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ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1471535

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHNU SABIKUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Tawandrum (18)

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)					



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)

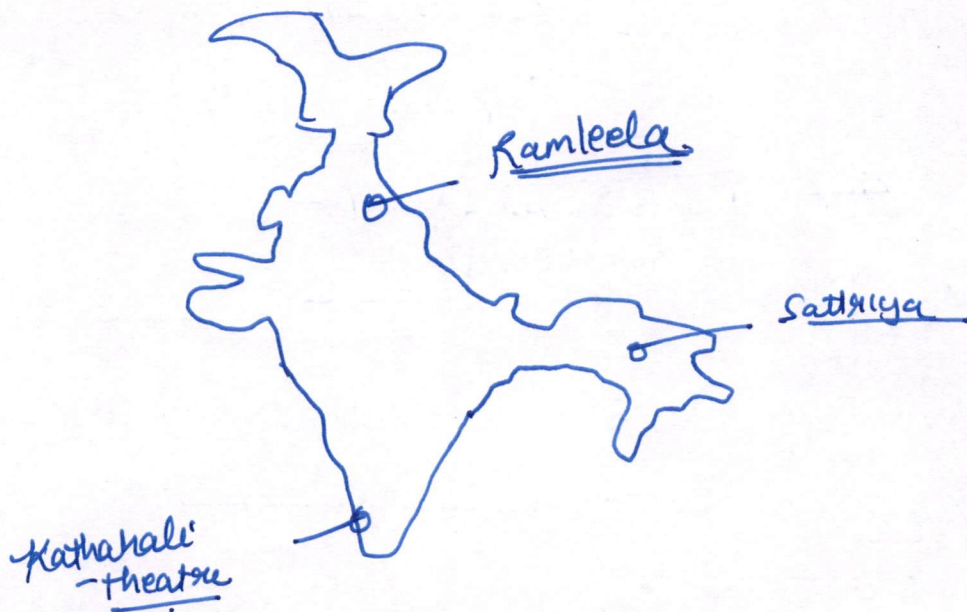
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Theatre forms are.

Visual manifestations of Indian culture, reflecting the culture, ethos & values of society. Given the diversity of India, there are multiple theatre forms in India.



reflect the ideals & Emotions of Society

1) Ramleela reflects the righteousness of the society

1) reflects the multi ethnic ; tolerant nature of society - Eg Kathak.

2) a form / medium to express nationalist sentiments & national ideas - Eg - Jilak used theatre to propagate nationalism

3) Theatre cum dance forms like Kathakali shows the emotions of happiness, disgust, anger.

4) Tribal theatre forms show the contempt of deities
Individual's role in community

5) Each individual considered an important character in the theatre, showing individual's importance in Indian culture.

6) Individual shown as agent of social change, winning over evil - Eg Ramaleela

Theatre forms played a crucial role in Indian Renaissance & nationalism helping in building the consciousness of Indians

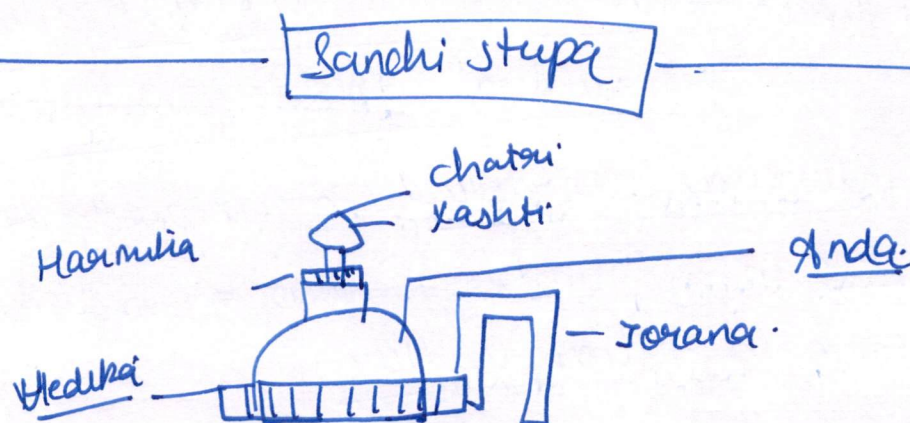
2.

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 protected by the Bhopal Begum sisters is an important relic of Buddhism. Stupa means " mound of dead." It signifies Buddha's relics. It was began by Ashoka, later added by many kings.



Architectural importance

- 1) made of burnt bricks, showing an improvement of workmanship
- 2) built based on grants from merchants, traders.
- 3) signifies separation from spiritual & material world through Vedhika

→ Elaborate and intricately carved Joranas suggest architectural brilliance

Historical importance

- a rich source to understand reign of Ashoka, Guptas & Stungas.
- Joranas have information on trade routes, help deciphering economy.
- Shows the nature of society & through its cultural syncretism.

Inspiration for future architecture

- Vedhika concept inspired Oravidg temples to build a wall to separate the worlds e.g. wall in Thangavis temple.
- Chattris inspired Mughal architecture for decoration - e.g. Buland Darwaza.
- Anda was the inspiration for dome of Rashtarpati Bhawan by Barker & Hutgers.
- Dome in Delhi Sultanate structure, Mughals, through Sanchi's Anda.

Sanchi Stupa remains a symbol of Indian culture, signified by its inclusion⁹ in ₹ 20 notes of Indian currency.

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 belonged to the revolutionary strand of Indian National Movement, hailing from Punjab who made breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

Bhagat Singh - breakthrough

Revolutionary ideology

- ↳ focused on secularism & socialism, making revolutionary ideas more acceptable and broadbased. Eg He wrote "Why am I an atheist"
- ↳ extended revolutionary activities to British power centre like legislature, forcing the "deaf to hear".
- ↳ His court trials & coverage inspired youths to join the revolutionary ideas.

Goals of revolution

- ↳ shift in focus away from nihilism to nationalism
- ↳ wanted & envisioned an alternative social order based on equality & secularism, giving revolutionaries a new goal.

Forms of revolutionary struggle.

- ↳ restructured Hindustan Republican Association to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association to make it more relevant.
- ↳ formed Naajawan Sabha to induct youths into national movement.
- ↳ gave organisational strength & institution to revolutionary struggle.
- ↳ Used court arrest & trial to spread the message of freedom.

Such was the impact of Bhagat Singh that the charisma of Gandhi couldn't prevent people from showing black flag to Gandhi while he was travelling for Gandhi session

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 write on this margin

Meiji restoration was the restoration of Japanese emperor, leading to dismantling of the Tokugawa Shogunate & Shoguns.

factors leading to Meiji restoration

- 1) Humiliation faced at hands of Commodore Matthew Perry at USA forcing Japan to sign Trade deal.
- 2) Fear of being colonised by European powers, seeing conditions of colonies like India.
- 3) Inability of shogunate to deal with external threats led to delegitimisation of shogun.
- 4) Increasing power & clout of Japanese emperor slowly leading to centralisation of authority.

Significance for Japan

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

- 1) ensured rapid state led industrialisation to compete with West.
- 2) Made Japan a manufacturing & trading hub, increasingly her prosperity
- 3) Improved diplomatic relations with US, UK and ended years of isolation.
- 4) Enhanced cultural value & symbol of Japan which is preserved even today.
- 5) defeated Russia in Naval battle in 1905
However, Meiji restoration also had negative impacts
 - 1) led to Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Taiwan, leading to WW2.
 - 2) Refusal to submit led to dropping of Atomic Bomb on Japan.
 - 3) Human rights violation & shame for Japanese due to colonial legacy of monarchs.

5.

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

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

10

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

Benedict Anderson in his

"Nations: An Imagined Community" calls Nations an imagined community held together by common beliefs. India is a nation State, there are certain beliefs which make India a nation

Basis of India as a nation

- 1) Shared history and legacy beginning from Indus Valley civilisation
- 2) shared political aspirations for independence & sovereignty during freedom struggle
- 3) common beliefs & traditions like agrarian calendar, festivals.

However, even after presence of such diverse faiths, beliefs, aspiration, other factors have contributed to nation concept

- 1) Constitution - providing Indian identity through citizenship.
- 2) National symbols - Flag, Shokh Shakra, Iron capital.
- 3) Parliamentary Democracy & Common Parliament makes India a nation.

Threats to Indian concept of nationhood

- 1) Regionalism sees separate regions as distinct identities, away from Indian identity.
Eg - Nagalein by Naga insurgency
- 2) Communalism - religion see themselves distinct from each other, reducing solidarity.
Eg - Partition
- 3) underdevelopment - leads to aspiration for secessionism. Eg Jammu Kashmir
- 4) caste based division - Ambedkar called India a fragmented nation because of caste reducing fraternity.

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

Pharmaceutical Industry in

India is perceived as a soft power -

the pharmacy of the world: India could

become pharmacy of the world due to

few factors.

Factors behind growth

- 1) Presence of semi skilled and skilled cheap force in form of doctors attracted investment
- 2) Initiative by domestic firms led to head start advantage. Eg San Pharma
- 3) Reduced cost of manufacturing enabled competitive pricing attracting investment
- 4) Presence of ports and good global connectivity due to geography. enabled setting up of

manufacturing in India

- 1) Favourable govt policies like PLI, Pharma Park etc

Significance for India

Economy

- ↳ increased FDI in India enabling economic growth
- ↳ increase in income through exports
- ↳ provided employment to many reducing jobless growth

4)

Health

- ↳ generic drugs reduced cost, increased accessibility to drugs.
- ↳ promoted cutting edge technology & research within the country.
- ↳ Reduced incidence of preventable diseases like polio due to availability for mass distribution

The Pharmaceutical Industry recently faced challenges in Gambia, Uzbekistan due to tough supply issue. Proper regulatory compliance & policy can ensure India remains a hub for pharma manufacturing which is stable.

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)

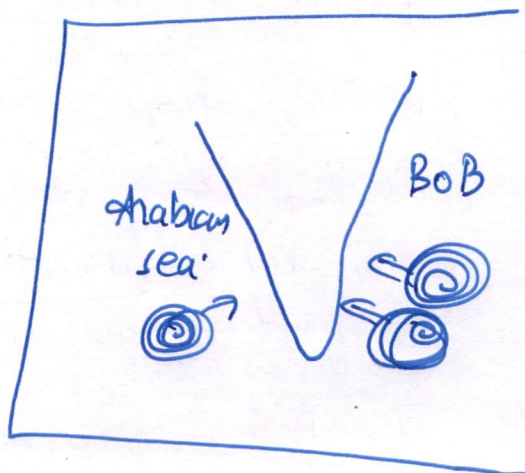
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Given that India is flanked by Bay of Bengal in East & Arabian Sea in West, India is prone to cyclones. However ~~Arabian~~ Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones -

Bay of Bengal - more prone to cyclones

- 1) larger sea surface than Arabian sea. leads to greater evaporation



- 2) Remnants of typhoons from East Asia, China, come to Bay of Bengal but do not enter Arabian sea as they dissipate

- 3) lower vertical wind shear in Bay of Bengal

-) formation of low pressure & pressure of high pressure in Australia attracts wind to Bay of Bengal.

Why decreased frequency of cyclone in SW Monsoon

-) Presence of Easterly Jet stream & Somali Jet stream affecting vertical wind shear.
-) Presence of ITCZ - low pressure zone in Himalayas, reducing the ~~the~~ moisture carrying capacity of winds.
-) Increased temperature delays the condensation to form spiralling clouds of cyclone.
-) Presence of Indian Ocean Dipole (positive)
-) El-Nino can bring in drought like condition preventing formation of clouds for cyclone.

Understanding the nature of cyclones can help understand & predict for disaster response.

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 ~~low~~ openings or chambers from where magma of the earth is thrown out & lava flows out. Eg - Mt Krakatau

Destructive nature

- 1) can lead to collapse of vents & mountains. Eg calderas
- 2) lead to destruction of cities & make them uninhabitable. Eg Vesuvius in Italy destroyed Pompeii.
- 3) Trigger earthquakes & Tsunamis.

Critical for existence of human life

- 1) critical for global cooling, reducing temperature

- 1) sulphur & sulphide act as hygroscopic nuclei allowing rainfall.
- 2) ~~that~~ fertilizes soil by providing ash content & leading to cultivation.
- 3) creative destruction through succession - forest fire due to volcano lead to succession.
- 4) form important landforms like decan ~~decan~~ giving space for settlement.
- 5) resource for human progress & industrialization like silica, germanium, rocks etc.

Thus volcanoes have formed an integral part of human civilization right from nomadic life to settled agriculture 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
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Regionalism refers to
loyalty & sentiments to one's region
over national identity.

Relative deprivation - aspect of
regionalism

- 1) creates resentment among the people as
they are seen as outsiders, not a part of
nation. Eg Jammu Kashmir
- 2) uneven development perceived as a form
of discrimination leading to alienation
Eg → North East unrest
- 3) geographical barrier prevent mainstream
integration, thus leading to regionalism

1) Development inequality within states
leads to Regionalism - Eg Demand for

Dikharbhag in Maharashtra

2) Hait Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh
due to uneven development.

Through 73rd CAA &
74th CAA, RESA & Govt's unified
push, Development defect can be
overcome.

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

The bullying & school violence reduces access to education

- 1) caste based discrimination & in schools & colleges — IIT Bombay, student death,
- 2) increased ragging & violence in colleges as part of senior culture,

————— Need to be addressed

- 1) To ~~identify~~ & 2
- 2) to root out fear of attending colleges
- 3) to prescribe responsible behavior

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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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)

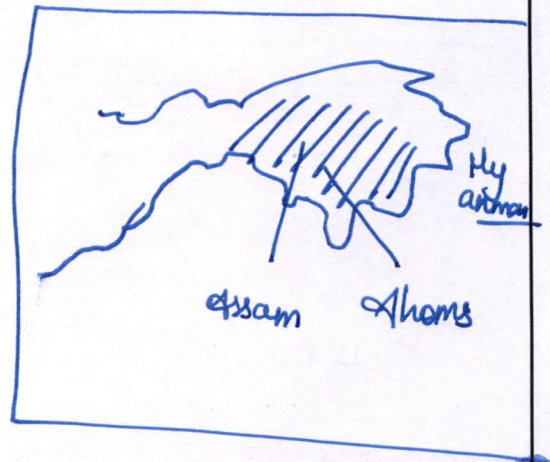
Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom was a large tribal kingdom consisting of Ahoms, who originally migrated from Myanmar, establishing a large scale kingdom centred around present day Assam

Ahom Kingdom

- 1) Tribal chief was the head of the kingdom.
- 2) Paik system where Ahom tribals had to do compulsory labour
- 3) Highly hierarchical system
- 4) Dependent on forest economy - collecting & selling forest resources & tributes for safe passage



Ahom Kingdom - role in shaping cultural & historical identity

- 1) Helped to ensure distinct cultural & historical

identity of North East by ensuring security through peace in North East through various battles

- 1) Battle of Saraighat - enhanced the cultural image & historical pride of Ahoms by defeating Mughals
- 2) Cultural syncretism in North East by mixing of Myanmar & Assam culture.
- 3) Led to preservation & rise of tribal identities which forms the base of North East today.
- 4) Their dependence on forest economy ensured that forest identity & culture is an integral part of North East.
- 5) Helped tribal chiefs to maintain their distinctiveness even today.
- 6) Lachit Borphukan - a symbol of North East Pride & sacrifice contributed by Ahoms.

Ahoms - legacy in contemporary times

Positives :

- 1) A symbol of freedom struggle and inspiration

to resist oppression through Ladit Barpuddhan

- 1) Legacy of naval supremacy inspired from Ahom as Ahoms made good use of inland waterways
- 2) Increasing connectivity in North East through Bangladesh, similar to what Ahoms did.
- 3) Led to idea of tribal panchayat - peaceful coexistence & other autonomy measures like 5th schedule, 6th schedule to ensure dignity to tribals.

Negative

- ↳ excessive regionalism due to enhanced regional identity Eg - Assam Movement.
- ↳ Modern slavery inspired from Ahom's Paik System
- ↳ prevented full scale mainstreaming of North East tribals due to university

The Ahoms are a part of Tribal pride akin to Birsa Munda, Gond. The legacy of Ahoms can be used to integrate North East, some Manipur issues & mainstream region with india.

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)

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

The capitalist class's participation in Indian National Movement made the movement more broad based and productive. However, they were generally ambivalent in their support to INC till 1940s.

Why capitalists ambivalent till 1940s

- low capitalist base / number of capitalist due to deindustrialisation by Britain
- Fear of British repression affecting their profits
- Sporadic instances of violence, affecting their operation (Eg- Chauri Chaura)
- Belief that it is unwise to oppose the British who would rule here for time to come

Positions of Indian capitalists throughout the movement

1) Swadeshi Movement (1905)

→ low scale participation, more individual

centric was no proper industrial base due to British policies

↳ V.O Chudambasaram Pillai began a steam company to counter the British

↳ Prapulla Chalkhi began a chemical factory

↳ Capitalists made attempt to attack the Colonial Economic base by starting up industries as counterhegemony to British

↳ Ambivalent attitude of the capitalists in Ahmedabad Mills strike 1918 as they were motivated by profits

⑧ Non Cooperation Movement 1919

↳ Positive support from industrialists as picketing of foreign shops increased their sales

↳ increasing base of capitalists helped in increasing the support to NM.

④ Civil Disobedience Movement

- ↳ Rise of Bajaj, Godrej, Tatas as major players, they enlisted their support to INH
- ↳ They could exploit British dependency on them for critical inputs.

④ Quit India Movement

- ↳ Industries openly non cooperated with British. British wanted supply for World War II, but Industries refused
- ↳ confident that British would soon leave India. So their participation increased.

Other contributions.

- ↳ Bajaj donated villages for Vinoba Bhave's Bhoolan Movement
- ↳ Bombay Plan submitted by industrialists for mixed economy.
- ↳ TISCO by Tatas proved to be the backbone of Indian economy, employing many.

The contribution of capitalist class was acknowledged when strong socialists like Nehru called for mixed economy, giving capitalists a key role in economy & development

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Press played a crucial role in disseminating critical information & ideas during freedom struggle, creating a long lasting impact on Freedom struggle.

Evolution of Press in India

- 1) Rulers like Ashoka used Edicts, Pillars & Rock for inscribing information to people. Eg Dhamma policy in 13th Edict.
- 2) Rise of Prashasti, declaring the greatness & life events of King. (Eg- Prayaga Prashasti of Samudra Gupta).
- 3) Invention of Paper in China & visits by Chinese travellers (Hsien Tsang, Fa Hien) introduced paper.
- 4) The use of word "Akhar" in Mughal India to disseminate information happening at each Mughal court. Use of Dawa to spread.

1) The colonial masters like Dutch, French & English introduced printing press in India in 16th & 17th century.

2) The Bengal Gazette by Augustus Hickey established in India

3) ~~Initially~~

4) English educated elites in India like Raja Ram Mohan Roy introduced journals & papers like Misra Ul Akbar

5) Vernacular language papers come up → Amrit Bazar Patrika, spreading the message throughout

owing to their critical nature, British imposed restrictions on press.

6) Registration of news agency & Press made compulsory with prior censoring (Licensing Act)

7) Metcalf Act → relaxed licensing but still censoring continued & registration mandatory.

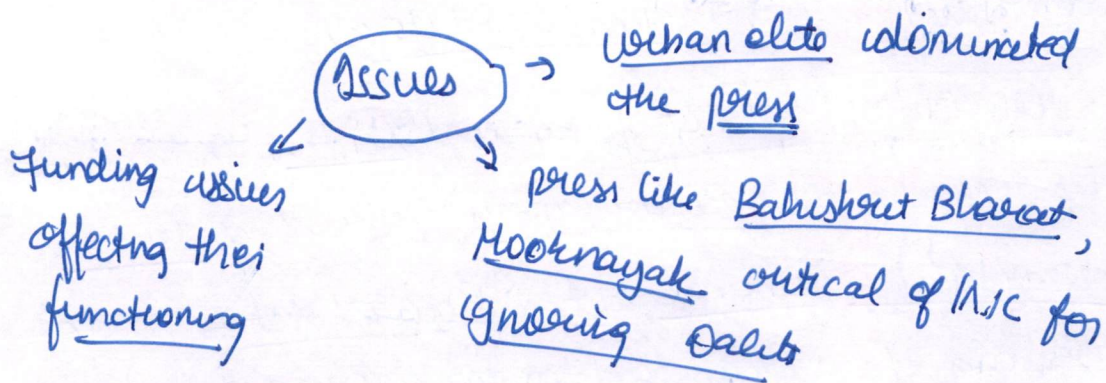
8) Vernacular Press Act by Lord Lytton to reduce the spread of vernacular papers critical of British.

9) Sedition & Criminal Act → Roulat Act - made publishing of articles leading to unlawful illegal punishable without trial

10) Sedition - 124A → punishing leaders like Jilak for expressly for voicing out his grievances

Instrumental Impact

- 1) Made the ideas of nationalism spread far and wide among common masses.
- 2) Raised the national consciousness among grassroots through vernacular medium - eg Amrit Bazar Patrika.
- 3) Critiqued the British colonial policies, breaking the myth of Benevolent despotism. eg Shreeji's utterances in Kesari & Maharatta.
- 4) Drain of wealth theory by Naoroji popularised through papers & journal.
- 5) Commonweal, Young India by women helped increase women participation through leaders like Annie Besant.



The importance of press was recognised by ensuring legal safeguards through Article 19 to make Govt responsible

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)

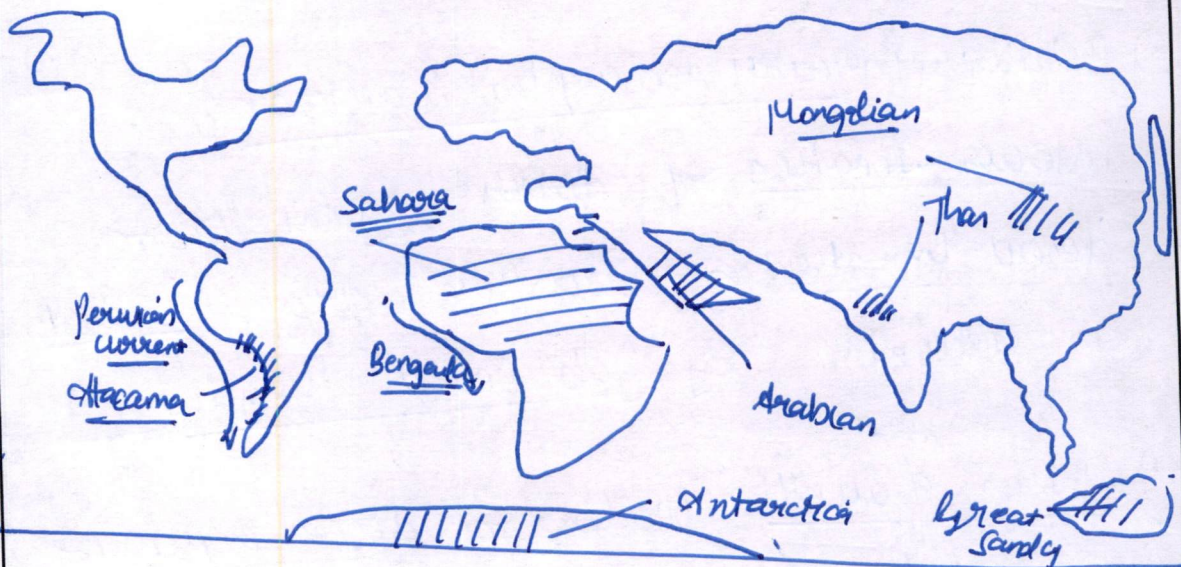
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are a major landforms characterised by sand dunes, dryness and lack of moisture. Broadly there are 2 types of deserts

- ↳ cold desert (Antarctica)
- ↳ hot desert (Sahara, Arabian)

Factors for formation of deserts



1) Deserts found in sub tropical regions where high pressure belts are there,

↳ prevents precipitation as moisture does not come in due to lack of low pressure area.

1) Presence of mountains as barriers make deserts a rainshadow area, reducing precipitation

Eg → Andes leading to Thar desert, Andes to Atacama desert.

2) Cold water currents reducing evaporation, thus reducing precipitation & forming of High pressure belts - Deserts & cold currents are found along Western margins.

Eg → Peruvian current → Atacama Desert.

3) Relatively greater geographical distance, interior location of desert regions lead to desert formation as moisture carrying capacity is reduced. Eg Gobi Desert, Mongolia.

4) Action of winds leading to desert expansion
Eg - Sahara expanding southwards.

Cold Desert → Antarctica exists because of almost zero moisture & dryness due to cold winds.
Precipitation is almost nil.

Major landforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Plateaus → large ~~big~~ raised tabletop landform having a higher elevation than plains

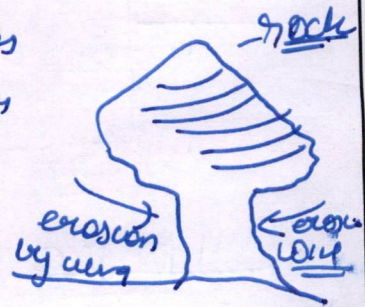
Eg → Plateau in Great Australian Desert.

2) Sand Dunes → Heaps of sand due to wind action
Eg. Dunes of Saharian Desert, Thar.

3) Other ~~geot~~ landforms due to erosional activity winds like formation of canyons,

rocks → Eg → Atacama desert has lot of rock formations

4) loess due to deposition by wind.



5) Mountains surrounding the Desert ensure the reduced precipitation.
Eg → Andes around Atacama.

The Desert & their landforms play a crucial role in shaping the culture & economy of the place.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are uplifted geographical landforms which have high elevations. However, they are a fragile ecosystem, having vulnerability from different factors.

Mountains - fragile ecosystem, vulnerable to adverse impact of climate change & anthropogenic interventions.

Why fragile

- Increased seismicity due to plate tectonics - they are a result of compression & subduction
- presence of volcanoes (Eg Ring of Fire, Fuji)

Adverse impact of climate change

- Rising temperatures lead to glaciers melt & avalanches. Eg → Himalayas, Alps

1) Increasing Green house gas emissions block the photosynthesis process of plants leading to dieback

Eg → Vogel Mountains.

2) Increasing flooding & river led disasters destroying ecosystem. Eg → Uttarakhand floods, Pakistan floods.

3) Destruction & extinction of wildlife like Himalayan Bee, Himalayan Bear, snow leopard

4) Risk of contamination & zoonotic diseases if pollutants & pathogens get released during glaciers melt.

Impact of Anthropogenic

1) Deforestation leading to flooding & destruction of habitats. Eg → Tapovan project.

2) Construction (illegal) leading to subsidence
Eg - Jashumates.

3) Unplanned urbanization leading to loss of carrying capacity.

4) Excessive Tourism causing pollution. Eg Everest pollution

5) Use of forest fires. Eg Spain

Initiatives for sustainable management

National

- 1) National Mission on sustainable Himalayas for sustainable use of Himalayas
- 2) Environment Assessment Impact to assess the impacts of construction & prevent harmful project
- 3) PARIWESH portal for environmental clearance for projects
- 4) Establishment of protected areas, like Wildlife sanctuary, Parks under WPA 1972. Eg → corbett in Himalayas
- 5) 6th schedule, Tribal rights, FRA 2006 giving local participation in sustainable management
- 6) Committees like M K Mishra Committee to study on the anthropogenic activities on Himalayas

International

- 1) INDCS → for reducing GHG
- 2) Budget Snow Report to protect biodiversity
- 3) Bolar Alliance for global green transition

The Mountain ecosystem must be preserved through a global agenda in COP 28 to ensure cooperative actions

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 resources are fine grains of silica and other minerals which are used as a raw material in many industries. Due to their importance, there is unsustainable mining of sand resources in India.

Reasons for unsustainable sand mining

- 1) Rise in demand of sand for various sectors
 - ↳ construction sector due to PM Awas Yojana, rising income & pent up demand
 - ↳ glass industries for manufacturing glass, spectacles.
 - ↳ Vitrified tiles for flooring
- 2) Poor regulatory authority & compliance leads to flouting of rules.
- 3) Informal nature of sand mining industries & their fragmented nature prevents sustainable management to cut the cost

- 1) Lack of awareness regarding ill effects of sand mining ~~leads to~~
- 2) collusion of mafias with politicians and police reduce oversight. Eg Bihar.

Impact of sand mining

- 1) leads to loss of top layer of fertile soil
- 2) soil erosion as soil is loosened due to dugging.
- 3) Increased flooding as loose soil does not absorb water.
- 4) criminalisation of politics due to greater economic role of mafias
- 5) loss of revenue to states in form of taxes.
- 6) River overflow and depth increase.
- 7) Reduces salt content which is good for agriculture

- 1) lead to further desertification & land degradation.

Remedial measures taken

- 1) Policy on Mining of sands - prohibits mining during monsoons.
- 2) Registration portals for industries to formalise the sand mining industry.
- 3) Increasing legal & financial penalties to deter unregulated sand mining.
- 4) Use of technology by CPCB to determine & observe sand mining eg- Drones being used.
- 5) PESA 1996 - giving gramsabhas a control over sand mining regulation.
- 6) EIA 2020 and EPA 1986 to regulate sand mining through public participation.

Use of MGNREGA for dredging
& a National Dredging Policy as per NITI
Aayog can reduce unregulated sand mining
in India

17.

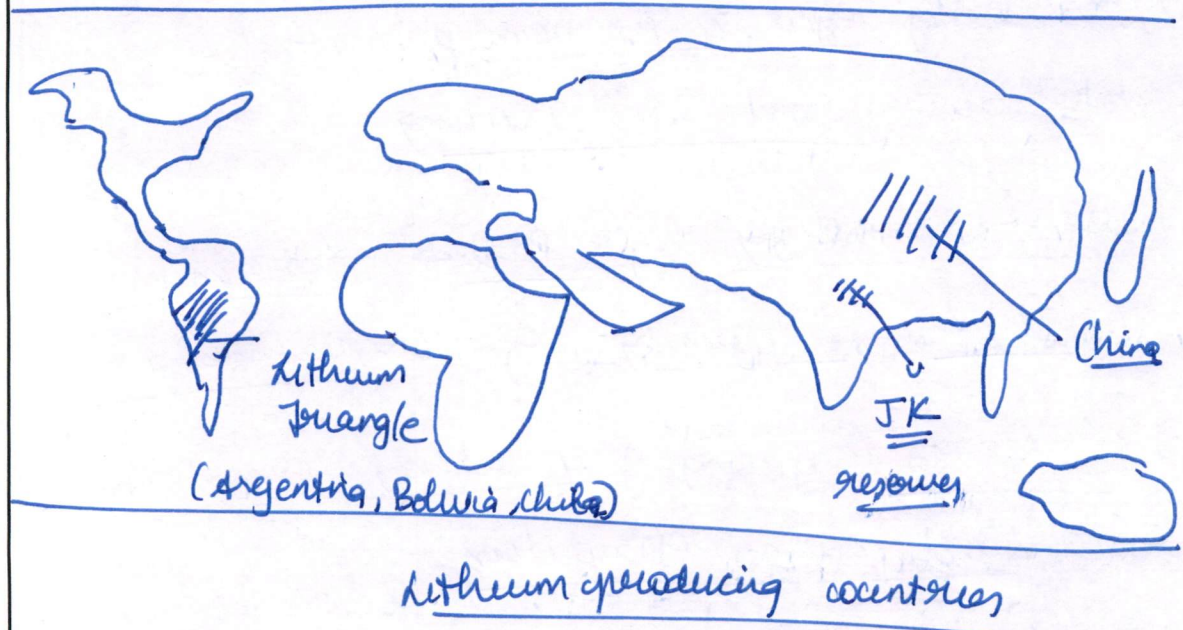
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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Lithium is a metal which is critical for energy security as it is a raw material used in Li-ion batteries, a key to green transition through EVs.



1) Lithium Triangle → Argentina
→ Bolivia
→ Chile

2) China

3) India (6 million metric tonnes lithium reserves found)

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

उम्मीदवारों को
इस लक्षित में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- 1) Leads to greater position in geopolitics due to possession of lithium reserves.
- 2) Resource security by securing the lithium reserves for energy needs.
- 3) Energy security as imports of crude oil & raw materials can be reduced.
- 4) Reduced weaponisation of trade as countries aren't depended on critical raw materials.
- 5) Enhanced cooperation and rising foreign investment by like minded countries.
- 6) Reduced import bill & high forex in economy due to energy independence.
- 7) ~~May lead to~~ Negatives
- 1) May lead to resource colonialism by MNCs.
Eg Venezuela oil.
- 2) Drain of wealth without sharing benefits
- 3) Increased conflicts among countries to secure access to resources.

Environmental impacts

- 1) Increased seismicity & vulnerability to earthquakes, as many of these reserves located in boundaries of plates. Eg - Lithium in India in zone II
- 2) Pollution of rivers, water and air due to extraction activities
- 3) can contaminate soil and make it unfit for cultivation due to land degradation
- 4) loss of biodiversity as large tracts of forest need to be cleared. Eg Amazon in lithium triangle
- 5) Rise in diseases like asthma, Black lung disease due to exposure to dust

minimal intensive
tech to reduce
impact

Way Ahead

↓
future exploration
to find new
reserves

→ use of green
technology like
Green Hydrogen

Lithium can augment green transition. Responsible extraction of lithium can ensure India uses lithium for advancing her geopolitical national interests

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)

With the largest youth population below 30 in India, ~~and~~ the youth in India with aspiring identities have been impacted by globalisation in multiple ways.

Youth - capable of identifying with global identity & connect with events

- How
- increased access to social media, internet bring up global identity, connecting with events & awareness.
 - education and empowerment through skill India etc reduce narrow social identity, broadening their horizon
 - increased exposure by able to travel abroad due to rising affluence.

Impact of globalisation on various aspects of youth identity

- 1) Increasing identity of youth influencers

affecting the youth identity positively - Eg - Mostly sane

- 1) Rise of cosmopolitan identity among youth
as they are identifying themselves as a part
of one globe . Eg - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
through G20 influenced youth identity
- 2) Made them more connected with global
events & helped them understand with
impact of sane.
Eg - Youth bending knee for BLM movement.
- 3) Increased dignity & standard of living through
greater opportunities like entrepreneurship ..
- 4) Opportunities increased to pursue their dreams
by increasing access to foreign countries
Eg - Students migrating to Canada

However, there are
negative aspects as well.

- 1) Reduction in commitment to their identity as family members as they venture out looking for opportunities.
Eg → Rising loneliness among elderly.
- 2) Negative influences & campaigns affecting youth identity negatively.
- 3) Decline in religious & caste identity among youth.
Eg - Youth giving up caste surnames.

Thus globalisation, can
be used to ensure that we reap the best of
the youth. making use of demographic
dividend we have

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)

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

The recent NFHS 5 survey

showed a fertility rate of 2.0, below the replacement rate of 2.1, showing future

demographic concerns in form of ageing population

Why fertility rates declining in India

- 1) Due to delayed marriages among women
- 2) Increased education & empowerment of ~~men~~ women
- 3) Family Planning policies of Govt
- 4) Popularising & normalising contraceptives.

Concern around ageing population

Ageing population is the concern as it has negative consequences

- 1) lead to increase in dependency ratio leading to fragmentation of income

1) Decreased workforce acts as a deterrent for economic growth. Eg Japan economic slowdown

2) Reduced investments & FDI due to less demand in economy.

3) Increase in revenue expenditure for govt as there needs an expansion in social security

4) Increase in investments in geriatric health required due to poor infra currently

5) Increase in social crimes & law order issues as elderly are vulnerable to criminal activities

Concern around a weak social security system

Q. P India's social security is currently weak & enhanced ageing pop would put excessive strain on the system.

1) poor insurance coverage (3% only) leading to unaffordable healthcare for old

2) High cost of assistive devices like hearing aid can reduce their quality of life

1) Informalisation of workforce reduces pensionary benefits which ensure financial autonomy.

2) Rising revenue expenditure to compensate for social security would - compromise capital expenditure.

Way Ahead

1) Universal pension like Atal Pension Yojana for all.

2) Canadian Model of Pension funds to ensure high returns while retaining

3) Tanushakti stores to give access to affordable medicine.

4) PPP model on Geriatric and Palliative care as per Melkar Committee.

5) Development of Silver Economy to augment the economy as per the needs of the old.

The experience & wisdom of the ageing population can be used to harness our demographic dividend through youth.

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)

By 2050, around 48% of India's population is expected to live in urban areas. In such a scenario, the welfare of ~~the~~ urban poor needs to take centre stage for sustainable urbanisation.

Issues of urban poor

- Lack of income security or urban work guarantee programme.
- ghettoisation as they are forced to live in certain quarters of city.
- forced to live in slums, develop slums due to unaffordable housing.
- Lack of access to basic WASH facilities, roads etc.
- Public Apathy as they are seen as encroachers.

Why the welfare of urban poor needs to take centre stage

- 1) To ensure reduction in proliferation of slums & sustainable urbanisation
- 2) Ensure inclusive growth
- 3) Prevent distress migration to other cities
- 4) To increase economic activities & earnings of cities by providing self entrepreneurship opportunities to poor.
- 5) Helps build infrastructure in city by catering to demands of poor. Eg Toilets.
- 6) Reduce incidence & burden of communicable diseases like cholera.

How to give centre stage to urban poor

- 1) Urban poor employment guarantee act as per MGREAG-A (done in Rajasthan)

- 1) Montek Singh Ahluwalia committee - improve basic infrastructure to ensure equitable urbanisation.
- 2) Slum redevelopment through PPP model along Singapore lines - Eg - Dharavi redev project.
- 3) Haats & Chawals for vendors & hawkers to regulate economic activities.
- 4) provision of WASH facilities through CSR, NGOs to ensure well being of urban poor.
- 5) Diversification & development of Tier 2 & 3 cities for more opportunities of wellbeing.
- 6) Development of Food Processing Industries & rural economy to prevent stream migration.
- 7) Mass transport and Transit systems to make commuting more accessible for daily wage labourers (Mumbai local train network).

Urban poor at center through AMRUT, SMART Cities would ensure inclusion & participatory urbanisation.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL