



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. : 0854826

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANUJ PATNAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a rich variety of traditional theatre forms. These ~~the~~ theatre forms have been evolving from ancient periods.

Bharat Muni's Natyashastra has given the fundamentals of theatres in India.

Theatre forms reflect ideals and emotions →

① ~~Kathputli~~ Kathputli in Rajasthan

Reflects the way of life in Rajasthan.

↳ The dressing of Males and females.

↳ It also represents the interactions that take place between various people inside houses as well as in societies

(i) It represents the prevalent music and dance forms in the region

(ii) Also represent the division of labour in society

for (Eg) women are portrayed involved in Household work

Males involved in Agriculture, etc.

Theatre reflects individuals role in community

① Reflects different people involved in different activities.

(Eg) Children are shown as students going to school.

Females portrayed as Homemaker, etc.

Hence, theatre reflect the prevalent way of life in the region. Theatre as an art form have been declining. Need is to

build awareness in community to protect their cultural Heritage.

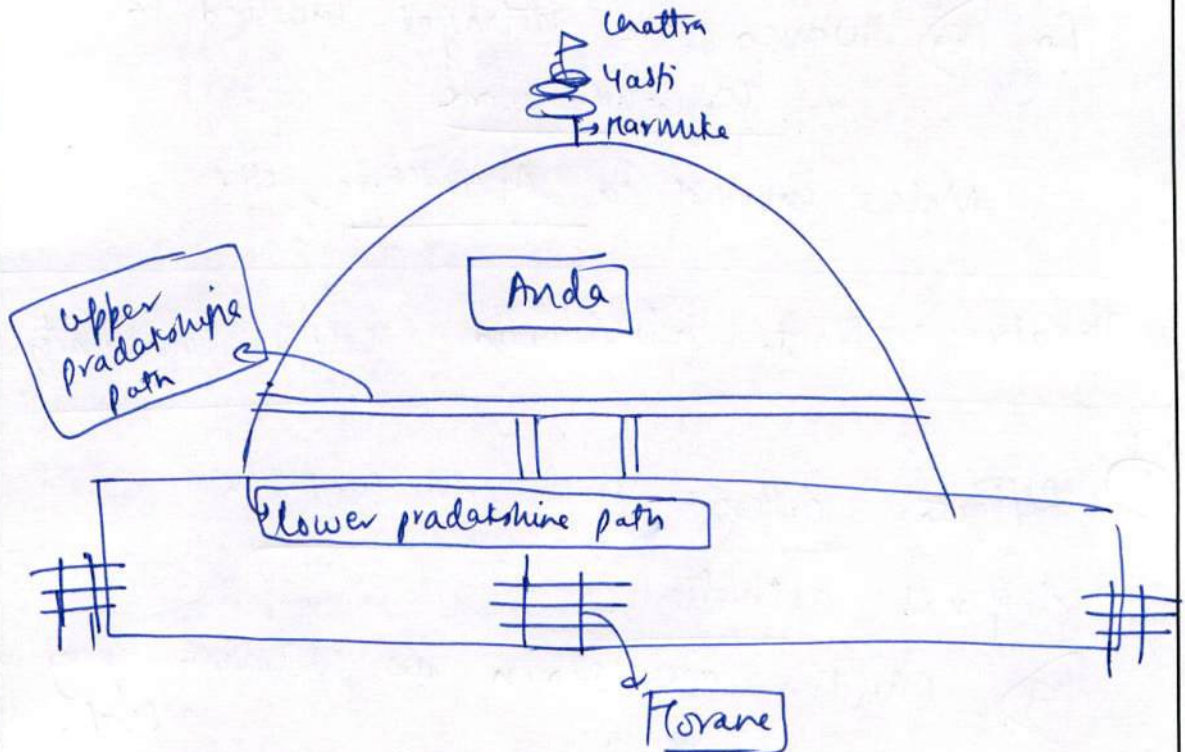
2.

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

Sanchi stupa is present in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh.



Architectural importance →

① It represents the Buddhist philosophies

↳ Carvings in Vedica represent the Jataka tales.

② two pradakshina path → only present

in Sanchi stupa. ~~there~~

- ③ Toranas → Gateways are richly decorated
with various figures from Buddhist philosophy
eg) Yakshas and Yakshinis

It inspired future architecture in India

- ① Inspired designs of various stupas.
eg) Dhamek Stupa in Sarnath

- ② Decoration of Toranas started { Gateways }
Inspired the rich legacy of Gopurams
built in South Indian temples.

Hence, it was the inspiration of
various architectural marvels of later
Indian architecture.

3.

भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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During Indian freedom struggle two periods of revolutionary activities were observed —

(i) post swadeshi Movement 1910-1917

(ii) Post Non-cooperation Movement 1920-1930

Bhagat Singh Breakthrough of Revolutionary ideology

(i) In initial phases of his struggle he believed in individual actions.

eg) throwing Bomb in Central legislative assembly 1929

(ii) At later phases ~~he~~ in his book —

"Why I am an atheist" he

preferred for

GROUP ACTION

eg) Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha

GOALS OF Revolution —

(i) The 1910-1917 period of Revolution in India just wanted change in Indian

political structure i.e. ^{transfer} change of power from British to Indians.

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

(ii) However Bhagat Singh in HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) professed for SOCIALISM as the goal of Indian state

(iii) He stood for abolition of all kind of exploitation done by Man on Man.

Forms of revolutionary struggle —

His writing suggests Bhagat Singh was in favour of Communist struggle. He was inspired by Marx and Lenin.

Bhagat Singh was the reason for the mass ~~mass~~ mobilization of Youth in freedom struggle. At present Youth must take inspiration from Bhagat Singh and help India leveraging its demographic dividend.

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
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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 defined as the community of people sharing common history, language, culture and a way of life. India became an independent Nation of 15th August 1947.

Basis of India as a Nation →

(i) Indian freedom struggle → The 200 years long struggle from 1857 - 1947 roped Indian citizens in one single thread.

(ii) Nationalism → The ideology of Nationalism popularised by leaders such as Tilak, Gandhiji, etc. appealed to Indians

(iii) Geographical unity — ~~Also~~ Monsoon unites

India geographically. It is celebrated thought the country -

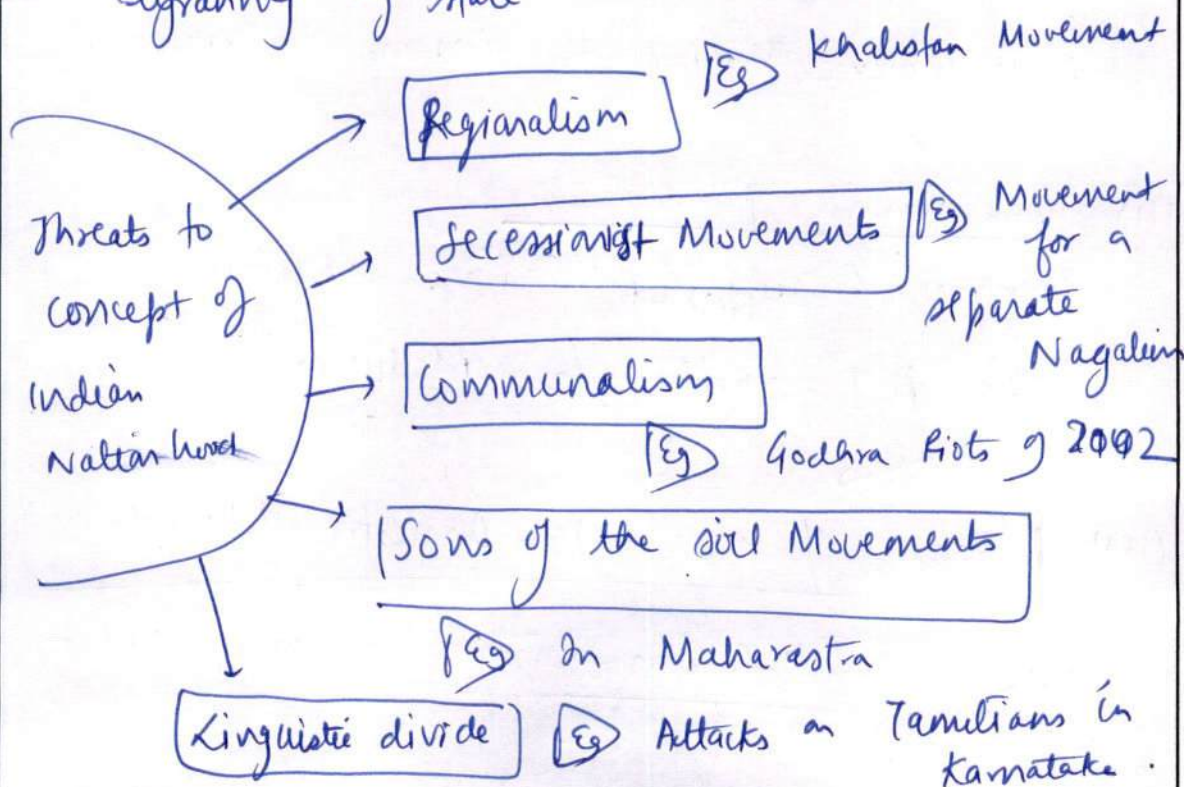
(iv) Values enshrined in the constitution →

(i) Democracy — i.e. Rule of the people in India

(ii) Sovereignty — ~~Sovere~~ lies with people of India

(iii) Secularism — Equal respect to all religions

(iv) Values of liberty, equality and fraternity
which upholds rights of individuals against tyranny of State



Need of hour is to unite India from its lengths and breadth and achieve our vision of

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 हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pharmaceutical Industry in India is 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume and 14th largest in terms of value. (Economic survey 2021-22)

Key factors behind Growth →

(i) Presence of pristine water sources.
 ↳ In Himachal Pradesh - presence of pure water required for Pharma industries.

(ii) Government policies
 Government supported Pharma industry.
 ↳ PLI scheme for Medicines

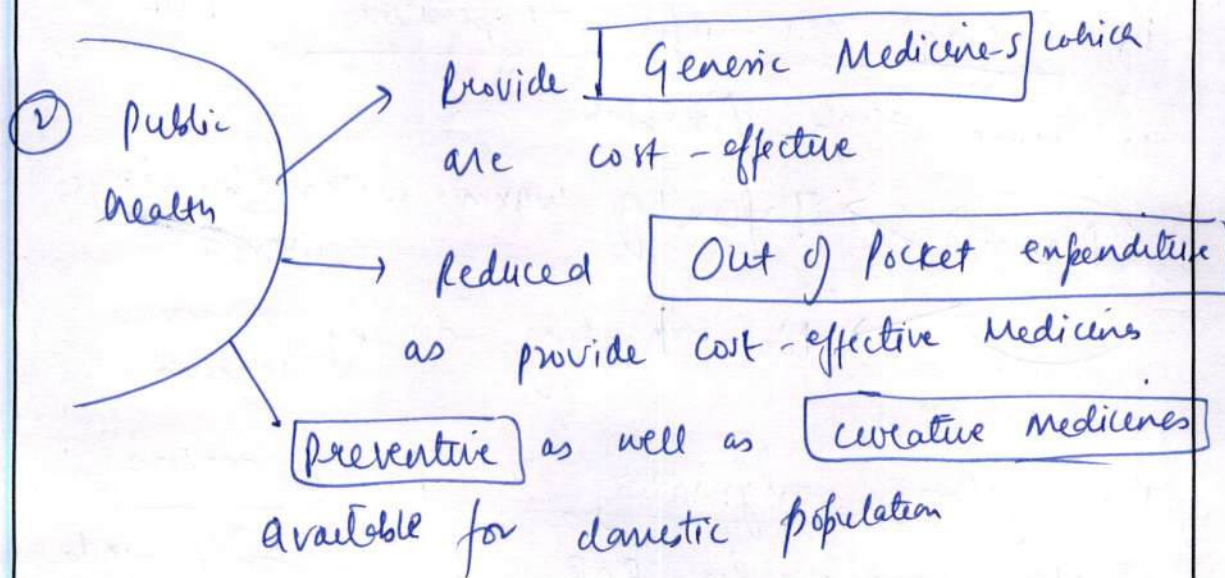
(iii) Presence of a large Domestic Market
 India - 1.4 Billion strong domestic market

(iv) Low labour cost as well as presence of semi skilled and skilled labour.

(v) presence of Petro-chemical industries in India which provide raw material to Pharma Industries

✓ Eg Pharma developed in Gujrat and Maharashtra due to presence of Jamnagar refinery, etc.

SIGNIFANCE of PHARMA industry



Pharma industry must be provided with adequate

Active pharma ingredients and other raw materials.

7.

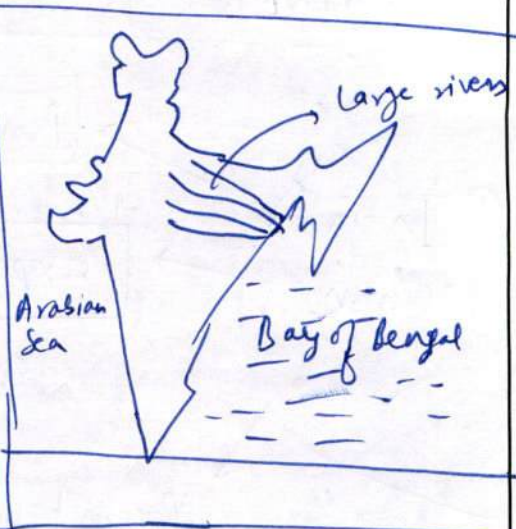
चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

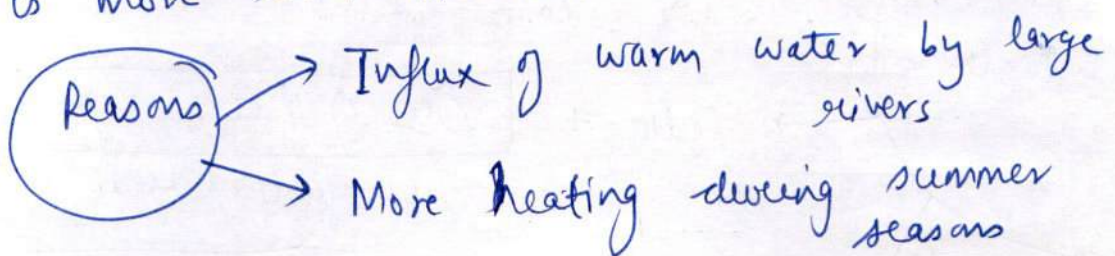
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Cyclones require warm sea surface temperature to form ($> 27^\circ\text{C}$). Moreover presence of Coriolis force as well as an existing low pressure system is required.

BAY of Bengal is more prone to cyclone than Arabian Sea because



(i) Average sea surface temperature of BOB is more than Arabian sea



(ii) Cyclones originating in Pacific oceans, often enter in BOB due to trade winds

Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the SW Monsoon season because →

- (i) El Niño events — Less heating of BOB as well as Arabian sea.
- (ii) Negative IOD (Indian ocean dipole) → Sea-surface temperature remains below 25°C .
- (iii) Climate change → Increased Melting of Glaciers
 ↓
Cold water entering in BOB → Less sea surface temperature

However, due to various reasons such as Marine Heat Waves, El Niño events, etc.

Cyclones at Arabian sea are at a rise.

eg) Biparjoy, Nisar, etc.

Need of hour is to build robust Early warning systems as well as effective Mitigation Strategies to safeguard coastal citizens from negative impact of cyclones.

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)

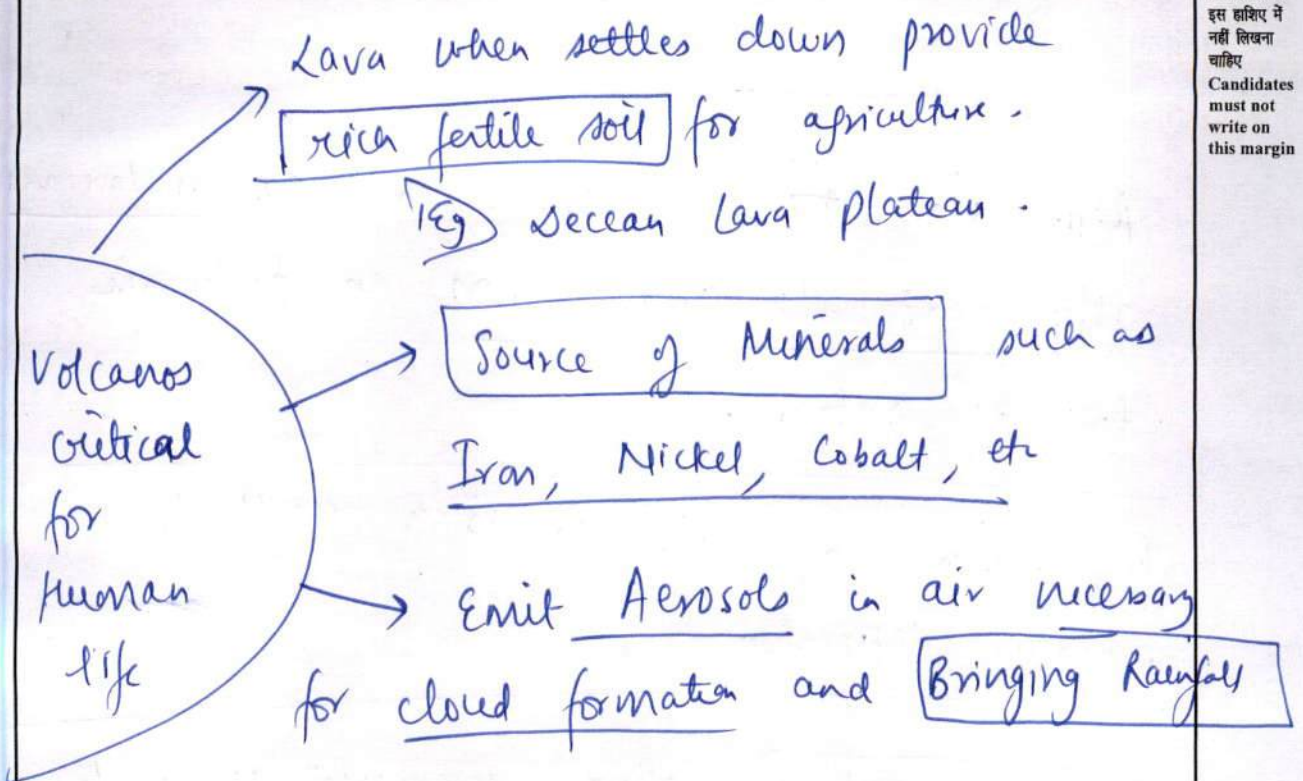
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanos are the geographical landforms through which the magma inside the earth ^{comes out} flows at surface in the form of lava. (Eg) Mt. Etna, Vesuvius, etc.

Volcanos are ~~destructive~~ destructive as →

- (i) Eruption of Lava from volcanos can destroy the nearby human habitation as well as Biodiversity
- (ii) Earthquake - Eruption of volcano is sometimes accompanied by earthquakes. This cause damage to life and property.
- (iii) Emission of toxic gases - volcanos emit toxic gases like SO_2 , NO_2 in atmosphere which are harmful for Animals as well as plants



Apart from that shield volcanos such as Hawaii volcanos provide opportunities for tourism.

Need is to protect the people from destructive impacts of volcanos.

Early warning systems must be installed to ~~also~~ alert citizens in advance.

Effective rehabilitation mechanisms must be made for relief to the disaster victims.

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

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Regionalism ^{can} ~~tan~~ be defined as excess love and attachment to ones region in preference to the nation.

Regionalism in India is as a result of relative deprivation

① North east ^(eg) Naga secessionist movements, Mizo movement etc.

↳ Lack of adequate infrastructure in Hills of North east

↳ Lack of connectivity with Indian Mainland

↳ Low representation in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

② Uttaranchal Region

↳ Lack of adequate ~~the~~ irrigation mechanisms for farmers

↳ Low connectivity with Markets

③ Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh

- ↳ Excessive exploitation of Minerals
- ↳ Excessive deforestation
- ↳ Lack of basic facilities for citizens
- ↳ Lack of Education opportunities, health facilities, etc

led to rise in Naxalite Movements

However there are other reasons too →

- ① Sons of the soil Movement in Maharashtra for saving resources of Maharashtra for Marathi people.
- ② Religious reasons - Eg Khalistan Movement
- ③ Linguistic reasons - Eg Dravid Nadu movement due to attempt of imposition of Hindi language

Strategies to reduce regional movements should be two fold → ① Adequate socio-economic development and equitable development.

② Bullet for Bullet approach for Militants.

~~However~~ However first approach should be preferred to achieve Sabke Sath Sabke Utkas Sabke Utkas

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 हार्निंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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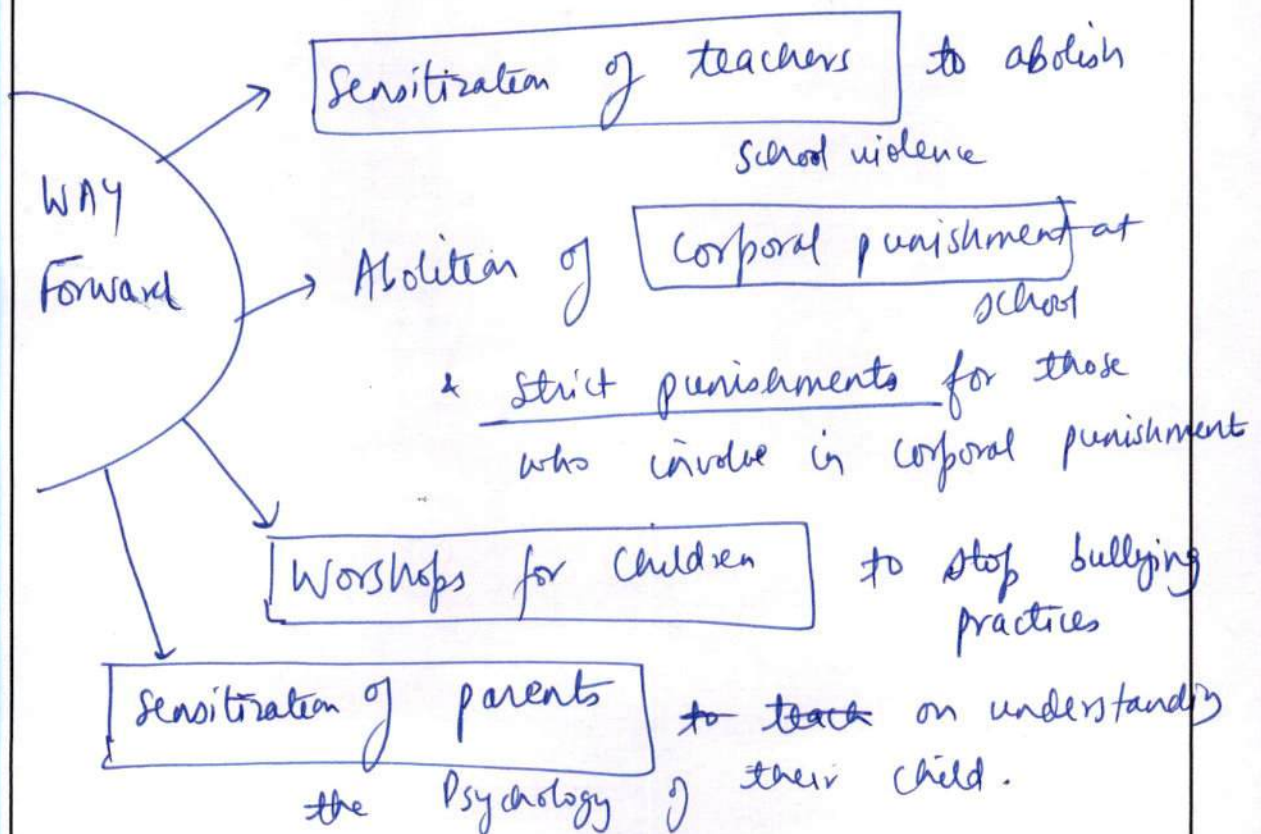
Under Article 21-A India has provided Right to education for children in India .
Moreover NEP 2020 envisages 100% ~~per~~ primary enrollment by 2030 .

Issues due to bullying and school violence

- ① Psychological impact → Excessive bullying makes the child introvert , timid and less social . This leads to inadequate mental development of child .
- ② As per various studies Psychological stress caused due to school violence and bullying Supresses Growth Hormones . This results in adeq inadequate growth of child's mind and body .

③ School violence keeps ^{the} ~~a~~ child away from attending school. Results in lack of fundamental literacy and numeracy.

④ Violence in school can cause temporary or permanent physical disability. This also reduces the number of school days for a child.



Need to make adequate changes in school atmosphere with respect to bullying and violence in order to achieve SDG 4 (Education for all) as well as achieving our vision to make India developed by 2047.

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

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12.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Ans~~ Ambivalence in Capitalist Class

① During ~~Non~~ Swadeshi Movement

① Participated initially in large numbers as their production and sale increased

due to Swadeshi and Boycott

↳ Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company

② Later they rejected swadeshi due to labour strikes.

② During Non-Cooperation in 1921

↳ Initially cooperated with Gandhiji's

struggle. ↳ AITUC was formed in 1921

↳ But later rejected the idea of swadeshi

③ During CDM →

Participation was lacking during CDM 1930s

④ During Quit India Movement →

They felt that Socialist ideologies
is spreading in Indian freedom
struggle.

Socialism was against their interest.

Thus did not participated in AIM

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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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

The first Newspaper in India was initiated by James Augustus Hickey in Kolkata which was called as Bengal General ~~Adviser~~ Gazetteer.

Evolution

Started by the British to keep them informed about happenings from various parts of India



From 1850s onwards various moderate leaders started their newspapers and journals

↳ Bengalee by SN Banerjee

Amrita Bazar Patrika by Motilal Ghosh



Extremist leaders started their own newspapers to proliferate their ideas

↳ Kesari by Tilak

Punjabee by Lala Lajpat Rai

↓
From 1900s onwards various Revolutionary journals were also being printed -

→ Sandhya and Kal by Amudilan samiti

↓
Later from 1915 onwards various Nationalist leaders popularised Nationalism via journals.

→ Gandhi — 'Young India'

Various repressive policies were imposed by Britishers of Indian newspapers

① Vernacular press act by Lytton
1870

↳ Vernacular newspaper had to ^{give} ~~keep~~ a copy to the British administrators

↳ Any article against English administration led to closure of newspaper/press.

↳ No appeals were allowed against the decision

② Similar Draconian laws were put by Curzon in 1905

Instrumental Impact it had during various stages of Freedom struggle →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① **Moderate phase**
 - Dada Bhai Naoroji highlighted Economic drain by Britishers
 - Mobilised opinion of intellectuals Middle class against oppressive British policies
 - Indian Councils act of 1861, 1891, etc. were result of such mobilization.
- ② **Extremist phase**
 - Mobilise public for Swadeshi and Boycott movements
 - Raised feeling of Nationalism by Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, etc.
- ③ **Gandhian phase**
 - Proliferated the ways and means of Satyagrah.
 - Mobilised various sections of Masses including Youth, Women and peasants
 - ~~stood~~ raised awareness against Untouchability, discrimination as well as proliferation of Vocational education.

Press still play a very vital role in upholding the accountability of Government.

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 इकाई में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are the landmasses that are formed due to lack of precipitation for relatively longer period of time. It is marked by absence of flora and fauna due to less rainfall.

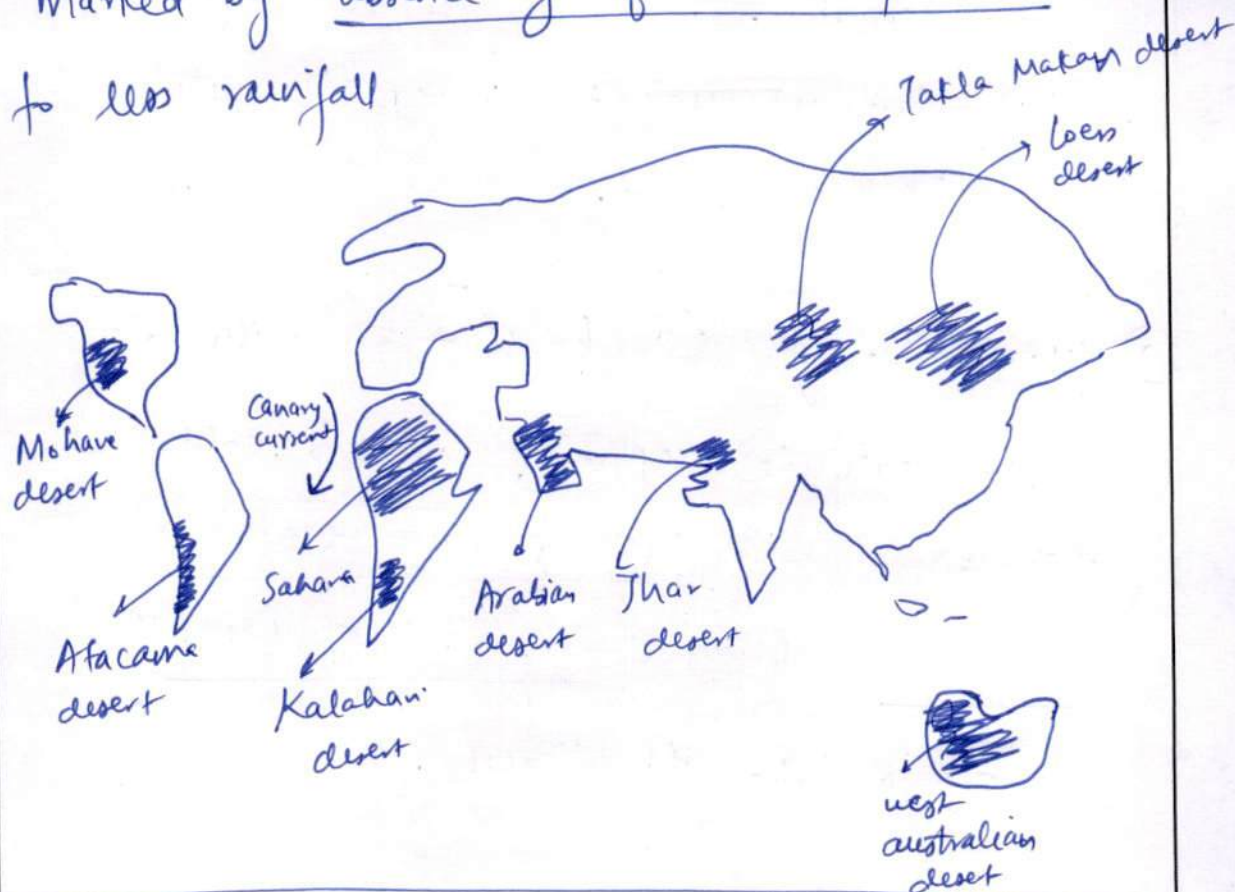


Fig- Famous deserts on Earth

Factors behind formation of deserts

- ① **Wind pattern** — Trade winds carrying moisture move from East to west. Thus they

became drier as they reach western margins of continent.

Ex) Thar desert, Atacama desert, etc.
Namib desert

① Role of Cold Current → Give dessicating effect to the region. This results in lack of rainfall.

Ex) Canary current giving dessicating effect to Sahara.

③ Formation of Cold Desert — usually in high latitude regions. Due to cold atmosphere → high pressure conditions and stability conditions → Lack of Rainfall.

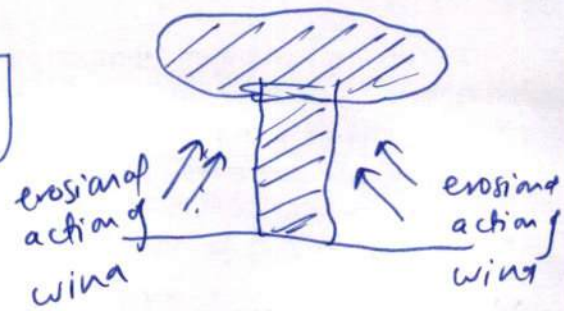
Ex) Kadakh Cold desert.

MAJOR LAND FORMS →

① Erosional landforms

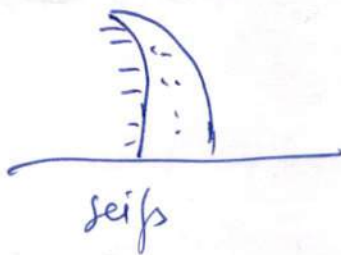
① Piedplains due to action of wind
large plains of sand are formed

① Table top ~~are~~ hills



② Depositional landforms →

① Seifs and Barchans



due to deposition of sand by wind, sand get stacked in the form of concave hill structure.

② Loess plateau → Eg In China, loess plateau is formed due to deposition of Yellow sand by wind.

In India various communities survive in harsh conditions of Thar desert. Government must strive to provide food and water security to those communities and fulfill our aim of

15.

पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words)

15

~~Mountains are formed due to~~

As per a report of Ministry of Earth Sciences the glaciers in Hindukush have been reduced by 15% since 1900s. This shows the mountain ecosystem is at a threat from climate change.

IMPACT of Climate change and Anthropogenic interventions of Mountain ecosystems

① Loss of Biodiversity →

eg In Himalayas, the Butterflies are moving to higher altitudes. This is because heat at lower reaches of Himalayas has increased.

② Melting of Glaciers → This will lead to decline in Alpine biodiversity.

eg Hindukush glaciers melting at a rapid rate.

③ Increases cases of Glacial lake outburst floods.

✓ Eg) Kedarnath floods in 2013
Rishiganga floods in 2021.

④ Increase in cases of Landslides.

✓ Eg) Idduki landslide in 2021 which caused death of around 50 residents.

⑤ Increase in events of Cloudbursts

✓ Eg) Recent Cloudbursts in Kirarianchal pradesh in monsoon of 2023 claimed more than 300 lives.

⑥ Land sinking events have increased.

Reasons — unsustainable construction of Dams
✓ Eg) NTPC in Joshimath and recent land sinking.

INITIATIVES taken for Sustainable Management

① National Mission for Sustainable Himalayas

To protect vulnerable Himalayan ecosystem.

② Initiatives to tackle climate change

Energy sector

Push to renewable energy

Transport sector

FAME scheme
BSVI
Green Hydrogen

Agriculture sector

Push for organic farming and Natural farming.

③ Setting up of institutions for studying mountains.

➤ Wadia Institute of Glaciology

④ Schemes for Afforestation programs in Mountains.

➤ Himalaya Brahari scheme

Vibrant Village program has also a component for afforestation in Border Villages

⑤ Ban on unsustainable construction on Himalayas by NHT.

Mountains are a source of freshwater for a large chunk of population. They are a habitat for diverse flora and fauna. Thus adequate measures must be put forward for their protection.

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

Sand resources in India is majorly obtained from two sources, ① River bed Mining and ② Coastal sand mining.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources.

- ① Lack of adequate regulation by Administration
- ② Excessive Mining along river beds
- ③ Lack of effective monitoring by state
- ④ Nexus between Mining Majas — Politicians — bureaucrats (highlighted by Vohra Committee)
- ⑤ Federal Issues as Sand Mining under State government vs environment protection under Concurrent list

IMPACT of unsustainable management of sand resources

- ① Increasing instances of floods in rivers { due to mining along river flood plain }
- ② Leaching of pollutants in groundwater.
- ③ Increasing soil erosion along river banks.
- ④ Reduced protection against cyclones along the coast
- ⑤ Reduced Biodiversity along river banks as well as coastal areas (Eg) Mangroves
- ⑥ Displacement of communities living in coastal areas as well as along river banks.

Remedial Measures taken →

- ① Coastal ^{resource} Zone Management (CLZM)
To safeguard ~~the~~ illegal Mining along coast
- ② Formation of ESZ { eco-sensitive zones }
along biodiversity area to protect illegal sand mining.
- ③ Increased vigilance over illegal Mining
by sand Mafia
- ④ Polluter pays principle laid down by Supreme Court.
i.e. payment for restoration by the polluter himself.

~~Need~~ Need is to safeguard unsustainable
extraction of sand resources. This also requires
increasing awareness of locals as well as
capacity building of administrative officials. It
is important to remember that - Prakriti Rakshate
Rakshite.
i.e. Nature protects only if you protect Nature.

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

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Lithium is a strategic metal having an importance in Electronic industry. Due to digital revolution in India it is of immense importance for us.

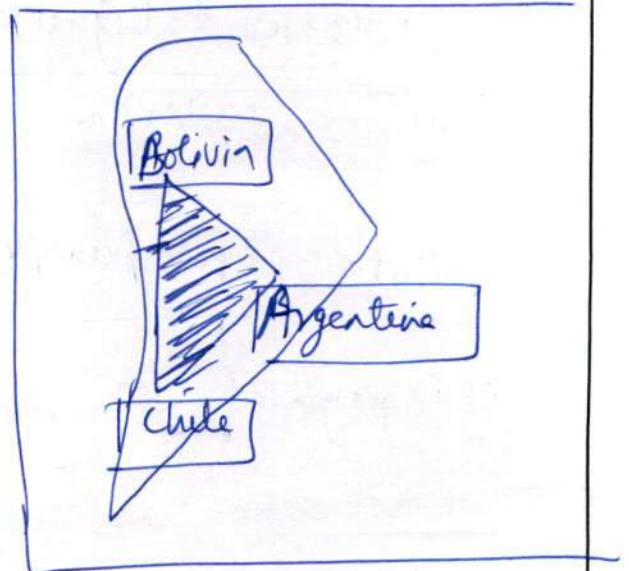
MAJOR LITHIUM producing countries

① South America

ABC triangle i.e.

Argentina, Bolivia and Chile.

More than 60% of lithium is found in these 3 countries.



② China → lithium resources are present in China.

Moreover Majority of extraction of lithium and Metallurgy of lithium (> 90%) is done in China.

- ③ other producers are Australia, South east Asian countries, etc.
- ④ In India currently we have negligible production of Lithium. However Lithium reserves are discovered in Kashmir region.

Geo-political Aspect of Lithium Production →

- ① Since Lithium is strategic mineral. weaponization of supply chain of lithium is being used by countries to achieve their motives.

eg China stopped Lithium supply to European countries and increased supply to Russia in wake of Russia-Ukraine war

- ② India is dependent on ABC triangle for lithium requirement. Thus need to maintain Good relations with South American countries.

- ③ Countries with Lithium are dominating Digital revolution and Semiconductor industries. Other countries have Increased dependence

on these countries.

Environmental implications →

- ① Water requirement is high in lithium extraction. ⇒ reduction of water resources
- ② Leaching of toxic metals in groundwater -
- ③ Emission of toxic gases in atmosphere during extraction -
(eg) SO_2 , NO_x , etc
- ④ Destruction of forest and Biodiversity for Mining of lithium

Though lithium is necessary for digital revolution but it should be extracted sustainably to protect earth as well as achieve SDG goals.

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

As per the Youth in India report 2021 by ~~Niti A~~ Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation.

More than 60% of Indians are in working age.

Reasons for Youth connecting with experiences outside of their countries →

① Social Media which has brought world closer to one another.
eg) # Metro movement which spread in entire world

② Migration for Higher education →

According to Min. of External Affairs more than 7 lakh youth migrated to foreign universities

③ Movement for Jobs in Foreign countries

④ Increase in Global Tourism

IMPACT OF Globalization on various aspects of Youth Identity

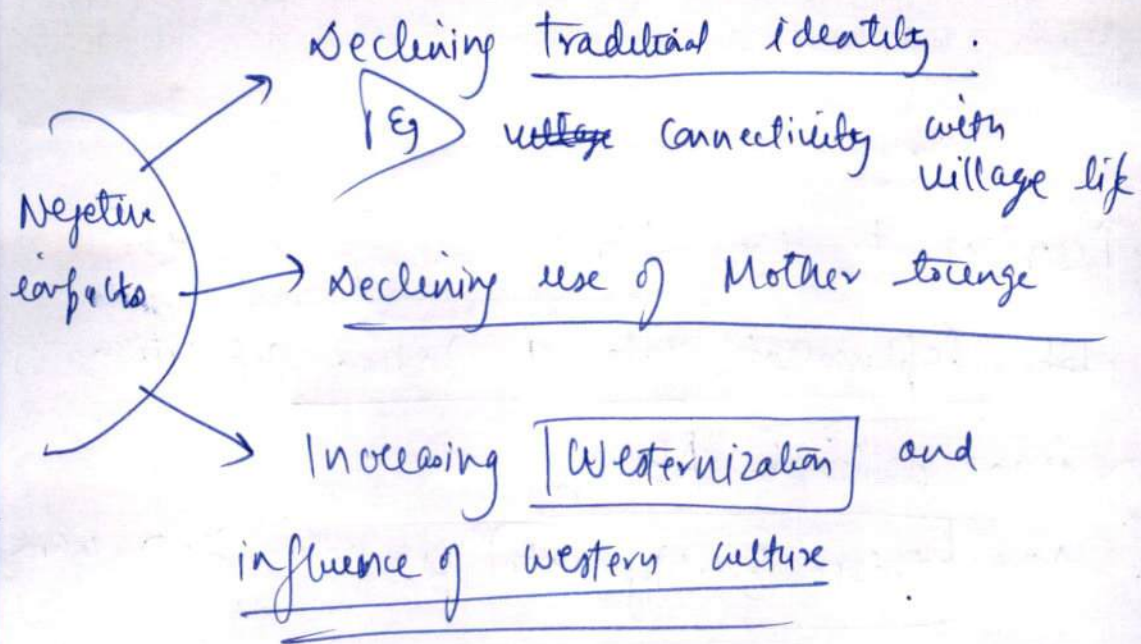
POSITIVE IMPACT

- (i) Social aspect → Youth is challenging the prevalence of social ills in Indian society.
taken the identity of social reformer

(Eg) Standing for Women Empowerment

- (ii) Political aspect → Youth is more interested in political positions in Indian polity

- (iii) Youth is identifying itself ~~the~~ with
the Global citizen



Globalization has both positively as well as negatively impacted youth 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

According to the NFHS-5 report the Total Replacement rate of Indian population has declined. ~~Also~~

Also total fertility rate is now 2.0 which has reduced from 2.2 from NFHS-4 in 2015-16.

Concerns with respect to ageing population

① ~~As for~~ Weak Healthcare system →

↳ Lack of adequate tertiary healthcare centers to cater to India's ageing population

↳ Moreover, preventive healthcare system is also not strong.

↳ IMR as high as 30/1000

② Excessive burden on working population

A higher number of old people

* can have excess & burden on working population. This can lead to Non-realization of demographic dividend.

③ Weak social security regime in India

India has a vast Informal sector.

As per NITI aayog a vast chunk of Indian population is out of any kind of social security. (NITI aayog calls it Missing Middle)

④ Lack of awareness in people about the existing social security schemes.

⑧ Lack of social security in old age ~~will~~ lead to higher out of pocket expenditure.

This may reduce the ability to achieve food security by older people.

Way forward —

- ① Leveraging rising adult population in sectors such as policy making due to their experience.
- ② They can also be ^{employed} ~~used~~ in imparting Skill training to youth so that demographic dividend can be leveraged.

- ③ Providing adequate Healthcare facilities for older people is required. Building of tertiary healthcare infrastructure.

(Mobilise higher funds ~ 3% of GDP) (by National Health Mission 2017)

- ④ Achieving Social security for all
Schemes such as Atal Pension Yojana, Teeras Yoti Bhina Yojana, Vayashree Yojana, Vaya Vandana Yojana have to be popularised.

For achieving Sabka Utkas and Sabka Ushras.

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

As per various reports around 60 crore of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2030.

This number will rise further higher ($>50\%$) by 2050.

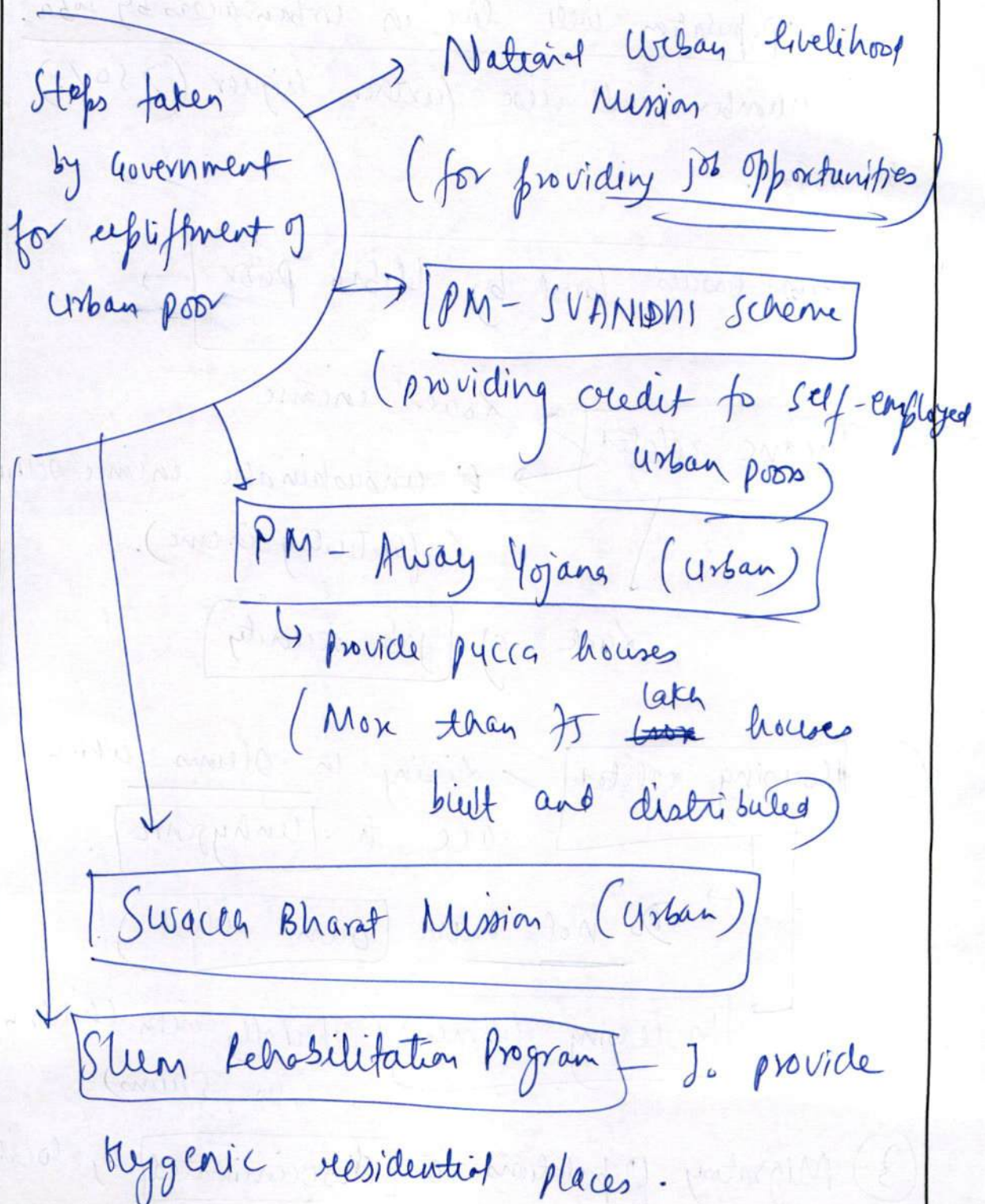
Various issues faced by Urban poor →

① Income related → Lower income
 → $\neq$ unsustainable income sources
 (fluctuating income).
 → Lack of job security

② Housing related → Living in slums which are $\neq$ unhygienic.
 → Do not have own toilet.
 → Increasing crimes (especially with children in slums)

③ Migratory populations is discriminated by localites.
 They may even suffer violence

Hence Due to all these issues, the needs of urban poor must take center-stage in public policy.



Why forward —

- ① An Urban National ^{employment} Guarantee act can be made.

Provide employment security to urban poor

- ② Adequate facility of Electricity and water supply must be made

- ③ ~~Safeguarding~~ Provisions of Adequate education and skills development for urban poor.

(Eg) leverage PM - Kaushal Vikas Yojane

- ④ Building of MSMEs in urban areas to absorb excess unemployment

To achieve SDG 11 (sustainable cities),
'Socio-economic development of Urban poor is Sin qua non.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

(1) Provide comfortable seating for workers.
 (2) Provide facility of electricity and water supply.
 (3) Provide first aid and skin development for workers.
 (4) Provide first aid kit in the workshop.
 (5) Provide first aid kit in the workshop.
 (6) Provide first aid kit in the workshop.
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