

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. : 1019222

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : GOURAV UPPAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENHLSH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

LUDHIANA

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)					



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**

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.

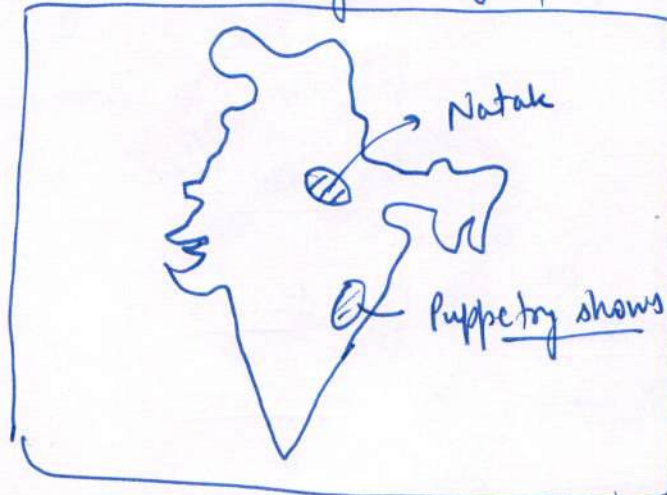
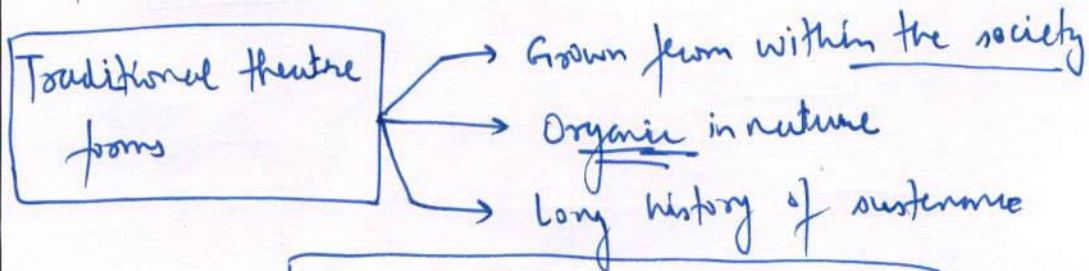
भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The theatre art form of India reflects the traditions of Indian society as well as various forward looking ideas.



Traditional theatre form → reflecting ideals and emotions of society

- Expresses the prevalent social currents in the society (eg) Caste equations
- Provides window to the situation of vulnerable

sections in the society

3) Reflects the moral values of the society
(eg) Natak against dowry system

4) Reflects the reactions on various national issues highlighting people's views

Traditional theatre form → reflecting Individual's role in community

1) They highlight the role of each unit to ensure social cohesion.

2) They expound the ideals that individuals should follow (eg) Ram Lila exhibiting ideal values for men

3) The responsibility of each individual towards performing duties to ensure community's, nation's interest.

Thus, the traditional theatre forms ~~appears~~ are a lens to look at the Indian society.

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Maueryan architecture exhibited the various different forms of styles, innovations, expression of religious ideals in the form of stupas.

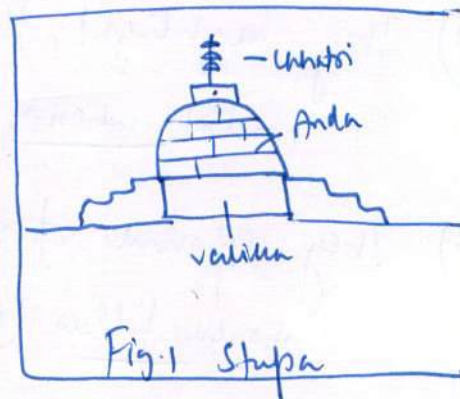
Sanchi stupa is one of the landmark construction of Maueryas in Madhya Pradesh (present day)

Historical importance of Sanchi Stupa

- 1) It marked the arrival of new forms of architecture
- 2) Expanding of Buddhist ideals, ideas through architecture.
- 3) Shift from the prevalent forms of architecture.

Architectural importance

- 1) The level of fineness was remarkable.



- 2) Incorporated various elements that were borrowed from other regions such as Persia
- 3) Gave a direction for the evolution of the future architecture → (eg) In Post-Mauryan times

Sanchi Stupa → Inspiring future architecture

- 1) Use of construction techniques. (eg) Bharhut Stupa
- 2) Expression of Buddhist folk motifs and art through stupas.
- 3) Addition of decorated gateways - Toranas to future stupas. (eg) Amaravati Stupa

Thus, Sanchi Stupa is a watershed in architecture evolution in India.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh's arrival on the national scene left an indelible mark on the freedom struggle and revolutionary activity.

Impact on revolutionary ideology

- 1) Incorporation of socialist ideas in the revolutionary ideology (e.g. Hindustan Republican Association → Hindustan Socialist Republican Association)
- 2) Incorporation of the values of equality, justice and a futuristic outlook in revolutionary ideology.

Impact on the goals of revolution

- 1) The goal was now to make the deaf ears hear through various means (e.g. Central Assembly Bomb).

- 2) Adherence to the humanistic ideals, demanding reforms. (eg) Police reforms during judicial time.
- 3) Lay the foundation for the independence of the country.

His impact on forms of struggle

- 1) Used various means such as throwing bomb, shooting scoundrels.
- 2) Used press to expound the revolutionary ideas.
- 3) Used courts as forum for revolutionary ideology. (eg) Court hearings.

Bhagat Singh, a young 23 year old carried out various activities and contributed immensely to freedom struggle.

4.

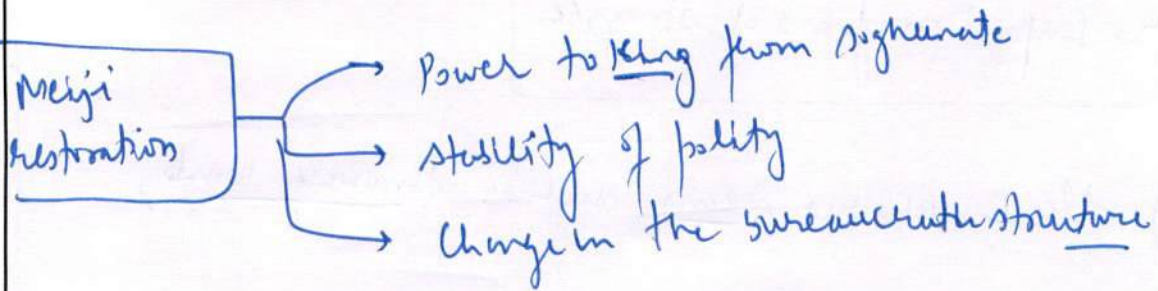
मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

During the 1860s, Japan underwent various changes in the political, economic sphere that is known as Meiji Restoration



Factors leading to Meiji restoration

- 1) The need for industrialisation of the economy
- 2) To compete with the various global powers such as USA, Britain
- 3) To improve upon the prevalent social ills in the Japanese society.
- 4) To build efficient military for pursuit of national interests.

Significance for Japan

- 1) Led to the Industrial Revolution in Japan
- 2) Led Japan to being an emerging power in trade, military despite having fewer resources.
- 3) Laid the foundation for the modern Japanese state
- 4) Led Japan to various invasions (e.g. Manchuria)

Thus, the Meiji Era or restoration was a move that impacted not only Japan but also the world.

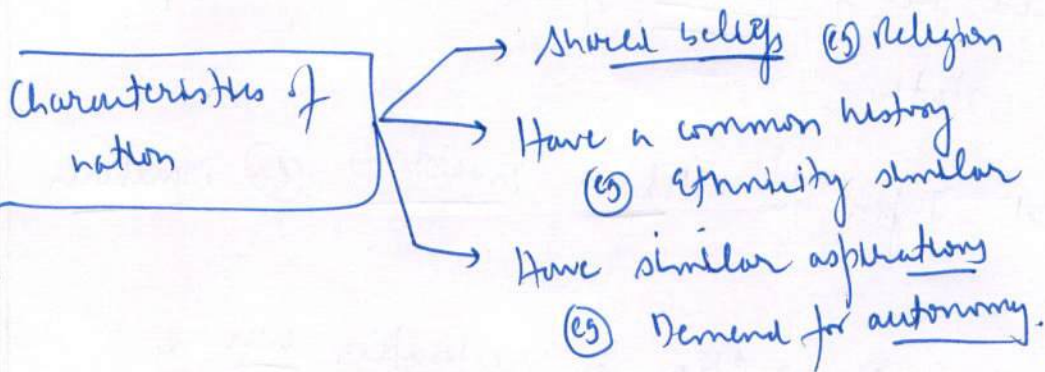
5.

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

Nation refers to the community of people having shared culture, ethnicities within a defined social boundaries.



Basis of India as a nation

- 1) Long history of freedom struggle withing the country
- 2) Inherent values of tolerance, compassion across the country.
- 3) Shared aspirations for the goal of country (eg) "Visit Bharat"

4) United by common set of rules, ideals enshrined in the constitution

5) Prevalent similar religions, cultural beliefs
(eg) Char Dham Yatra

However, not entirely a nation as

- Different ethnicities present
- Different languages spoken
- Different demands of regions

Threats to concept of Indian nationhood

1) Cleavages in the society (eg) ethnic conflicts due to ethno-nationalism

2) 'Sons of soil' theory leading to regional assertions (eg) Maharashtra

3) Demands of secession across regions (eg) Khalistan movement

Indian nationhood is characterised by salient features of society and is a uniting force.

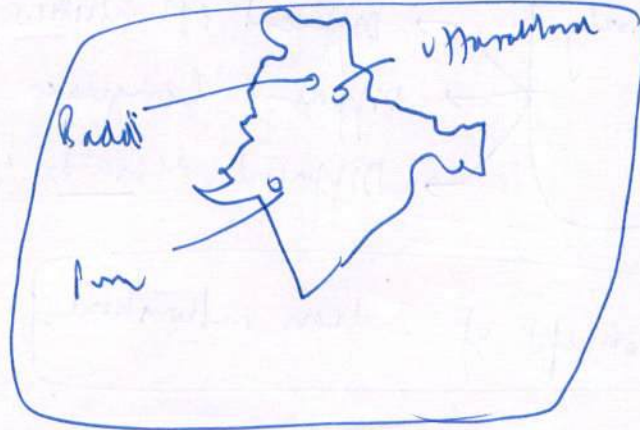
6.

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

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

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

The pharmaceutical industry in India has grown, making India 'Pharmacy of world'



Factors for growth

- 1) Increase in production of generic medicines
- 2) Cheaper manufacturing processes
- 3) Easier laws for manufacturing the generics (i.e.) Indian Patents Act Amendment
- 4) Huge market potential

8) Impacts of AP 20 from China and exports

Significance

I. Economy

- 1) Contributes to exports from India
- 2) Huge foreign investments

II. Public Health

- 1) Cheaper medicines → Access to healthcare
- 2) Increased innovations.

Thus Pharma industry has ensured

SDG-3

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

Bay of Bengal sees more cyclones than
Arabian sea, although 5000 km, of 7500 km
westward is vulnerable to tropical cyclones

Reasons

- 1) Higher sea surface temperature of Bay of Bengal
- 2) BoB, a closed body,
- 3) More fresh water.

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

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

Volcanoes are the vents or openings in the earth's surface from where the molten magma comes out in the form of lava. (eg) Mt. Ullanagore

Destructive nature

- 1) Impacts the lives and livelihoods (eg) Hawaii volcano
- 2) Impact on the infrastructure → melts everything
- 3) Impact on the regional environment
 - release of ash, soot → Respiratory issues
 - release of aerosols → covering the atmosphere
 - Huge cloud of harmful gases in the atmosphere
- 4) Triggers various other hazards such as earthquakes

However, they are critical for human life

- 1) They bring out the lava that leads to formation of primary rocks used in various activities
- 2) The gases released cool the atmosphere
 - (a) Toba volcano around 70,000 yrs ago
- 3) They enhance our knowledge of the earth's crust and life.

Thus, volcanoes are natural hazards but they provide crucial information

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

Regionalism refers to the situation where the political loyalties of persons become centred around a region

Connotations

- Positive → Love for own region
- Negative → Regional interests over national interests

Causes of Regionalism

I. Existence of relative deprivation

1) Makes people ascribe the cause of their poor economic situation due to neglect

(eg) Vidarbha's demands

2) Lack of effective participation of people in economic activities.

(eg) Thakhand movement due to lack of share in resources extraction

- 3) Forms the basis for 'triggering' of the existing social cleavages
- (c) ~~the~~ north-east region

Other factors also

- 1) Use of elite situation by various elites for mobilisation of people (e) Ahali Dal
- 2) Existing 'segmental loyalties' to the regions
- 3) Rise of 'identity politics'
- 4) Geographical isolation (e) north east

Thus, various causes lie at root of regionalism and deprivation acts as common uniting factor

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

'Right to Education' as per Article 21A and
NEP, 2020 lay down the vision for ensuring
'Education for all', i.e. for all sections and
regions.

However, Challenges to vision

1. Rising cases of bullying

- 1.) Discrimination, remarks on the basis of
caste (eg) 227 Bombay student
- 2.) Lack of effective implementation of anti-
ragging laws (eg) Jadavpur university student
death

2. Other forms of school violence

- 1.) Abuses by teachers (eg) Rajasthan dalit boy
sent to death
- 2.) Sexual violence against children

Need to address to these issues

- 1) Affects the access to education as results in drop-out of children
- 2) Affects the psychological mind of children
↳ lack of concentration
- 3) Persistent fear leading to low education attainment
- 4) Increased cases of suicide, deaths.

Way forward

- 1) Implement laws strictly
- 2) Greater awareness among children of various forms of bullying, violence
- 3) Presence of counsellors in schools, colleges

These issues need to be addressed to ensure quality education to all (104-4)

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

Ahom Kingdom is the kingdom that was present in today's North-eastern region during the ~~15th~~ ^{ancient and medieval times}



Role of Ahom Kingdom in shaping cultural identity of north-east

- 1) Played a key role in ensuring an exchange between different cultures, ethnicities
- 2) Also, at the same time ensured that the autonomy of the various groups is

Ensured. (c) Various tribal groups

3.) led to thriving of traditional cultural practices of the north-east.

4.) Ensured no interference of outside in the culture of north-east (c) Prevented attacks, incursions.

Role of Ahom Kingdom in shaping historical identity

1.) Ensured a rich history of tradition, values in the north-east

2.) Presented a collective face of north-east to the outside world

3.) Ensured the continuation of different cultural legacies.

Legacy of Ahom kingdom in contemporary times

1.) Reflected in the presence of diversity across

the north-east

2.) The protection of natural resources across the north-east

3.) Provides source of inspiration to the entire country of the valour displayed by various leaders, commanders (eg) Lachit Borkhuyen

4.) Gives sense of pride to the north-east residents.

87 ~~Essay~~

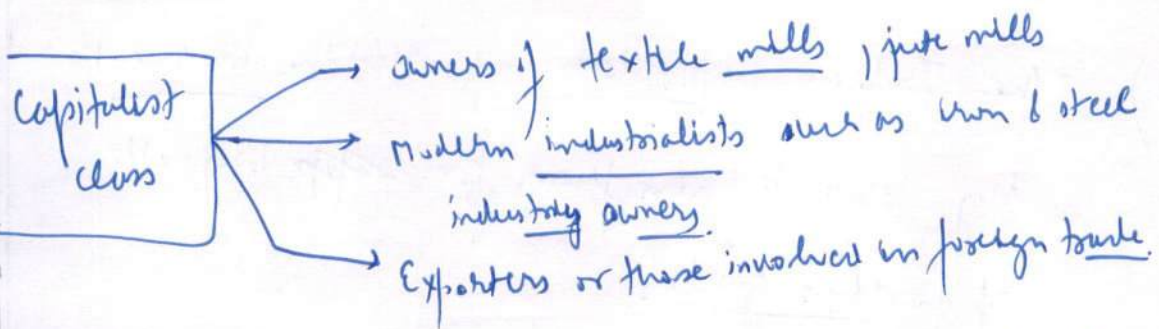
Thus, the Anom kingdom displays a rich legacy across North-east India and the entire country.

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)

15

Various groups participated in the freedom struggle, while some remained aloof due to varied interests. One such group was the capitalist class.



The capitalist class displayed an ambivalence for its lack of wholeness, sometimes supporting Indian National Congress' cause while sometimes remaining aloof.

Varying positions of Indian capitalists throughout national movement

1. During early phase or moderate phase (1858-1905)

- 1.) The various capitalists such as textile ^{mill} owners did not extend support to the struggle of INC
- 2.) Others such as Chidambaram Pillai laid the foundation of various national industries such as Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.

II. During Swadeshi Movement (1905-1908)

- 1.) The Indian capitalists supported the movement as they tend to gain from the ~~stop~~ boycott of foreign goods.

III. During Home Rule League, World War-I (1914-1918)

- ① → The Indian capitalists were reaped in by the British to supply various materials and gained lot of wealth.
Thereby, did not support Home Rule League.
- ② → Also, the support for workers was staying within INC

IV. During Non-cooperation movement (1919-1922)

- 1.) The Indian capitalists expressed solidarity with the movement initially but later withdrew the support.

V. During Civil Disobedience movement (1929-1932)

- 1.) The Indian capitalists now started getting clear in their aims and coherent in the policies, approach towards freedom struggle.
- 2.) They supported the Civil Disobedience movement.

Afterwards, the Indian capitalists coordinated with IWC, Gandhiji to discuss the future of economy of Independent India and played a key role in laying down Bombay Plan.

The Indian capitalists though ambivalent till 1940s, played a crucial role in last phase and after Independence.

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

Press is an important pillar to ensure accountability and reach the masses. Press in India evolved during the colonial rule, having an profound impact on the freedom struggle.

Evolution of Press in India

- 1) First newspaper launched by James Augustus Hickey towards end of 18th century — Bengal Gazette
↓
- 2) Rise of middle class intelligentsia among Indians and awareness of role, importance of press.
↓
- 3) Use of press by various socio-religious reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy — Mirat-ul-Akhbar
(eg To propound against Sati)
↓
- 4) Rise of early nationalists, middle class intelligentsia and using press to propound modern

Political ideas. (eg) Surendranath Banerjee's contribution,
newspapers such as Hitavada, Bengalee
↓

- 5.) Development of vernacular press to have wider
reach among masses (eg) Kesari by Tilak
↓
- 6.) Use of press for freedom movements, increasing
participation (eg) Pamphlets, Magazines

Seeing the development of press, the British
brought out various repressive policies to
suppress the press. such as -

- 1.) Press regulations by Bentick leading to various
Censorship rules.
- 2.) Vernacular Press Act, 1878 by Lytton to suppress
vernacular press.
- 3.) Suppressive policies by Curzon
- 4.) Indian Press regulations of 1909.
- 5.) Various war time regulations.

Despite these, the press had profound impact
on Indian freedom struggle

- 1) Contributed to the socio-religious reforms,
awakening of masses.
- 2) Played a key role in sowing seeds of modern nationalism.
- 3) Contributed to spread of various modern ideas
such as democracy, rights, justice.
- 4) These vernacular press reached hubs and
nodes of the country.
- 5) Played a key role in busting myths of British
rule by bringing out the atrocities, real
nature.
- 6) Contributed to the political unification of the
country.
- 7) Role in bringing out the plight of masses.
- 8) Use by leaders such as Gandhi for caste system
reforms (a) Hindian

Thus, the Indian press played a crucial role in
freedom struggle.

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

Deserts refer to the arid regions that experience little or no rainfall. and are characterised by scanty vegetation, dry conditions

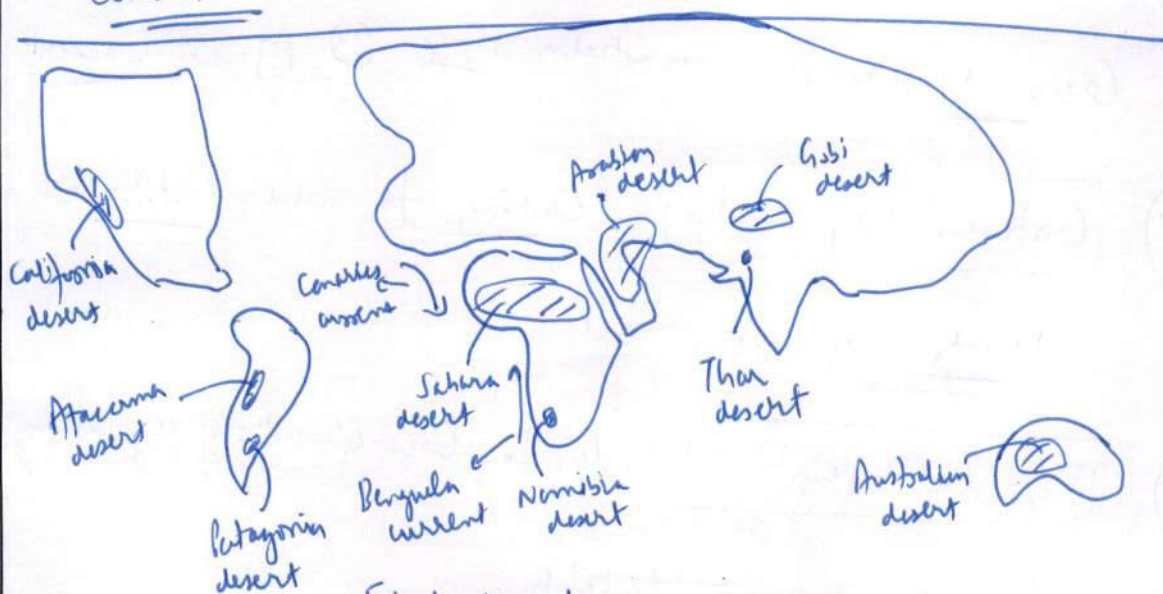
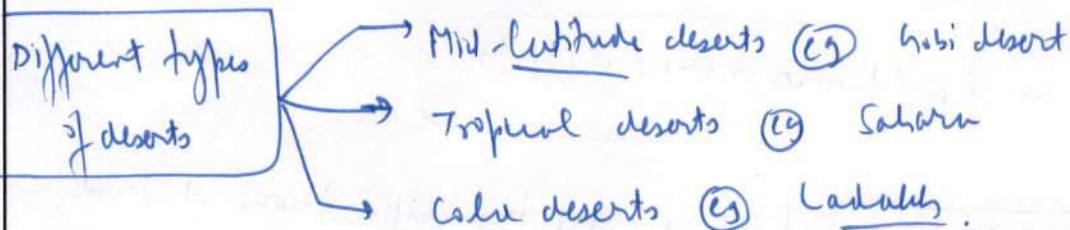


Fig.1 Deserts across world



Factors behind formation of different types of deserts

1. ~~Tropical deserts~~

1) Presence of dry trade winds leads to formation of deserts in horse latitudes (eg) Sahara desert

2) Cold ocean currents lead to formation of deserts due to dry conditions (eg) Namibia, California desert

3) Rain-shadow area deserts due to lying on the leeward side of mountain ranges (eg) Atacama desert

4) Continental factor leading to mid-latitude deserts (eg) Gobi desert

5) High latitude deserts due to low growth of vegetation, permafrost (eg) Ladakh.

Various landforms across deserts

1) Sand dunes formed due to deposition of sand due to wind action.

- 2.) Formation of loess plains due to erosion of sand.
- 3.) Formation of varkey holes in rocks due to wind action
- 4.) Varkey mountain type structures by action of wind.

Thus, the desert ecosystem is characterised by various unique factors and landforms.

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

The recent spate of landslides, loss of lives, damage to infrastructure across Himalayas India highlight the fragility of the mountain ecosystems.

Vulnerability to climate change

- 1) Melting of glaciers may result in increase in flow of water leading to more dramatic glacial melting
- 2) Increased instances of disasters such as cloudburst leading to heavy rainfall → landslides and floods
- 3) Increased microbial activity due to melting of permafrost

Vulnerability to anthropogenic interventions

- 1) Lack of effective planning of construction on slopes → increased landslides (eg) Shimla
- 2) Cutting of mountains to widen tree roads (eg) Uttarakhand
- 3) Construction of dams leading to subsidence, land subsidence (eg) Jaskinath
- 4) Unsustainable mining activities in the mountains
- 5) Unsustainable tourism leading to increased pressure, pollution.

Initiatives for sustainable management of mountain ecosystems

- 1) National mission for sustainable Himalayan ecosystem
- 2) Steps by various states to ban plastic. (eg) Himachal Pradesh

3.) Adoption of disaster risk reduction practices

(eg) Geo-fitting of slopes

4.) effective land use, construction policies.

5.) Limiting tourists through token system.

However, as seen these systems are not sufficient.

Way forward

1.) effective implementation of policies

2.) Following NEMA guidelines.

Marine ecosystems are treasurehouse of flora, fauna and need to be protected from adverse impacts.

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

Sand resources refer to the extraction of sand as well as various other minerals from sand beds. (eg) River bed sand

Sand is a minor mineral and states control the regulations of sand resource extraction.

Reasons of unsustainable sand resource management

- 1) Ineffective implementation of laws leading to illegal sand mining.
(eg) Noida — Action by Durga Shakti Nagpal
- 2) Lack of coherent policy on the sand resource extraction
- 3) Lack of knowledge of effectiveness of sand resource in maintaining ecosystems and biodiversity

- 4) Focus on revenue extraction from the sand resource
- 5) Increase in demand due to rising population, construction activities.

Impact of unsustainable sand resource management

- 1) Impact on the biodiversity and ecosystems.
- 2) Impact on the river flow, less room for breathing.
- 3) Loss of underground water seepage.
- 4) Increased salinity of groundwater due to less filtration.
- 5) Frequent flooding by storms due to low absorption.

Remedial measures to address

- 1) Effective regulation by authorities, implementation of laws (e.g.) Haryana in Bawal,

Punjab across rivers.

- 2.) strict punishment for those involved in illegal sand mining
- 3.) Investment in production of m-sand as substitute
- 4.) Use of technology to check illegal mining
- 5.) Awareness among people about the value of sand resource.

Sand resource thus has a crucial role to play in the ecosystem and economy and needs to be effectively managed.

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 is a crucial mineral that is finding application in the manufacturing of batteries and other future technology.

Major lithium-producing countries

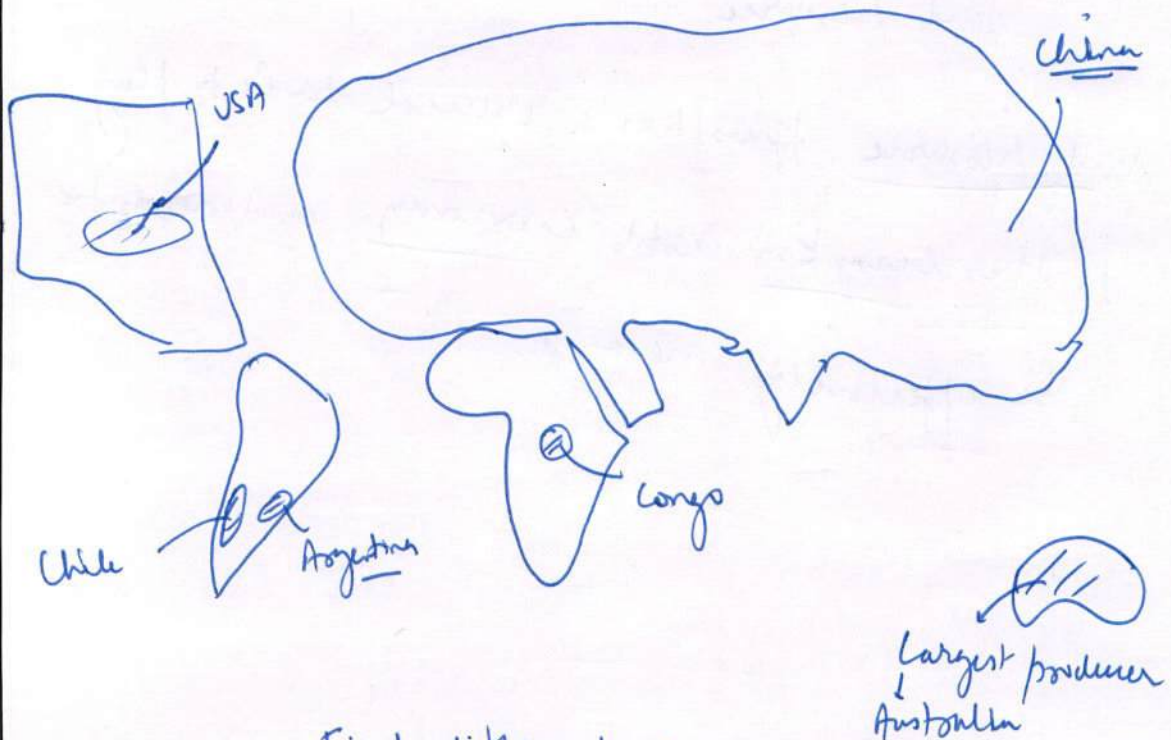


Fig.) Lithium producing countries

Geo-political aspects of lithium production

1.) Alliances between countries for access to

Lithium resource (eg) ~~critical~~ Mineral security partnership

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

- 2) Foray by various countries such as China in Africa, Latin American countries through use of debt, investments
- 3) Outlining of policy by various countries about critical minerals
 - (eg) India released list of critical minerals that included Lithium
- 4) Weaponisation of supply chain of Lithium by stopping export to certain countries
- 5) Key role of Lithium in providing access to shift to electric vehicles, semi-conductors manufacturing.
- 6) Exploration by countries to tap lithium resource
 - (eg) Across Arctic.

Environmental implications of Lithium production

- 1) The Lithium mining involves release of

various harmful emissions → Pollute environment

2) Lithium mines present in mountain ecosystems
leading to increased anthropogenic activities
in mountains (e.g.) Argentina

3) Release of certain toxic elements
during the process

4) Establishing supply chains will lead to greater
use of fossil fuels.

Lithium is a critical resource for future technology
India is also exploring lithium reserves across
Jammu & Kashmir. Sustainable practices should
be followed for use and production

18.

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

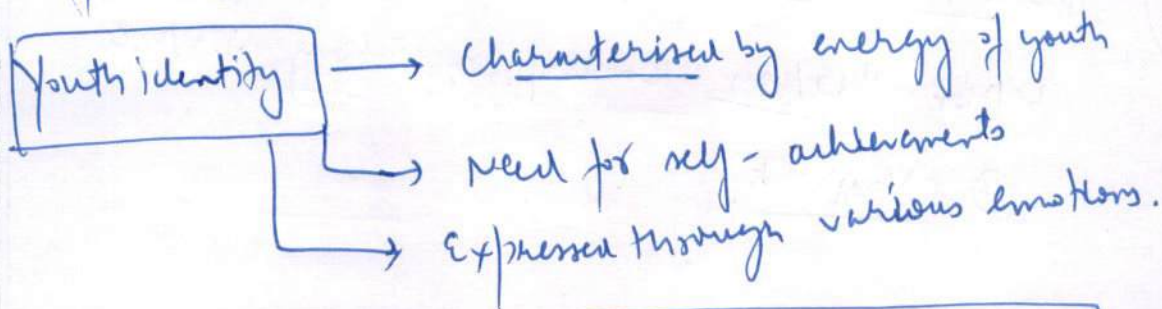
The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Youth are the future of the country and today have access to the world through the advent of internet and increased globalization.

~~Due to increased globalization, social media presence, every event of world is reported across within few minutes.~~



Impact of globalization on youth identity aspects

2. Positive impact

- 1.) Awareness of global events more leading to increased knowledge (eg) Climate change

2) Access to best education facilitates leading to
holistic development (eg) Foreign universities,
MOOC courses

3) Access to various brands fulfilling the psychological
needs of looking good.

4) Knowledge of various sports played across the
world (eg) Rugby, Baseball

5) Access to more variety of food options leading to
better dietary consumption along with taste
(eg) Yoghurt.

II. Negative impact

1) Prone to manipulation by foreign elements
(eg) 'Manufactured consent' as said by Noam Chomsky

2) Leading to hooker drinks by youth
getting abused

3.) Adoption of western ideas, traditions; decline of traditional values (eg) various festivals such as Halloween celebrated from Indian festivals.

4.) More access to junk food — lifestyle diseases
(eg) Diabetes.

5.) Increased use of social media
↳ Phubbing, Doom scrolling

Thus, globalisation has both +ve and -ve impacts in shaping youth Identity.

The need is to ensure sufficient checks and opportunities for youth to contribute to nation and world development.

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 per NFHS-5, the fertility rate in India have declined to 2.0 i.e. below replacement rate

Though, this spells good for demographic stabilisation, it has raised various concerns as -

- 1.) old age population expected to increase around 15% by 2035 2050.
- 2.) Demand for more social security systems.
(eg) Demand for OPS / old pension scheme

Concerns around ageing population

- 1.) Ruralisation of old age as the old age population of around 70% lives in rural areas

2) Lack of ~~geriatric~~ geriatric healthcare services

(c) Access to preventive, curative care

3) Increased demand of care economy
development (c) nurses

4) High dependent population leading to
more concerns for welfare

5) Feminisation of old age - 10 crore widowed
old women expected by 2025.

Concerns about weak social security system

1) Demands for greater assured pensions
than market based mechanisms

2) Increased demand of welfare measures,
safety net from the government

3) Lack of financial inclusion of old age
people due to financial illiteracy.

4) Fiscal burden on the state due to rising demands.

3) Apprehensions among old people, youth about future

Government steps taken to address

1) Vayashree Yojana

2) Increased investments, reforms in care economy

3) Sumation committee to look into social security system.

The demography is our strength as said by 1st Modi
and efforts should be strengthened to utilise
its potential and alleviate concerns

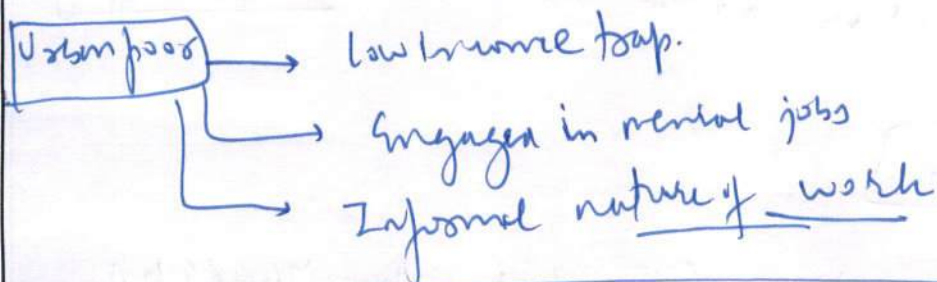
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 UN World Population Prospects, 2016
around 40% of India's urban population
is expected to live in urban areas by 2030.

However, this also brings worries related to
urban poor.



Need for centre - staging of urban poor in public policy

1) They constitute an important part of unskilled labour force in the urban areas.

(eg) Domestic workers

2.) They are often marginalised and relegated to outskirts, unhygienic conditions

↳ As per census (2011), 11% urban population lives in slums

3.) Lack of denial of opportunities to them

(eg) WASH, education facilities.

4.) Lack of social security measures.

5.) Engaged in works such as manual scavenging

Govt steps

1.) Various states launched Urban MGNREGA

2.) Schemes such as PM Swachh

3.) Mudra loans.

4.) Welfare, social security to rag workers

5.) Action against manual scavenging

Thus, a concerted policy for urbanisation,
with urban poor at centre will go a
long way in ensuring dignity to all.

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL