



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. : 1421777

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Kaeti Teipani

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Vaaranasi

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.

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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
Candidates must not write on this margin

One of the most prominent form of culture is the tradition of theatre. It not only gives edge to regional identity but is also form of entertainment

Traditional forms of theatre

- ① Nautanki - played in U.P. It shows artistic skills of mimicry
- ② Jat Jatin - played in Bihar
↳ Portrays love fights of newly married couple.
- ③ Ravada - played in Maharashtra
↳ Based on the heroism of Shivaji and his ideals
- ④ Bhand Pather - Pictures the rich tradition of Jammu-Kashmir and

Panadi culture.

⑥ Malakangam - It is community led tradition in Karnataka where people come and enjoy together

⑦ Ramela - Played in U.P. Example of syncretic culture where Hindu Panayan characters are played by Muslims

⑧ Ramman - Played in Uttarakhand and is tribute to Bhumiyal Suta

⑨ Bhuta Kola - Played in Western Ghats region. Shows proximity to nature and community laden efforts.

Many of the theatres are included in Intangible Cultural Heritage which shows their significance

2.

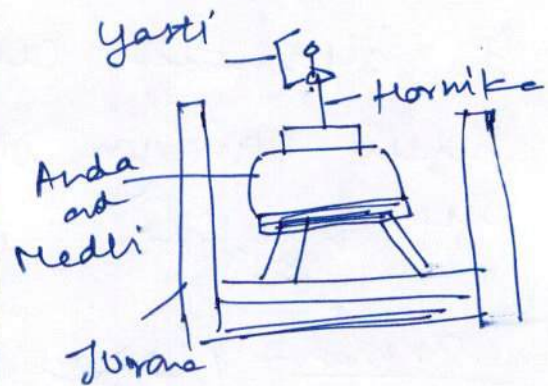
संची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Sanchi Stupa is the marvellous wonder from art, religious and historical aspect

Historical and Architectural Significance



Stupa design

- ① Tells about philosophy of Buddhism.
- ② Relics of Buddha are put here
- ③ Tells about Asoka's Shame.
- ④ Architectural
 - Beautiful gateway - Torana
 - Totoks are drawn here (Markhajika of Sachi)
 - humongous design.

Inspired future architecture

- ① Kushanas took inspiration from this -
- ② Roundness of building was copied elsewhere.
- ③ Toranas became more beautified in later stage
- ④ Viharas, Chattras were modelled on this
- ⑤ Paintings in Ajanta, Ellora were borrowed from this
- ⑥ Palas took inspiration to build universities
↳ Pr Nalanda.

Thus it is the incredible
intangible heritage of nation

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

Bhagat Singh was the foremost hero of revolutionary phase of freedom struggle who still inspires millions of youth today.

Brought real breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

- ① Proposed self sacrifice to the nation.
- ② Ideated heroism - Kakori action
- ③ Moved from political mendacity to enthraling blood of youth
- ④ Founded organisations → Panjab
H.S.K.A. → Naujawan
Bharat Sabha

Goals of revolution

- ① Not only portrayed freedom from British but freedom

landed zamindars internally

- ② gave message of socialism as way of life and community.
- ③ Compelled youth to think freely - very & an anarchist and rationally

Forms of revolutionary struggle

- ① Making the draft hear - Central legislative assembly hearing
- ② Percolated idea militancy among youth - killing sanders
- ③ Mass method of strikes, sherras and jail protest.

Thus via various aspects Bhagat Singh revolutionised the goal, methods and ideology of 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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration was one of the most prominent incidents of history of Japan.

Factors of restoration

- ① People supported the regime
- ② The regime had inclusive egalitarian ideas that shaped national identity
- ③ Had support of other states.

It had profound impact on Japan

- ④ Continuation of monarchy is seen

- ② Prominence to Cultural heritage is the linage of Meiji.
- ③ The development of Japan as the free loving country is due to this
- ④ The souring relation with China is the legacy of it.

⑤ Meiji restoration made Japan history written with its own flavour. It given Japan unique aspect of identity that it holds even today and crusades for Asian culture

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

Nation is the psychological concept

It is the idea that bind people together with each other. Culture, society, politics play important role

Basis of India as Nation

① History → History of Indian subcontinent - Indus valley
Rulings of dynasty like Mauryas, Gupta, At Mughals

② Common beliefs → Making of idea of unity in diversity
festivals → Rakar Saptanti in all parts
Cinema → RRR in north and south India
ludials - dinali celebrated in North as well as south.

- ③ Political aspiration → Constitutional features kind
 Common idea of collaborative federalism all (Art 19)
 Parliamentary democracy stitches them together

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

However there are threats too

- ① Communalism - recent Muh violence shows this
- ② Regionalism - secessionist tendency in North east
- ③ Political divide like interstate dispute, inter water disputes
- ④ Excessive centralisation - quest of imposing Hindi over south.
- ⑤ Divide and rule played by political parties on sex, gender
 → have spread
 → radicalisation

National Integration Council,
 At Bharat Shreshth Bharat, Devbhakti curriculum and could make the feeling of nation strong.

6.

भारत में फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India is now considered as the pharmacy of the world. Not only Indias are being benefited but also India is largest exporter of generic medicine to world.

Factors behind growth

① large demand of population internally and externally

② Govt. policies - PIL Scheme in Pharma Industry.

③ Market and transportation - Road, railway and shipping facilities export.

④ huge demand of Ayurvedic medicine



Significant for Indian economy

- ① It is 3rd largest industry of pharma in terms of volume in the world.
- ② 14th largest in terms of value.
- ③ Provide jobs to many people.
- ④ India exports 20% of generic medicine to world.

Significance - Public health

- ① Caters the medical demand of population
- ② Provide low cost medicine -
↓ out of pocket expenditure
- ③ Enhances reach of all to the medicine care

Therefore pharma industry is of immense significance with more govt support it could flourish better.

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)

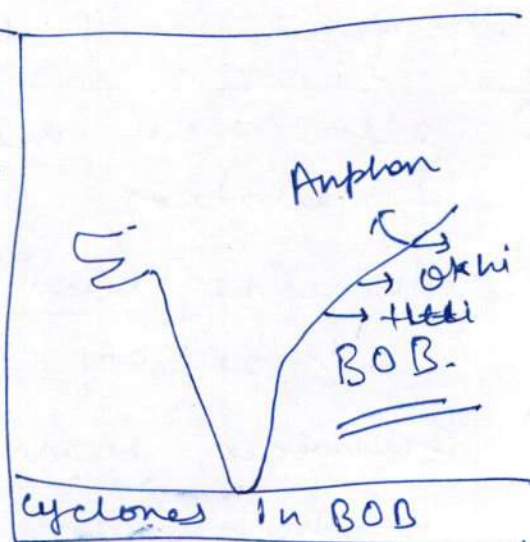
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Cyclone is the phenomenon where the region of low pressure is surrounded by high pressure.

It is anticlockwise in northern hemisphere

BOB more prone

- ① high sea surface temperature of BOB makes it more prone



- ② Water stratification due to less salinity
- ③ Already present weak low pressure makes it vulnerable

- ④ No Intending land mass
between Andaman sea and
BOA also gives way to
more cyclone

Reason for decrease in frequency

- ① The temperature was high
and high evaporation led to
low volume.
- ② Erratic Monsoon
- ③ El Nino conditions are also
responsible.
- ④ Heat domes pressure.

Due to these reasons
the frequency has reduced.

8.

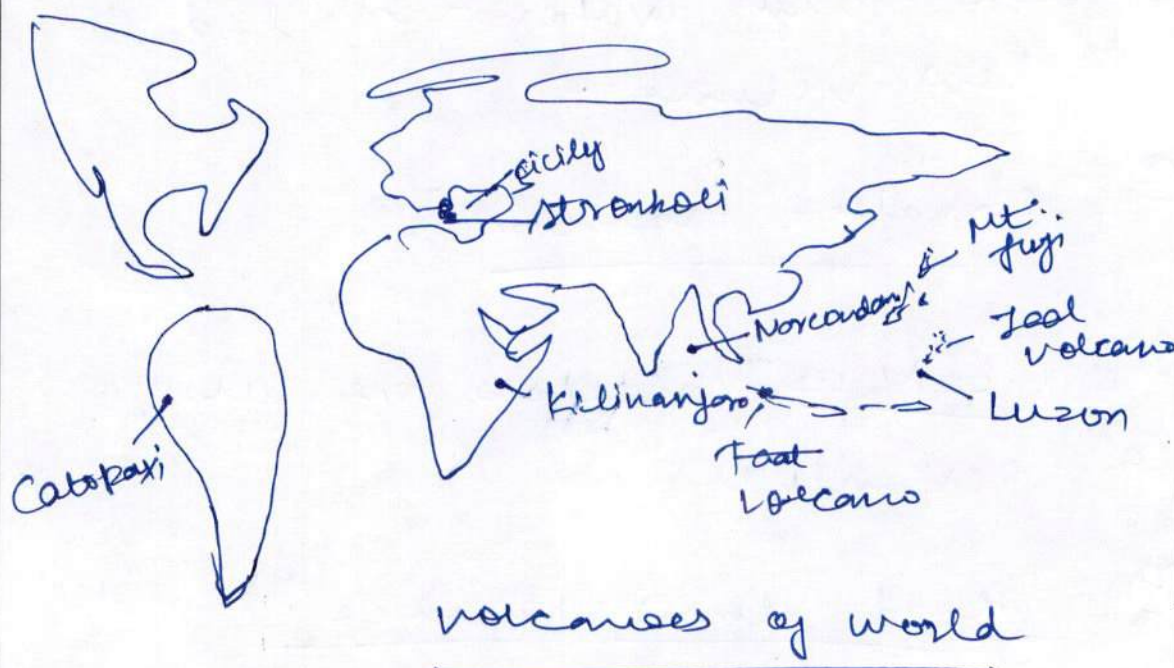
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are geographical phenomenon, formed of various folding, faulting activities of earth.



Critical for human existence

- ① Minerals — Flood basalt plain of Deccan
 → Granite, Gabbro etc
 (Igneous rocks)

- source of igneous rocks.
- source of iron, mica etc.

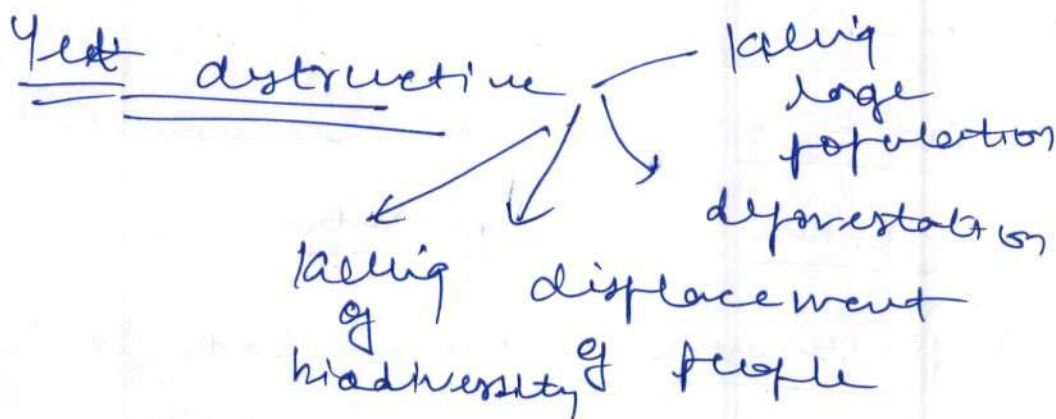
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic

- tourism potential — people want to see Mt. Fuji
- heating of water $\Rightarrow$ produces electricity — Norway, Italy

Environment

- sulphur out of volcano into atmosphere



These volcanoes are both harmful as well as beneficial. There is need to harness the latter.

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

Regionalism is the quest of federalising
love for region against the love for
nation as whole.

$$[\text{Geography} + \text{Ethnicity} = \text{Regionalism}]$$

Relative deprivation amounts to
deprivation in comparison to
others. It is a reason for the
regionalism

① Economic - poverty regionalism in
Vidarbha and Madhya Pradesh.

② Infrastructural - North East is
connected with only Siliguri
corridor with all India.
→ less development of Telangana
region was cause of bifurcation

③ Geographical - drylands of Bundelkhand
(UP)

demand special status on this basis

Cultural - Neglect of tribal culture become basis for Thakur and Chhotisgarh

Way forward

- ① Overcome economic deprivation by policies like defence corridor (UP)
- ② Institutional excellence
 Joins for export excellence
 Wharant village
 Ferguson (North east)
- ③ Mechanism - Strengthen zonal council, under state council
- ④ Infrastructure growth - National monetisation pipeline, National logistics policy
- ⑤ Regional autonomy and Special status to state could be given.
- ⑥ Campaigns like Swadesh Darshan should be promoted

Relative deprivation needs multidirectional approach to tackle as for work only commission

10.

यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

National education policy aims at increasing Gross enrolment ratio to 100% by 2035.

But the cases of bullying and school violence mar this

- ① suicide of students - Jadavpur university
- ② lack of safety - ~~women~~ girl child harassment among has become common.
- ③ Caste discrimination - GER for SC/ST is low compared to general students (ASER)
- ④ Bullying by peers - Not supporting each other, mocking students, making fun of other
- ⑤ Mental harassment of students is common

At needs urgent addressal

- ① Legal Measures → Make bullying and lack of safety as crime stringent punishable
→ Caste based discrimination should not be allowed.
- ② Institutional → Training programme of teachers (NISHITHA)
→ Mental and career counselling should be done (Manodhapan Portal)
- ③ Others → Peer learning to be promoted - Vedh project - Nandurbar or) Maharashtra.
→ ~~Let~~ Raste ke Rajh kam project in Rajasthan - only 1 book for all subjects
→ Collaborate with NGO - Bachpan Bachao Andolan, C.Y. Pratham.
These methods will realise SDG 4 and inclusive growth.

11.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Ahom Kingdom ruled Assam during 9th to 13th century. It was significant in the politics, history of the region

Role Played

① Historical

1) It came from Myanmar hills thus had relation with it.

2) It cemented the seven sister states of North East

3) Battle of Saraighat was fought against Mughal by Ahom ruler - Major identity shaper

4) inspired state formation later

Cultural

-) Provided lease of North Eastern Culture.
-) Amalgamated the tribal culture into North East
-) Cresting of Muslim culture was done by them
-) Architecture of framed under them.
-) Miniature paintings were made - ~~even~~ flourish even today
-) Some shaped earth mounds were erected - even worshipped today.
-) Worshipping of Nature was given by them.

Legacy in contemporary time

- ① Tribal culture is still practised
- ② Open border policy followed with Myanmar.
- ③ Kuki's have affiliations with Assamese tribes = due to this
- ④ Architecture, paintings ^{of that era} are still practised.
- ⑤ One of the reason of North East seclusion from India is seclusion of Ahom kingdom then.

This Ahom kingdom leaves great imprint on today's North east.

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

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

15

Capitalist class was one of the roles during freedom struggle. It hovered between saving self interest and countering anti colonialism.

① Starting phase - 1857

*) They do not support 1857 movement as it was discrete, not properly formed.

② Swadeshi Movement

*) They supported Rang Bhag movement - Swadeshi industries due to came up. banning of clothes + foreign

① Non Cooperation Movement

- 1) Strike of Ahmedabad Mill (1918) shows capitalists were not in favour
- 2) On the other hand some capitalist like Jamnalal Bajaj supported it

② Civil Disobedience Movement

- 1) Merchants and petty traders supported it
- 2) On the other hand strike in Malabar, Ahmedabad during this period acted against Indian capitalists.

③ Quit India Movement

- * full fledged support was given.

Initially they were reluctant because —

- (i) Keeping interest of their-
merchants, moneylenders acted
^{as} ~~act~~ partners of British
- (ii) They thought the rule of
British will not easily go.
- (iii) They feared of Socialism -
Ramkay manifesto

Nevertheless, capitalist like
Janardlal Bajaj, opposed against
~~anti~~ colonialism and this later
inspired other capitalist to
support Congress. The feeling of
Nationalism made them do so;
also the idea of British Raj
dwindling ~~made~~ charged over their
mind.

13.

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

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

15

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

Press is considered as the fourth pillar of democracy. It voices the opinion of public and underlines the role of democracy. So was the role of Press in freedom struggle too.

Ⓐ 19th century -

1) Peasant movements like Andhra (1854) was supported by Sirhindian Mitre (Neeb Sarpan)

2) Tribal movement like Kol (1831) was got covered by Hammehandee Mukharjee

Ⓑ Socio religious reform movement

1) Raja Rani Moha Roy's Misak UL-Akhar was banned

2) Rast Gupur of S. B. Naoraji

helped to bring about the formation of the Indian National Congress

② Indian Campaign abroad

- 1) Bilkaji Cama's Vande Mataram was read in Paris
- 2) Gandhi brought out his Gandhiji in USA

③ Swadeshi Movement

- 1) Shankar D. Mohasale and Keshri aroused public opinion against British

④ Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel propagated the ideas of militant nationalism

⑤ Non Cooperation Movement

- 1) Swadeshi of G. D. Dyer propagated the idea of swaraj
- 2) Al-Hilal of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad brought muslim in nationalist fold

④ Chinese disobedience movement

- 1) Gandhi's Haujian brought message of social unity
- 1) Through Young India Gandhi invoked youths

⑤ Quit India Movement

- 1) Usha Mukta's secret radio ran through out
- 1) Web Miller (English journalist) too took message of India freedom.

These newspapers fought

- Vernacular Press act (1870)
- limitation of various civil liberties
- Official secrets act
- Sedition act

defying all odds the press throughed the message of anti colonialism through 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 स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are defined as geographical form where the biological productivity is extremely low - as per UNCCD.

Various factors for formation

① Planetary winds - Trade winds blowing from sub tropical to equator bring rain to east coast whereas west coast remain dry

✶ Sahara desert

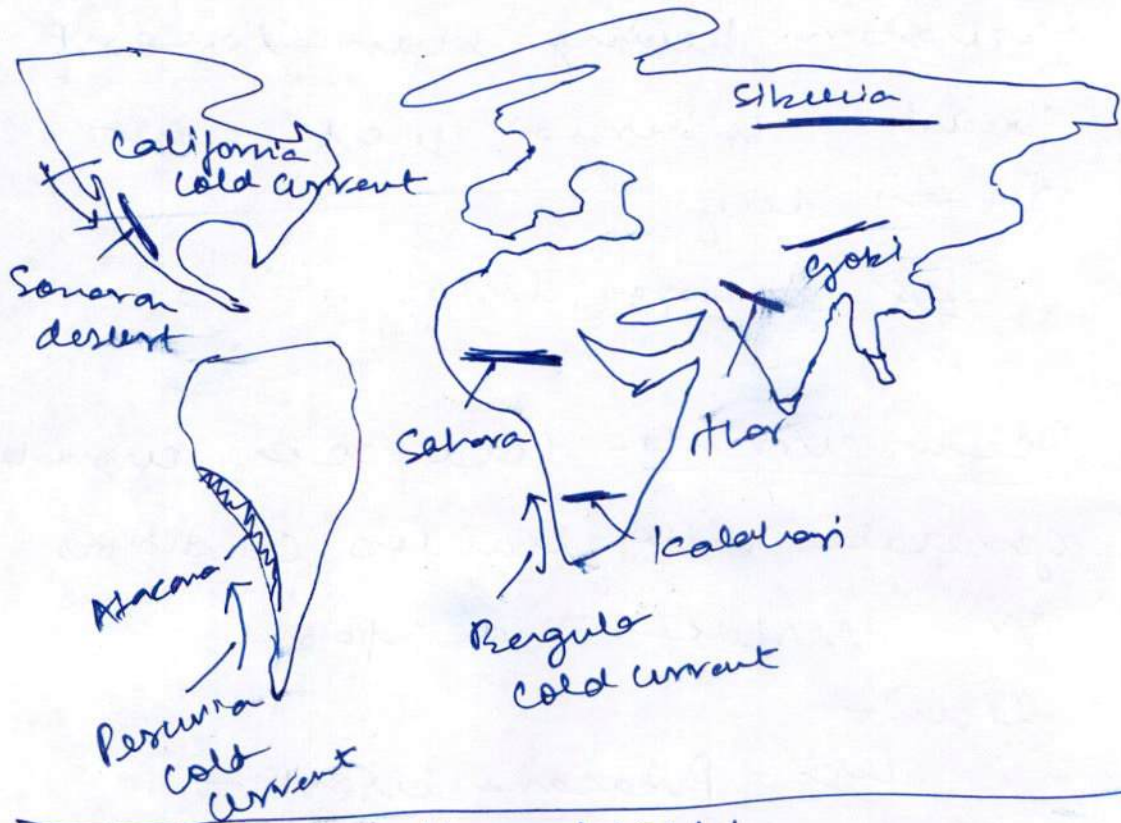
② Ocean currents - Cold ocean currents generate the rainless conditions over surface and form desert

✶ Atacama desert - Peruvian current

③ Slope of Mountain - The ^{mountain} leeward slope ~~must~~ exist. Main the main demands the leeward slope.

⇒ Aravali give rise to Thar desert

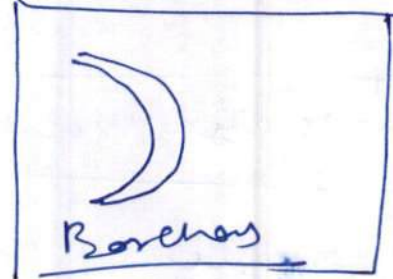
④ Temperature - extremely cold temperature leads to formation of cold desert - ⇒ Ladakh, Arctic Siberia



deserts of the world

Major landforms found

- ① Quasclberg are the erosional landforms in the desert.
- ② Playa - like oases in the desert
- ③ Mushroom rock - erosional landforms
- ④ Barchans - erosional crescent shaped
- ⑤ Cluses are also erosional form



These deserts have varied topographic features. They are of immense significance to human race. One of the example is windmills in Rajasthan

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

Mountainous region accounts for more than 20% of geographical features of India. With scarce beauty they have become fragile over the years.

Adverse impact of climate change

- ① Landslide occur due to heavy rain - $\rightarrow$ Himachal Pradesh right now.
- ② Glacial lake outburst due to melting of snow leads to sliding of mountains. $\rightarrow$ N.K.H.M.
- ③ Tectonic fault at Joshinath is leading to faults in the region.

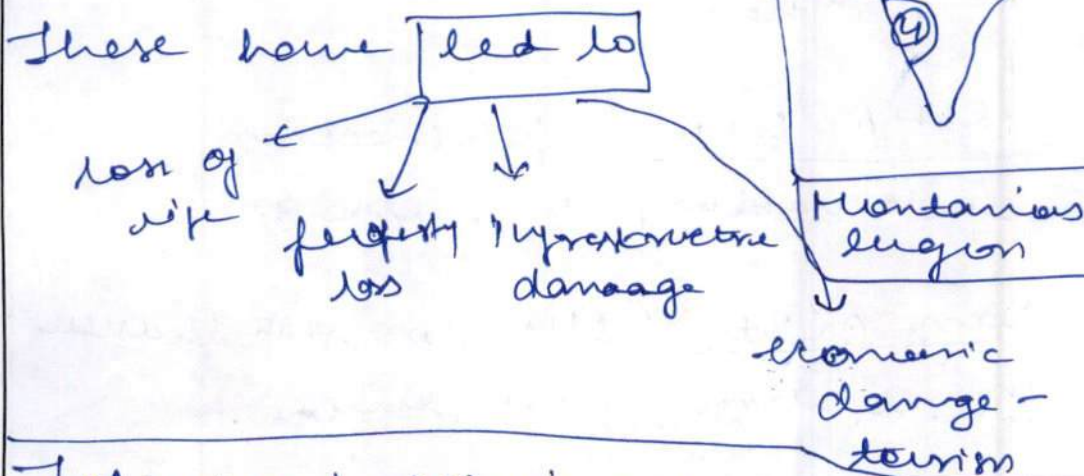
Anthropogenic activity

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

④ Unchecked mining of Western
Ghat led to landslides

⑤ Construction of Tajovar Vishugad
project is a factor of
Dominant disaster

⑥ Slash and burn
agriculture in North
east.



Following initiatives have
been taken

① Geological establishment of early
warning system for
landslides.
system for GLOF - Atkin

→ Mapping of hazard zone by ISRO

→ Geological Survey of India carried out adversely

② Policies → National Mission on Sustainable Himalayas

→ Homestays (NAPCC)
are allowed in Himalayas region to curb hotels.

→ taxation - Pune municipality charges on gorkhaling

→ GRHA, ECDC - for checking sustainability of buildings

→ Dam Safety bills to stop landslide in western ghat region

Behavioural changes among

citizens like using dustbins, no unplanned Construction (M.C. Mehta Committee)
could only survive mountains.

भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words)

Sand is an important mineral of sedimentary type. Its varied use make it sought after

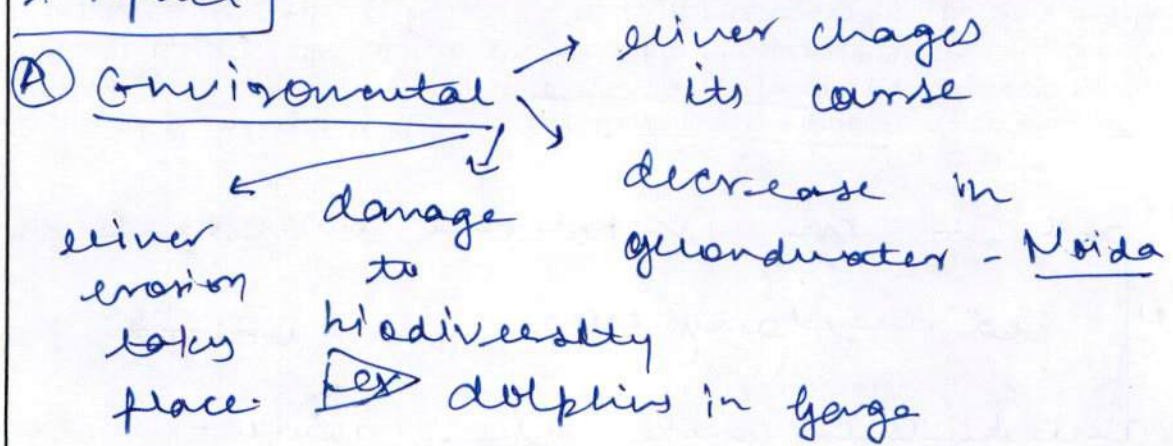
Reasons for unsustainable management of sand resources —

- ① Urbanisation - 35% population live in urban area.
 → sustain the buildings construction

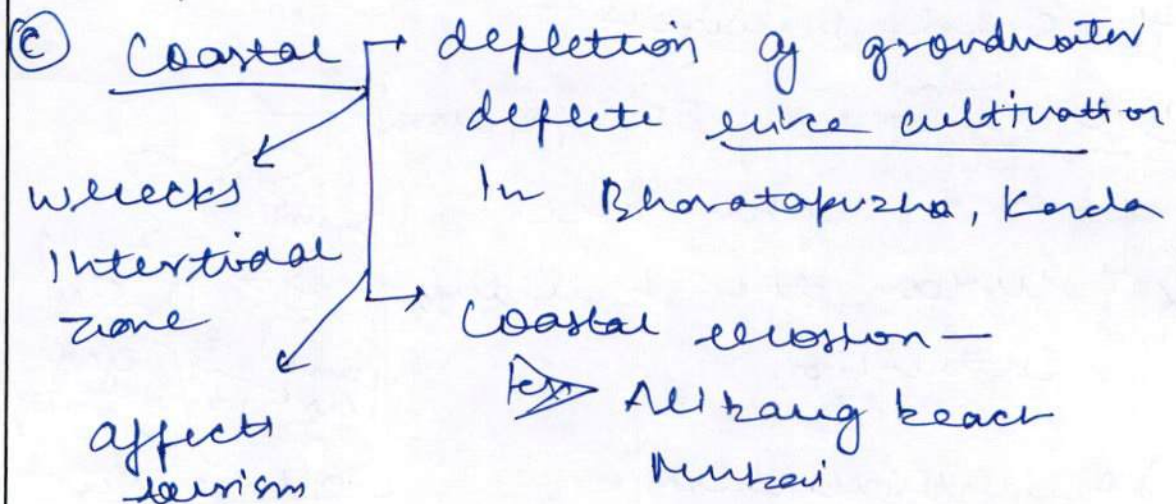


- ② Industrialisation - needed particularly in real estate sector.
- ③ Corruption - collusion of mafias and bureaucrats leads to this
- ④ lack of institutional measures also leads to this

Impact



(B) Economic → Noida exchequer lost ₹1000 cr



(D) loss of drinking water - due to less recharge of aquifers

Various Remedial Measures are taken

(1) Mapping of sand availability by ISRO

② Use of technology to

- GPS to track trucks carrying sand
- Geotagging of mines.

③ State led measures

- Kerala - only local committees check exploitation
- U.P. - Special sand squad
- Andhra Pradesh - only bulkhead mining allowed

④ Sustainable mining → use of M-sand
→ use of fly ash

By these methods, the sustainability of sand as resource is maintained.

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

Lithium is the gold of future. It is lightest, most used and low melting point and high boiling point. These features give it valued applications

Major lithium producing countries



Lithium Producing countries

- Chile is the 2nd largest producer
- India → found in Regmatite belt (odisha)
- Tamir - Kashmir

1 Lithium triangle - Chile, Argentina
Peru.

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

Geo Political Significance

- ① Monopoly of resource creates bargaining power to the nation → ~~ex~~ China
- ② Exporting power of nation is related to this - ~~ex~~ lithium triangle.
- ③ Saving of million in import by India - ~~ex~~ found in Taiwan
- ④ Economic development too is related - lithium used in EV, laptops, manufacturing etc.
- ⑤ The lithium production connects the relation of countries - ~~ex~~ USA and Brazil.

Environmental Implications

- ① Despoilation at large scale will take place.
- ② mining of mineral may lead to landslide.
- ③ Biodiversity - destruction of habitat.
- ④ Lithium mines use million litres of water - water insecurity.
- ⑤ Heating the ore creates air pollution.

There is need to collaborate at international level for sustainable lithium mining. Also use of renewables should be made (COP 27)

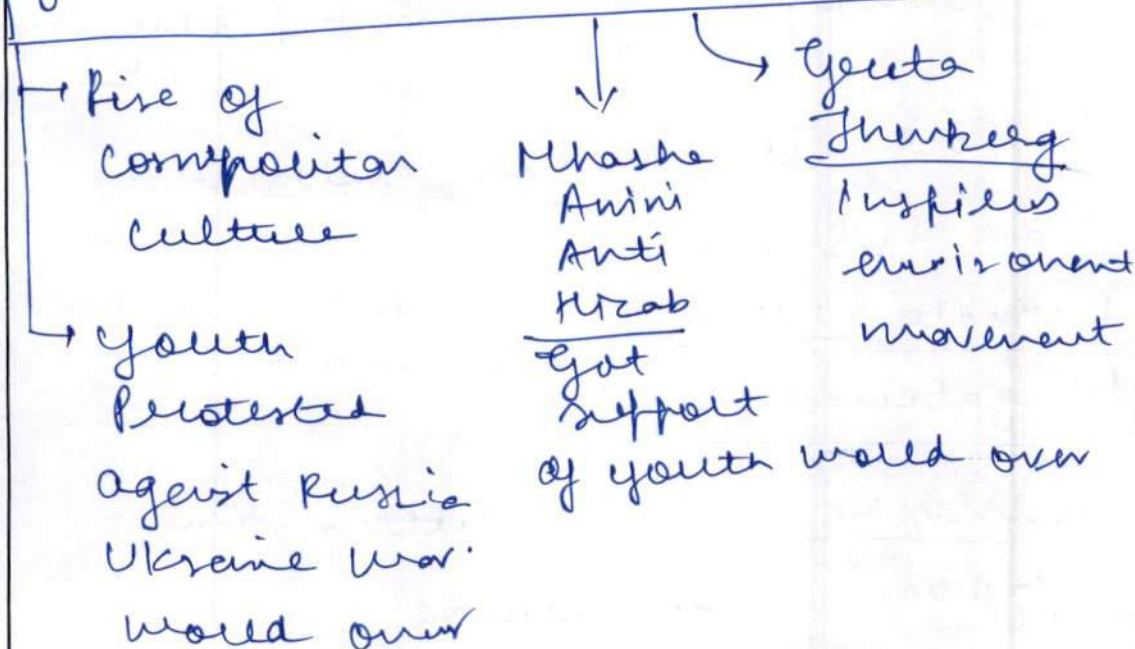
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Globalisation has not just connected the economies, but the connection of various incidents in the world, has connected the youth world over.

Global Identity of Youth



Positive Impact of Globalisation

① Employment opportunity has

Increased ← learning service sector
↳ BPOs.
Call centres

- ② Development of global citizenship among youth. ↳ human rights environment
 - ③ Connected via social media
 - ④ Developed more liberal values of democracy - more interest in politics
→ respect of women - ↳ Me too
 - ⑤ Respect to global culture has increased.
 - ⑥ Promote culture - ↳ Anushka Shetty sister in US
- Negative Impact

① Westernisation is cutting them from their roots.

② Intolerance is seen
↳ ↳ Burning of Quran in Sweden.

⑧ Breakdown of joint family
↳ distance with grand parents

⑨ Psychological issues

- ↳ More anxiety - 50% youth
faces (NFHS)
- ↳ suicides ~~↳~~ → WhatsApp games
led to it
- ↳ Social media creates
peer pressure.
- ↳ Bullying of women, children
~~↳~~ → Bully Bot App.

⑩ Outcomes of radicalisation ~~↳~~ → ISIS

Thus Globalisation is

both positive and negative
implication. The need is to reap
positives more with globalisation
identity

19.

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

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

15

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

India has achieved total fertility of 2.1. At one place it shows positive outcome, on the other hand threatens the second demographic upsurge of ~~elders~~ elders.

Demographic concerns over ageing

① large population - 103 million now, 156 by 2030 - UNEP

② various issues

- No job for 73% elders
- They face abuse { physical
mental
- disability among elders hinders progress more
- lowering poverty of 60% elders.

③ Health burden and economic burden

- giving pensions - $\frac{1}{3}$ of state budget went to this.
- lack of generative core
- increased health pensions but no fallative core.

④ Weak social security system

- They do not have method to protect old age
- lack of awareness regarding government programmes
- insurance penetration is only 2% in India - eco. survey 2022

For this following Measures are needed

- ① Unleashing silver economy - reap retirement experience of elders.
↳ Ratan Tata.

② Provide geriatric care at the hospitals
↳ ~~Let~~ Ayushman Bharat, Arogya-Keralam (Kerala)

③ Better Implementation of policy
↳ Vayo Ashrayudaya Yojane
↳ National policy for old age.

④ Give social protection
↳ PM Jeevan Jyoti Bina Yojane
↳ National pension for old age.

⑤ Strengthen legal measures
↳ Maintenance of parents act 2007

⑥ Aware about policy through
NGO - ~~Let~~ Helpline India

Following Mandela Plan of Action
and UN 'decade of healthy ageing'
is needed.

20.

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

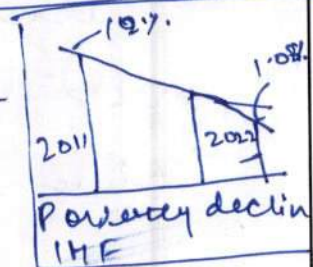
With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India currently hold 32% of urban population (census 2011). This is suppose to increase by 2030 and hence the threat of urban poverty.

Issues Arising of Urban poverty

① 17% population lives in slum in metros



② Migration of labourers creates resource crunch and less wages

③ lack of basic amenities

→ 60% houses do not have sewerage

→ 35% do not have proper drinking water.

→ 80% live in 1-2 rooms

(NITI)

④ Meagre wages - 50% of studies

live with less than ₹5000
huge inequality (often)

(1% own 40% of GDP often)

⑤ Rising crime - 7% rise - NCRB.

⑥ Vulnerability of women (crime, threats,
SC, ST-discrimination, cyber crime)

These facts creates the need
of attention towards urban
poverty.

Following measures needs to
be taken

① Urban MANKRYA could be
done - ~~less~~ as in Rajasthan

② Slum redevelopment should be
undertaken ~~less~~ Jaga mission
Odisha

③ Deson universal basic income
could be given as envisaged
by eco. survey 2022

④ Right based approach should
be implemented
↳ PMAU, One nation one
ration card, NFSA —
to secure housing, nutrition

⑤ Skilling of population is needed
at urgent ~~exp~~ NIPUN scheme
Deen Dayal Kaushalya Yojana

⑥ Setting industries in rural areas
will benefit - as urb migration
↳ ~~exp~~ food processing industries.

⑦ Strengthen urban local bodies
These measures could
curtail urban poverty

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL