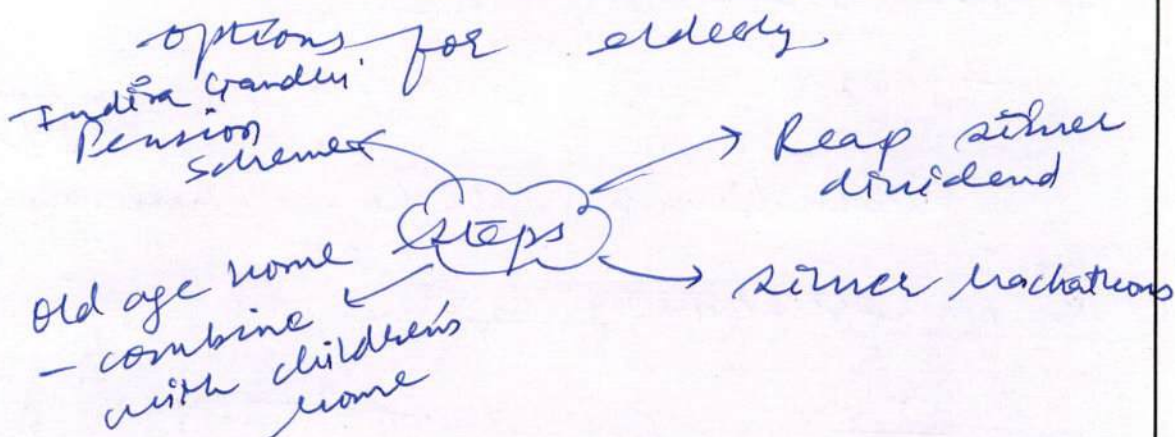


Fig: social exp as % of GDP

- ② Lack of old-age homes.
- ③ Poor health insurance penetration
- ④ Low geriatric care.
- ⑤ Lack of housing support after retirement
- ⑥ No jobs 4 weeks - from home



This will help to realise the grey economy & ensure

'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas'

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)

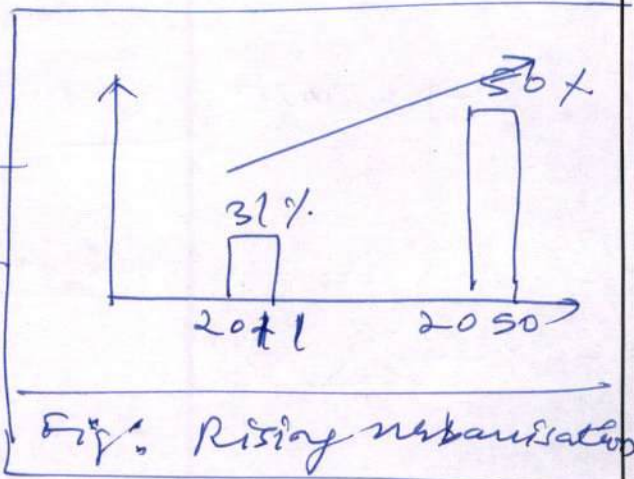
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

With globalisation,
Industrialisation

& modernisation,

share of urban
population is
stated to rise.



Problems
of
urbanisation

Slums ~~eg~~ Dharavi

Urban floods
~~eg~~ Delhi-2023

Pollution & environmental
degradation
~~eg~~ Delhi Air pollution

Rising sun-of-sail
phenomenon

~~eg~~ Maharashtra for
Marathis

Urban Poor

As per ^{Rangarajan} ~~Handbook~~ Report, [26%]
of urban population is poor.

Need for focus on urban poor

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

- ① To solve urban unemployment
↳ about 12% as per CMIE.
- ② Reduce urban crimes
↳ eg dacoity, rape, etc
- ③ Reduce safety hazards in urban slums
↳ eg Brahmapuram fire, Assam.
- ④ Reduce inequality.
↳ 37% gini coefficient - in India
- ⑤ some regionalisation & anti-immigrant sentiments
- ⑥ safety for migrant workers
- ⑦ Reduce rural-urban migration.

Steps to deal with this

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

① Better Infrastructure &
transport → easier mobility
↳ eg Delhi metro

② In-situ slum development
↳ eg Prasanti-(By Adams)

③ Housing support
↳ eg PMAY-urban

④ Smart villages → food processing
construction → to reduce
migration

⑤ Manufacturing-led development
↳ Make In India, Skill India

⑥ Smart city
↳ AMRUT, HRIDAY scheme.

These steps will ensure smart
cities lead to smart India
for a 5 trillion economy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL