



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. : 0615676

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Pragnanandan Giri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

NIAT Computer
Education,
Bhubaneswar

Biswajit Saha

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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

Traditional theatre forms of India →

① Ravanchhaya — (Odisha)

↳ reflects Ramayana & Mahabharat traditions

② Gombeyatta —

↳ Reflects local traditions of Karnataka, their lifestyle.

③

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

Sanchi Stupa was built during Mauryan rule and it is one of the oldest stupas in India being located in Madhya Pradesh.

Historical Importance :

1. Built by Ashoka to spread Buddhism.
2. Later damaged by Sunga rulers - Purhramitra Sunga
3. Again redeveloped during post-Mauryan rules like Satavahanas, Guptas etc.

Architectural Importance :

1. Anda : Mound containing relics of Lord Buddha
2. Chhatris : Represents triratnas of Buddhism - Buddha - Dhamma - Sangha
3. Pradakshin path → circum-ambulatory passage for devotees.

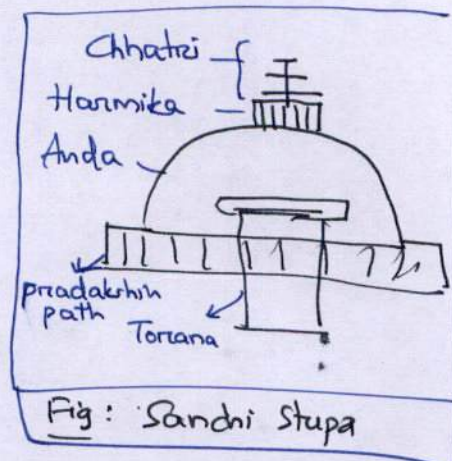


Fig: Sanchi Stupa

4. Toranas - The gateway to the stupa
5. Sculptures - Sanchi Stupa has many sculptures ~~the~~ representing various Jataka stories & events of Buddha's life. [eg] Salabhanjika on Torana Asoka's visit to Lumbini
6. The Stupa complex had another monasteries for Buddhist Bhikkhus during Mauryan empire.

Inspired future architecture:

1. Like Amaravati stupa of Satavahanas
2. Purnashpur stupa at Peshawar by Kanishka
3. Stupa architecture went to Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia etc inspired by Sanchi
4. Modern stupas like Dhauli in Odisha also resembles Sanchi Stupa.

Sanchi Stupa is a UNESCO world heritage site, which shows its cultural significance for world

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a socialist freedom fighter who believed in freedom through revolution after inspired by Russian Bolshevik Revolution.

Made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology →

1. Believed that only a socialist government by Indians can replace British imperialism.
2. Strongly believe revolution through armed struggle by creating fears among British rulers — freedom can be achieved.

In terms of goals of revolution:

1. Freedom is the ultimate goal.
2. No negotiations with British oppressors.
3. Then formation of self-rule similar to Russian revolution.

Forms of revolutionary struggle

1. Formation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
2. Frequent attacks on British high officials.
↳ Lahore conspiracy
3. Throwing of bomb in central legislative assembly
4. Use of judiciary's platform to propagate his revolutionary ideas.
5. Believed in individual action → under his influence many such conspiracies took place that had shaken the British rule.

[eg] Kakori train robbery
Kanpur conspiracy

Bhagat Singh's revolutionary approach was ended with him getting death sentence in March 1931. However his ideas continued to inspire youth to strive for freedom.

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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
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this margin

Meiji restoration →

Restoration of traditional
rule over Imperialism

Significance

1. Made Japan modern &
progressive

2. Made it defeat Russia

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 - state is a modern concept that has arisen in the 19th - 20th century, which created ~~was~~ more than 190 nations across the world.

Basis of India as a nation:

I. Common beliefs:

1. Beliefs in unity in diversity
2. Belief in a civilisational history
3. Cultural unity in terms of common festivals, heritage etc.
4. Belief in peaceful coexistence between various religion, language etc.

II. History:

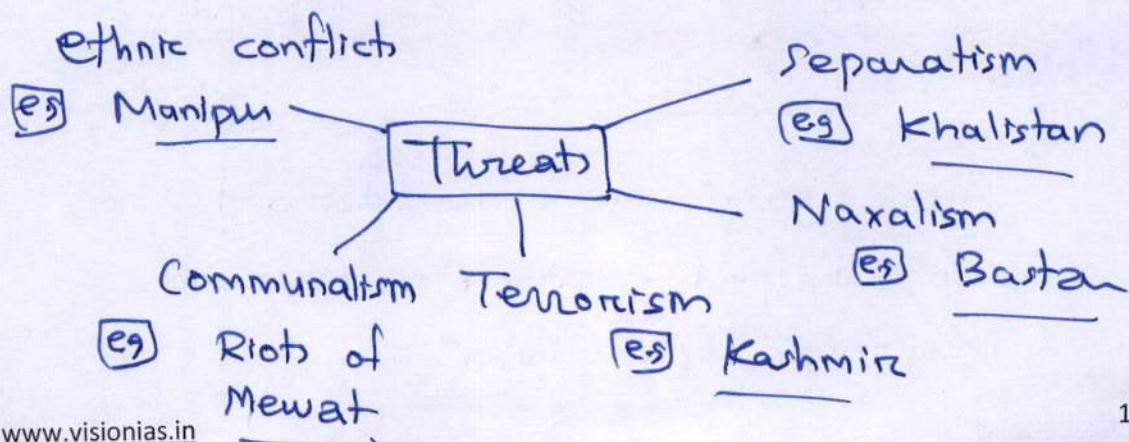
1. A 3000+ years of common history
2. Ancient period - Mauryan rule over entire India.
3. Medieval - Mughal rule
4. Modern - British rule over India.

5. This generated a sense of unity and continuity of tradition.
6. Also the cultural history based on Vedic traditions, Indian belief system still continue today.

III Political aspirations -

1. Common constitution with single citizenship
2. Common Indian identity with goals of economic development, bringing back India's ancient glory etc.
3. Nationalism that arise out of National freedom struggle.

All these combinedly became basis of India as a nation



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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this margin

India is one of the top 5 pharmaceutical industry in terms of volume of production.

Key factors behind growth -

1. Skilled workforce - Pharmaceutical institutions like NIPER
2. Govt support - Through biotech parks, SEZs etc.
3. Private sector investment - like Serum Institute, Sun pharma etc.
4. Focus on generic medicine based models → Becomes export-oriented due to high demand and low cost.
5. Also large domestic demand has also helped promote pharma industries in India.

Significance for Economy:

1. Foreign exchange reserves through export.
2. Brings Foreign Direct Investments.
3. Provides large employment
4. Contribute to overall GDP growth

Significance for Public Health

1. Vaccination coverage [eg] Indradhanush Mission
2. Low cost generic medicine
[eg] PM - Jan Aushadhi scheme.
3. Helped in COVID-19 fight of India

Pharmaceutical industries of India have also contributed to soft-power of India by export and donation to African countries

7.

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

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

10

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

North Indian ocean is one of the more prone region to tropical cyclone with almost 5% of global cyclone occurrence

Bay of Bengal more prone than Arabian sea



1. Higher sea surface temperature due to warm water coming from large river like Ganga, Brahmaputra
2. Covered with land from three side → More conduction of heat
3. ~~to~~ Lower vertical wind shear than Arabian sea.
4. Higher number of Low pressure points due to nearness to western pacific
5. Leewind current → input of hot water from Australia coast

Decrease in frequency of cyclones in southwest monsoon:

1. Northward shifting of ITCZ towards northern Indian plains.
2. Presence of easterly tropical jet stream over Bay of Bengal
3. Cooler ocean temperature due to rainfall.
4. Also surface water become cooler with cloud cover increase
↓
No warm water as input

Tropical cyclones are still
high in numbers in pre-
2 post-monsoon period.

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 refer to the upwelling of magma from below the crust that creates large scale destruction.

[e.g] Tonga volcanic eruption → broke the island into two.

Destructive nature -

1. Creates earthquake
2. Erupts toxic gases → causes acid rainfall.
3. Magma takes away lives and livelihood.
4. Great economic & ecological loss [e.g] Pinatubo eruption

✍

Still critical for human life existence

1. Magma provides critical minerals like Iron , to Chromium etc
2. Provides igneous rock → that starts rock cycle
↓
3. Formation of volcanic soil
[eg] Black soil
Red & Yellow soil
4. Contributed oxygen & hydrogen to early earth atmosphere → that led to rainfall & H₂O.
5. Initiates phosphate , sulphur biogeochemical cycle.

— therefore volcanoes have both negative and positive impact on human life.

9.

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

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

10

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

Regionalism refer to strong sense of identity based on one's own region and a feeling of antagonism towards other region (extreme form of regionalism).

Existence of relative deprivation

1. Feeling of economic deprivation → Demand for separate state.

[eg] Gorkhaland from West Bengal

2. Deprivation of an ethnic group → Demand for Kukiland in Manipur by Kuki tribe

3. Deprivation based on relative religious discrimination

[eg] Khalistan demand.

4. Deprivation due to geographical reasons

[es] Uttarakhand with respect to Uttar Pradesh

— Regionalism in Ladakh — due to different topography & religion from Kashmir.

5. Due to subjective realisation of the objective difference

[es] Political regionalism

Regionalism is an enemy of unity & sovereignty of India, therefore must be tackled by inclusive development

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 हार्जिए में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
 Candidates
 must not
 write on
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Under NEP 2020, India
 aims for education for all.

Challenges

② Rising cases of bullying & school violence



1. Based on caste discrimination
2. Class divide — rich — poor
3. Intolerant attitude
4. Influence of social media
5. Impact of violent games
 played by students at home
 [eg] PUBG

Solutions

1. Sense of tolerance by role model approach
2. Strong penalty in form of punishment for detenance
3. However, school children need to be handled sensitively for greater impact.
4. Exposure visits → team building activity
5. Group tasks like Group projects
6. Sports culture for brotherhood.

A combination of traditional & unconventional methods are needed for addressing the school violence issue

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

Ahom Kingdom is one of the longest surviving ruling dynasty ever in entire India. They controlled significant part of today's North-east India as well as parts of Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Role played by Ahom Kingdom in shaping cultural & historical identity of NE India.

1. Dev Language - The Assamese language today derived from Ahom language that was lingua-franca of Ahom kingdom.

2. Religion - Ahom Kingdom promoted Buddhism as well as various forms of Hinduism

[eg] Kamakhya temple (Gauwahati)
↳ shows Shakti traditions

3. Culture - The Assamese culture is based on Ahom culture.

↳ Traditional dietary habits, clothing patterns show continuity in tradition.

4. During British rule - Ahom kingdom ensured independence for north-east for a long time with strong challenge to British advancement.

5. Maintaining diversity - Ahoms respected the tribal diversity of the region and showed a culture of tolerance with unity in diversity.

Legacy in contemporary times ↳

1. Ahom identity still play an important role in Assamese cultural identity.

2. Local folk traditions reflect the political stories of Ahom rulers including various conquests.

3. Sankaradev's sattriya tradition was under patronage of Ahom ruler → still reflected in today's Sattriya dance.

Ahom kingdom is one such less-known kingdom ~~for~~ remaining part of India due to lack of details in school textbooks.

However, with a view to bring reforms in history pedagogy, Govt of India is adding such kingdoms into new textbook. This will further strengthen 'unity in diversity' of India.

12.

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

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

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

15

Indian Capitalists played a key role in independence struggle at the later part of freedom movement, and remained ambivalent during earlier part.

Varying positions of Indian capitalists throughout national movement →

Be

Moderates period -

Supported British rule

Swadeshi movement

→ Demand for indigenous textiles increased
↓
supported extremist

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में
विभिन्न प्रकार के जल संचयन योजनाओं का
अन्वेषण करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ के रूप में
आपको नियुक्त किया गया है। आपका कार्य
होगा कि आप इन योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता
और लागत का विश्लेषण करेंगे और उन्हें
सबसे अधिक लाभकारी और प्रभावी बनाने के
लिए सुझाव देंगे। आपकी रिपोर्ट में
आपके निष्कर्षों और सुझावों का विवरण
होगा। आपकी रिपोर्ट को राज्य सरकार के
संबंधित विभागों को भेजा जाएगा।

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

Evolution of press in India started with invention of printing machines in England during Industrial revolution of 18th century.

Evolution of Press in India :

1. 1785 : Bengal Gazette by James Hickey was first newspaper of India.
2. Initially, it was by British individuals who developed press for company's interest.
3. Indians started to develop press in 19th century.
4. Major publications of 19th century -
 - (i) The Hindu - G. Subramanian Iyer
 - (ii) Bengalee - Surendranath Banerjee
 - (iii) Amrit Bazar Patrika - Surendranath Banerjee

5. During Swadeshi movement and later struggle by Moderates (1900s)

↳ Press became major tool

[eg] Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Mahratta
Anubinda Ghorh → Vande Mataram

6. This period had also Vernacular press development, that continued post-independence.

Instrumental Impact on freedom struggle despite repressive policies :-

1. Pre-1857 : Regulation on Indian press by ~~the~~ various governors

↳ 1835 : diluted by Metcalfe → Liberator of press.

2. Post-1857 : Due to rising nationalism,

Lord Lytton enacted Vernacular Press Act 1878



~~Ban~~ strict criterias for vernacular printing

3. Lord Ripon - repealed the Act and again vernacular press grew.
4. Moderate phase → Press played a role in creating political awareness, propagating drain of wealth theory.
5. Government used Sedition Laws to curb press freedom.
[eg] Tilak jailed for his editorial.
6. Lord Curzon again banned press freedom by Indian Press Act.
7. Similar ban came during 1927 Simon commission protests.

However, Press played a key role in creating mass awareness that broaden the base of freedom struggle.

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

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

15

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

Deserts are defined as the landscapes or biomes which receive less than 25 cm rainfall throughout the year. They are mainly 2 types - Hot desert (BWh) and Cold desert (BWk) as per Koeppen's classification.

Factors behind the formation of different types of deserts →

1. Global Atmospheric Wind patterns - Presence of high pressure belts at the convergence of Hadley cell and Ferrel cell at around 30° - 40° N/S latitude

↳ Prevents cloud formation with high insolation → Desert condition

e.g Sahara desert

2. Leeward effect: Presence of topographic barrier to moisture-laden

wind leads to leeward effect →
Lack of rainfall → Desert formation .

[eg] Patagonia desert

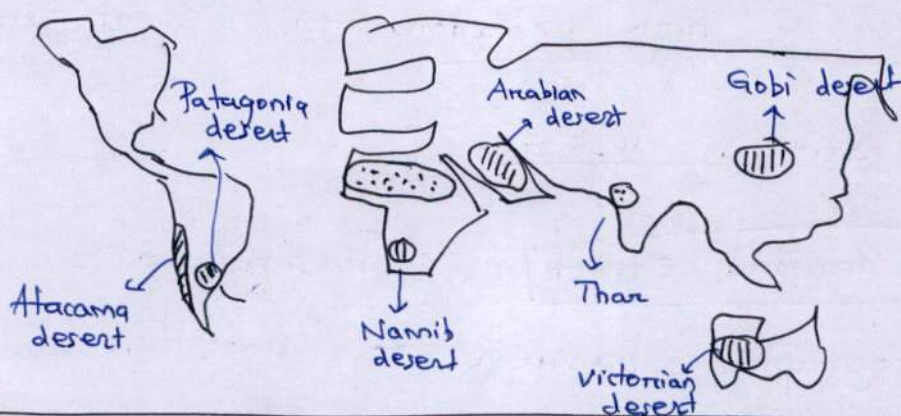
(iii) [Cold ocean current] :- Cold currents
at the western margin of continents
brings cold air mass devoid of
moisture → Desert formation on coast

[eg] Atacama desert , Namib desert

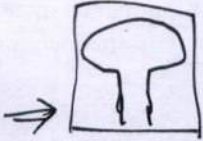
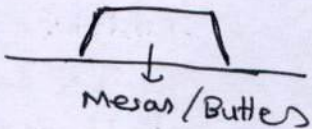
(iv) [Continentality effect] - Presence of
landscape far away from marine
climate / oceans → leads to aridity

[eg] Gobi desert

(v) [Anthropogenic] - Excessive fertilizer
use, deforestation etc also creates
desertification .



Major landforms found in them :

1. Mushroom rock - due to wind erosion 
 2. Sand dunes - Due to wind erosion and deposition of sand particles 
 - └ Parabolic
 - └ Barchans etc
 3. Playas / Playas lake - Found in the valley region due to deposition
 4. Loess plain - Made up of sediments deposited by wind
 5. Mesas & Buttes - Single standing large rocky landscapes with flat surface above 
 6. Deimasolles
 7. Dardanelles } Various erosional landforms
- [eg] Arizona in USA

Desert landscapes are full of diversity that make them attractive for tourism as well as for geologists for scientific studies.

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

Mountains are the elevated landscapes formed due to folding, faulting or volcanism in general.

They are highly fragile due to eco-sensitivity and largely impacted by climate change and anthropogenic interventions.

Mountains - Fragile ecosystems.

1. Due to presence of glaciers - sensitive to warming [e.g] Alps
2. Presence of high endemic species
↳ Becomes hotspots
[e.g] Western Ghats (India)
3. Faces disasters like landslides, GLOF, flash floods, earthquakes etc.
[e.g] Himalayas.

Due to this fragility, mountains are highly impacted by climate change.

Impact of climate change -

1. Rate of melting of glaciers increased - upto 1-2 metre retreat per year in Greater Himalayas [eg] Gangotri glaciers.
2. Rate of forest fires increasing → [eg] Hawaii wild fire, California fires
3. Changes in rainfall pattern → Impact on montane forests
[eg] Shifting towards drier version like evergreen → deciduous

Impact of anthropogenic interventions -

1. Slope modification - due to construction of highways, tunnels, railway,
[eg] North-east India (Eastern Himalayas)
↳ Making it prone to landslide.
2. Change in natural course of rivers → by building huge dams [eg] Tehri in Garhwal region
3. Excessive tourism → more than carrying capacity of mountains.

4. Carbon emissions from vehicles →
Black carbon deposition over glaciers &
ice-caps → ~~the~~ Reduced albedo →
Faster melting [eg] Ladakh region

Initiatives taken for their sustainable
management :

1. REDD+ initiative — to increase
forest cover over mountains.
2. Paris agreement to curb warming.
3. Convention on Biological Diversity to
protect biodiversity over mountain
4. By India — National Mission for
sustainable Himalayas (under NAPCC)
5. 'Sustainable Tourism' initiative by
states like Uttarakhand.
6. Gadgil committee, Kasturirangan
committee for western ghats →
Declaration of eco-sensitive zone

Mountains are keystones of overall
ecosystem. Their preservation is must
under SDG 13 : climate action and
SDG 15 : Life on Land.

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
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Sand is an important minor mineral under Mines and Mineral Development Act. It is under state list - therefore managed by state government.

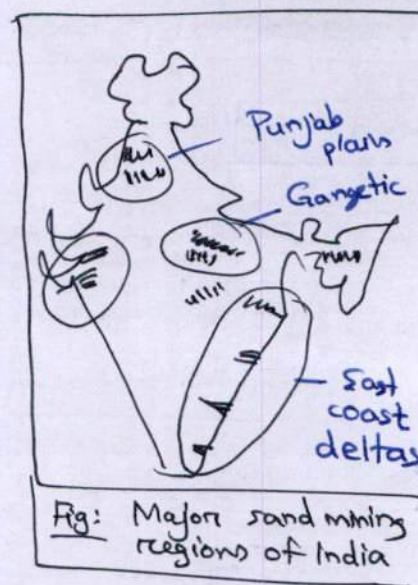
Unsustainable management of sand resources

Reasons -

1. Ease of availability and accessibility - mostly found on river bed and coastal region
2. Lack of adequate enforcement measures by state government.
3. High demand of sand due to real-estate, highways constructions.
 ↳ supply-demand gap
4. Lack of understanding about its negative environmental impact on river channels on coast.
5. Absence of sustainable management policies

Its Impact -

1. Changes in channel morphology → Prone to avulsion.
2. Removal of natural levees made of sands → Make it vulnerable to floods
3. Coastal erosion and salt water intrusion
↳ Salinity of coastal farm lands increases
4. Contamination of ground water as well as depletion
5. Impact on riverine biodiversity → Reduction in fisheries
6. Revenue loss to state government
7. Promotes collusive corruption through nexus between sand mafia - politicians - bureaucrats.



Measures taken in this context →

1. strict oversight by National Green Tribunal [e.g] Ban on sand mining in Subarnarekha rivers in Balasore
2. Legislations by few states with strong penal provisions for illegal mining.
3. ~~2~~ Amendment in Mines and Minerals Development Act for sustainable management.
4. Increased enforcement measures by Revenue departments of state
5. Transparent bidding process for leasing out sand mines
6. Incorporation of EIA process before such leasing process

Sand is an important minerals for nation's infrastructural development. However, its sustainable management is necessary to reap holistic benefit out of it.

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

Lithium has become one of the critical minerals of 21st century with its importance in various emerging technologies like green energy, Electric vehicles, Battery and electronics etc.

Major Lithium-producing countries

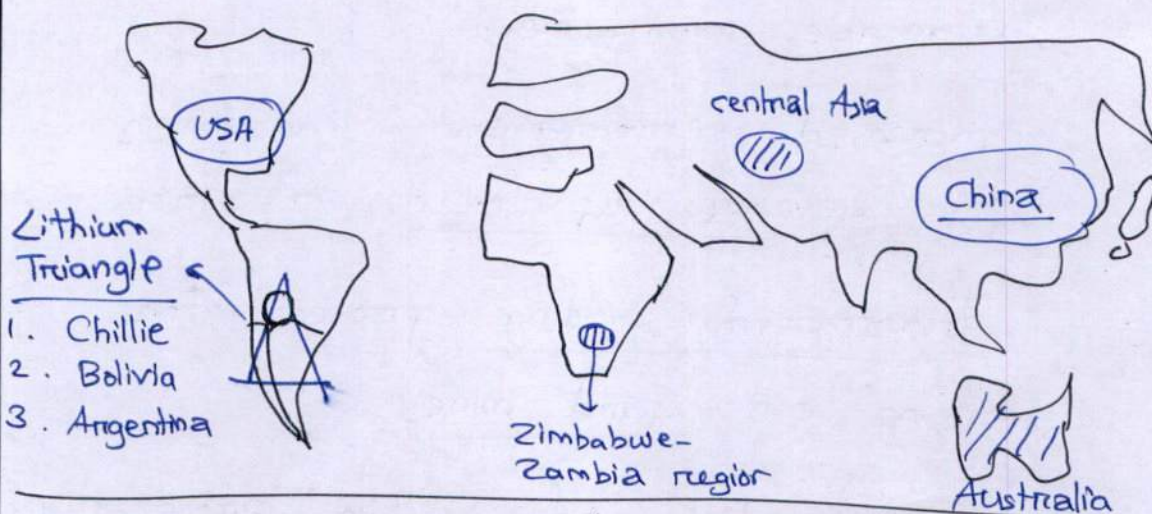


Fig: Major Li-producing nations

- More than 50% - by Lithium Triangle
- China - has major control over these Lithium mines.
- Australia, USA, Zimbabwe-Zambia, Kazakhstan - other producers.

Geo-political aspect →

1. Unequal control - Most of the supply across the world by China. ($\approx 60\%$)
2. Gives upper hand to China over electronics and electric vehicle related supply chain.
3. Contributing to USA - China rivalry → Trade wars
4. Global groupings like D10 for 5G technology → to isolate China and find alternatives for Lithium-based supply chain to be used in 5G.
5. For India - it became necessary to find domestic sources of Lithium to increase its geo-political position in Lithium market.

↳ Also to reduce dependence on China

Environmental Implications :

1. Lithium is extracted in two major ways 
 - Salt pans
 - Mining of rocks

2. Extraction from salt pans → requires huge water → Leads to ground water exploitation → Depletion and contamination.

[eg] Salar-de-uyuni (Bolivia) - largest Lithium extraction

3. From mining → Leads to ~~envt~~ deforestation, slope modification, fragmentation of wildlife habitat.

4. Also leads to displacement of indigenous population

India has recently discovered huge Lithium reserves in Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir UT.

This has put India in top 10 Lithium nations across world.

However, the sustainable mining of this Lithium needs to be ensured to minimise environmental implications.

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

Globalisation refers to the free flow of trade, investments, labour, ideas, innovations, cultures etc across national boundaries. This has impacted various segments of society including Youth Identity in both positive and negative way.

Impact of globalisation on various aspects of youth identity :→

Positive impact -

1. Globalised education :- Youths across the world gets almost similar education.
2. Accessibility to new ideas increased.
↳ Rise in start-up ecosystem
3. Blurring of national identities → Towards a universalism

eg Indian youths leading MNCs of USA

4. It has liberalised thought processes

→ From an orthodox mindset towards a liberal one

[eg.] Caste divisions are blurred and have become irrelevant.

5. Cosmopolitan culture → common lifestyle across metro cities around the world.

Negative Impact -

1. Westernisation of youth identity in stead of modernisation.

↳ Rejection of rich Indian cultural tradition in the name of modernism

2. Changes in peripheral values like dressing sense, dietary habits etc

↳ Jeans - Tshirt over traditional attire, Macdonaldisation of food habit

3. Changes in music and dance preferences, such as →

Adoption of k-pop, hip-hop over
classical dance, music.

4. Rise of individualism over collectivism

→ Right to privacy, freedom and
liberty of marital choices etc.

5. English as lingua-franca →
Association of English with status-symbol
denigrating vernacular languages

Way forward -

1. A balance of western materialism
and Eastern spiritualism in youth identity.

2. Combination of global and local
identities → Glocalisation

eg. Diwali celebrations in USA

3. Modernisation and not westernisation.

Globalization is seemed as
necessary evil. However, negative
aspects of it need to be minimised
and positive effects to be maximised
for greater benefits.

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)

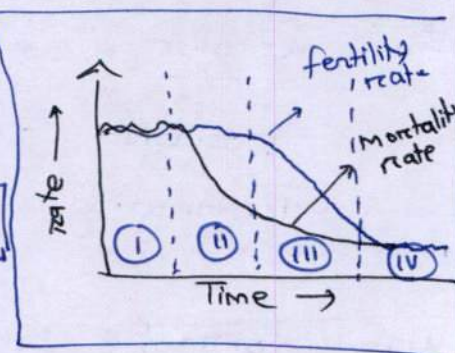
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

As India is entering into the end of third stage of demographic transition, the fertility rates are declining with future concerns of ageing population is rising.

As per NFHS

Decline of fertility rates:



NFHS 5.0 reports

↳ Overall TFR (Total fertility rate) of India = 2.0 below replacement level

↓
signifies a future ageing population.

Future demographic concerns →

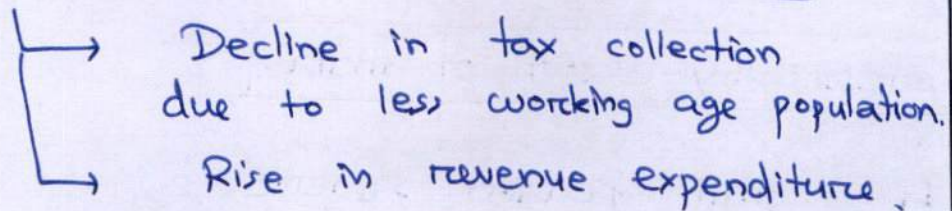
Ageing population | :

1. A rise of old age from present day 8% to almost 16% by 2050
2. This will create high dependency ratio.

3. Old population is economically inactive and don't contribute to economy significantly.

4. Also, it requires social security measures by state like pensions, insurance.

5. Creates burden on state exchequer



Measures required to address the issue →

1. Silver economy : Invest in such production system that is targetted towards welfare of old-age population.

[eg] Physical aids

2. Geriatric care : Increase seats under geriatric division of post-graduate medical colleges

3. Timely investment in social security measures like long-term pension & income schemes

- उम्मीदवाले को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin
4. Increase of retirement age — declaration before 10-15 year of implementation, as suggested by Economic survey.
 5. Investment in Care economy → More number of old-age homes etc.

Steps by Govt of India:

1. Atal Pension scheme
2. PM - Shram Jivi Maan dhan Yojana
3. PM - Jeevan Jyoti Scheme
4. ~~PM~~ - Ayushman Bharat Yojana
5. Reforms in LIC & PFRDA

To recognise the demographic concerns early and taking requisite steps can help address the issue in ~~an~~ a sustainable way by ensuring intergenerational equity.

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 NITI Aayog, almost 40% of India's population is expected to live in urban areas by 2030, which will increase upto 50% by 2050.

Therefore, welfare of urban poor needs to take central stage in public policy →

[Issue of Urban poor] -

1. Almost 30% to 40% of urban population lives in slums in different metro cities.
2. Most of them live in poor sanitation & unhygiene conditions.
3. Lacks proper employment with cycle of poverty.
4. Such regions also become prone to crime & law & order challenges.

With more urban population, mainly coming from rural to urban migration, this issue of urban poor will further increase.

Steps needed for welfare of urban poor

1. Housing → Adequate housing facilities to be made integral part of urban planning. [eg] PMAY (U)
→ focus on rental housing policies.
2. Sanitation → The Swachh Bharat Mission need to be expanded to the slums region, with focus on clean water supply.
[eg] Jal Jeevan Mission
3. Employment → Employment guarantee programs of rural area can be extended to urban area.
[eg] Urban component of MGNREGA.
4. Skill development → Focus should

also be to increase skills of urban poor → increase employability.

5. Healthcare → Address the gap in infrastructure in cities between primary & tertiary care.

[eg] → Ayushman Bharat like insurance coverage with Health & Wellness centres in cities.

→ Also Mohalla clinic of Delhi model.

6. Affordability → overall affordable transportation (public transport, affordable education, health etc need to be ensured).

'Urban poor' are not a problem to be solved, but they must be integrated into the urban landscape with inclusive and sustainable manner.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK