



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. : 0971237

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Surabhi Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/2023

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

केंद्र

Centre Kanpur Vidya Mandir
Mahila Maha Vidyalaya
Kanpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/2023

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

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

Theatre reflects the reality of society because what happens in society is depicted in theatres.

Traditional theatres reflect the ideals and emotions of society

- 1). Inclusion of religious depictions highlighting its prevalence in society
Eg: Nudiyattu.
- 2). Reflects the social hierarchies by various art forms
- 3). Reflects the gender relations of the society by various plays and depictions
- 4). Reflects the cohesiveness of the society
Eg: Chhau
- 5). Mythology also forms a scope for portrayal
Eg: Ramtila

Traditional theatres represents individuals role in society →

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

1). Role as part of particular group

Eg: low caste portrayed in particular work - cleaning

2). Role as part of particular gender

Eg: female find subsidiary role.

3). Role as part of particular region

yet we also see some divergences where radical thoughts are also depicted -

1). Stronger role of women in the plays of Kerala

2). Plays with social message of overcoming caste hierarchies.

Thus theatre even before or today are a means to depict reflection of society but also society to take lessons.

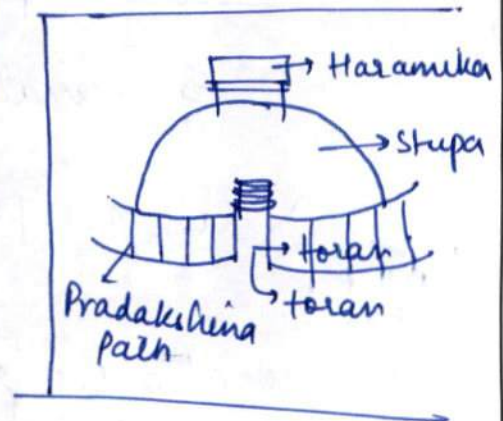
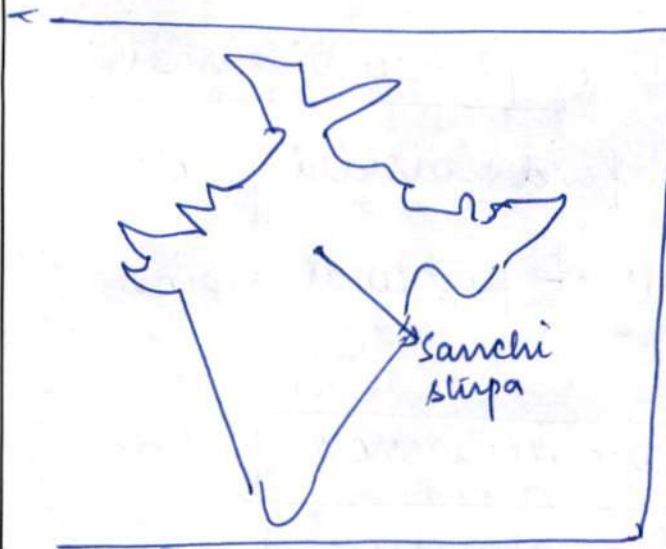
2.

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

10

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

Sanchi stupa was one of the most important cultural heritage site in India.



Historical Importance -

- 1). Important cultural site to identify the contribution of rulers
- 2). Highlights the philosophical expositions of Buddhism
- 3). Highlights the prevalence of patronage to Buddhism

Architectural Importance

- 1). Torans highlights the stories of Jatakas

- 2). Includes figures as Shailabharjika
- 3). Maturity of stupa type of architecture

Its inspiration for future architecture -

- 1) stupas were carried on for the dome type architecture prevalent in Islamic architecture

Eg: Gol Gumbaz.

- 2). Haramikas provided inspiration for Chhatris in Sikh gurdwaras.

Eg: Haraminden Sahib

- 3) Pradakshina Path has been used as an inspiration for the roundabout passage in Nayaka architecture

Eg: Madurai temple.

- 4) depictions on torans has inspired the outer decorative art

Eg: Chandela temples.

It is thus an important architectural model and the can be used to promote cultural heritage by ancient based tourism.

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

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary of Punjab inspired by his uncle Ajith Singh

Breakthrough in his revolutionary ideology ⇒
goals and forms →

1). Usage of violence to create terror in heart of British

Eg: Bomb in Central legislative assembly.

2). End was not to create any sufferings but to teach them lesson.

3). Promoted Individual heroic actions inspired by Russian nihilists

4). Inspired by socialist doctrine and works of Bhagwati Chandra Vohra

5). Transition from individual actions to collective efforts

6). Focus not just limited to exploitation by British

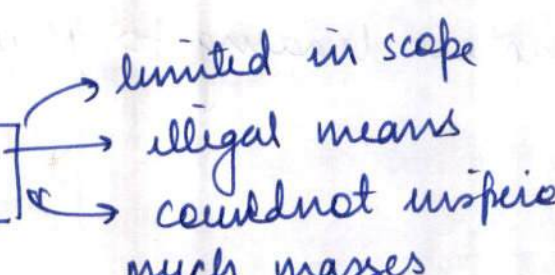
7) He expanded his scope to include the exploitation by -

- Indigenous capitalists
- Indigenous feudals.

8) At later stages, he along with Bismil called for giving up weapons

9) Inspired youth to contribute to national struggle

10). Significant revolutionary force of Punjab

Issue in approach 

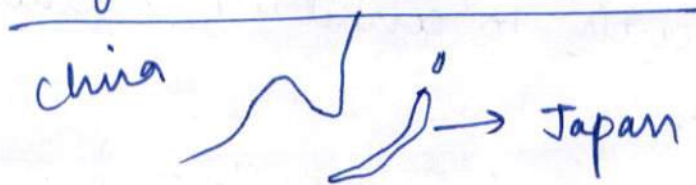
- limited in scope
- illegal means
- could not inspire much masses

But despite this, he is considered as one of the most significant stalwart leaders in line with Gandhi, Patel, Nehru etc.

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

Meiji restoration phenomena occurred in
Japan for the industrialization of
the region



Factors leading to Meiji restoration

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

Imagined community is the conceptualisation of Ernest gellner forging the principle of nationhood on this imagination

For India as a nation ⇒

- 1). Common history of struggle against British rule.
- 2). Role of Congress in unifying different regions together
- 3). geographical continuity from Himalayas to Indian Ocean
- 4). Multicultural approach focussing on right to minorities
- 5). constitution as binding glue of the society
- 6). Tolerance and fraternity as depicted by epithets as -
 'Saree Bhavantu Sukhina'
 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava'

7). Role of leadership as- Gandhi, Nehru.

Threats to Indian nationhood -

1). Communalism as a result of segmented loyalties highlighted by Charles Taylor

2). Casteism leads to the polarisation of society

3). Regionalism creating issues of son of soil movements

Eg: Kannadiga movement

4). Secessionism trends due to various grievances

Eg: Call for Khalistan, Great Nagalim

5). Role of external state actors as China, Pakistan promoting insurgencies

Eg: North East

6). Developmental deficit and cultural anxiety.

Eg: Manipur

To overcome the issue we can follow principle of social endosmosis of Dr B.R. Ambedkar

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

India is considered as the pharmacy of world with it occupying 3rd rank in production by volume.

Factors behind growth of pharmaceutical industry →

- 1). Government policy - promotion of generic drug
- 2). demand considering largest population in world - 1.4 billion
- 3). Trained human resource with rising B.Pharm colleges etc.
- 4). Capital availability has led to the development
- 5). Export potential especially markets as Africa.

Significance for economy →

- 1). Spillover effect for employment generation
- 2). development of API parks augment infrastructure capacity [Katich Committee]
- 3). ~~At~~ reduce dependency on nations as China [70% import of API]
- 4). ~~and~~ Reduce the forex outflow by curbing imports

Significance for public health →

- 1). Cater to the health needs of population
- 2). Allowed us to unfurl the vaccine program during COVID.
- 3). Reduce out of pocket expenditure - 48% according to Public Health estimates
- 4). Cater to principle of health as public good

Issues → Compliance issue with WTO
→ Monopoly of few companies eg: Bharat Biotech
→ Capital Intensive

To overcome same, we can focus on fostering startups as Pharmeasy to ensure democratisation of industry.

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

The Indian Meteorological estimate suggests the proportion of cyclones hitting Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea is in ratio of 4:1

Bay of Bengal more prone ⇒

- 1) Less intermixing due to huge inflow of freshwater
- 2) High temperature - $26^{\circ}\text{C} - 28^{\circ}\text{C}$ conducive for cyclones
- 3) Residual depression from South China Sea reach the zone
- 4) low wind shear ensure strengthening of the cyclone.
- 5) type of geography also influences.

But recently we also see rising cyclone in Arabian Sea as - Cyclone Biparjoy

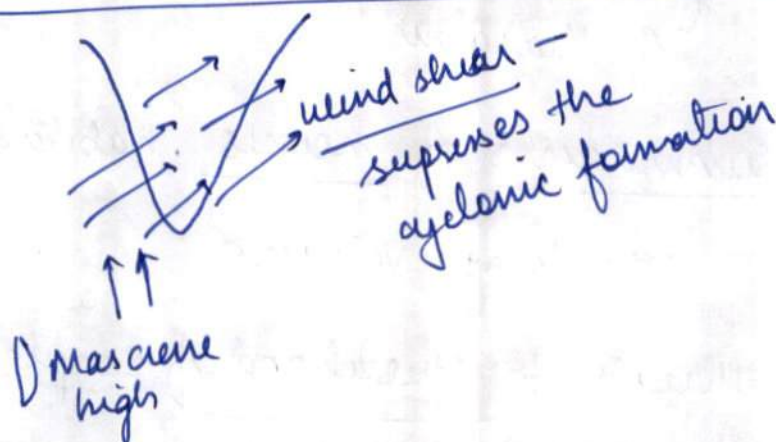
- High Indian Ocean dipole
- deflection Eg: Cyclone Ockhi

Decrease in frequency during Southwest monsoon →

- 1) High wind shear reduces the scope for cyclone formation
- 2) It suppresses the depression zones
- 3) disrupts the conducive conditions for cyclone formation

Eg: Intense heating of sea etc.

- 4) Further it cools down the temperature.



Thus during monsoon season we don't see the frequency of cyclones as evident before and after it

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

Volcanoes involve the sudden movement of magma from earth's interior coming out as lava

Eg: Tonga volcano

destructive in nature -

1). Threat to lives of people

Eg: People killed in recent eruptions of Krakatau

2). Submergence of houses, habitations

Eg: Tonga volcano

3). Threats to livelihood of people due to effect of displacement

4). Threat to the biodiversity of the region

Eg: Mt. Pelee of Philippines

But at the same time, it is critical for existence of human life →

- 1). Aerosol emissions reduces the temperature of the region,
- 2) has pertinent impact on climate change
- 3). Has role to play in the soil nourishment of the region
- 4). Ensures the development of agriculture post eruptions due to minerals
- 5). Ensures development of orographic features for people to dwell

Eg: Barren Islands

Thus volcanoes are pertinent features of the earth .

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)

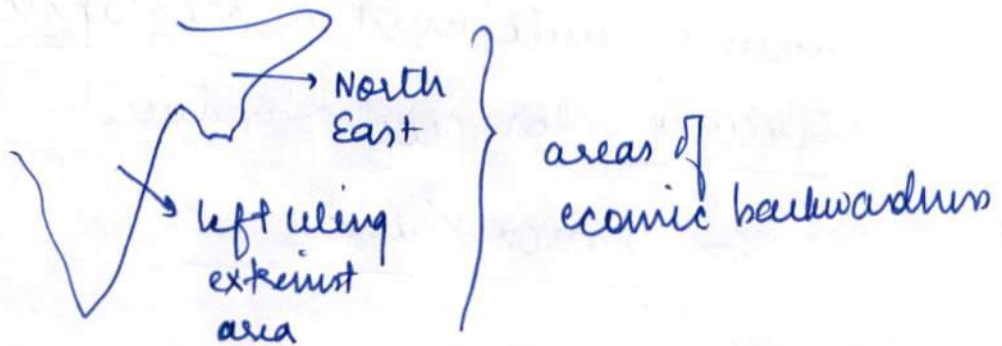
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Charles Taylor talks of 'segmented loyalties' that can be used to connect the phenomena of regionalism.

Relative deprivation

1) Leads to the economic backwardness of region



2) Leads to the phenomena of cultural anxiety

Eg: Manipur

3) Issue of dutch disease also creates phenomena

Eg: Thar

4). geographical isolation augmenting
relative deprivation
Eg: North East.

But only relative deprivation is not the
cause-

1) Political mobilisation on the grounds
of region
Eg: Khalistan call

2). Historical reason of policy of
divide and rule

Eg: Bengal regulation act for
North East

3). Role of non state actors as China,
Pakistan.

To overcome

- 1) Forming National Integration
council
- 2) stakeholder approach of mending
civil society
- 3). development Eg: PM-Devine

Further focusing on Amartya Sen's idea
of multiple identities can help

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

The new education policy focusses on the 'education for all' ensuring it as place ~~of~~ of equity.

But we see rising cases of bullying and other violence —

Eg: Ryan International case
Azamgarh school case.

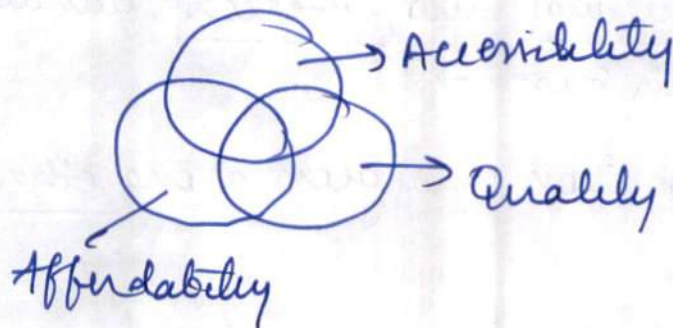
Impact —

- 1) creates fear amongst the pupils
- 2) Gender based violence may lead to drop outs
- 3) Trust deficit between school administration and parent
- 4) Security implications for children leads to distortion of SDG-3 goals.

To overcome the same -

- 1) safe spaces
- 2) use of technology as cameras
to ensure security.
- 3) Internal complaints committee for
the children based violence
- 4) Employing psychologists at school
to ensure mental health issues
addressed.

Further the 3 pronged phenomena



may be insured by safe space
principle.

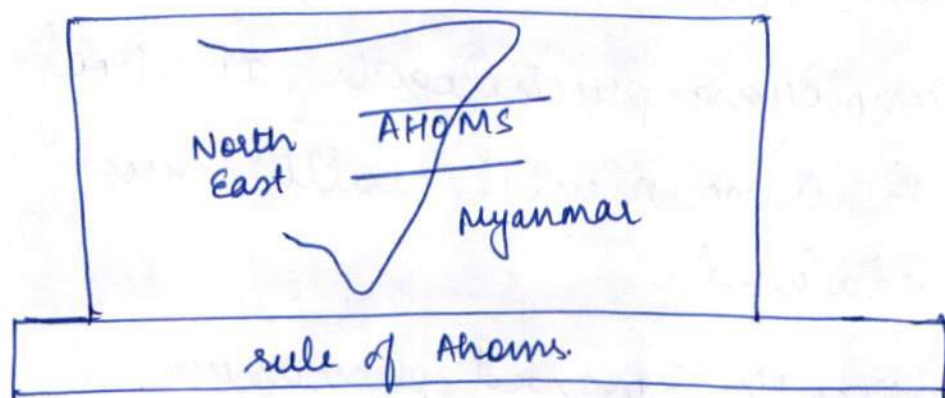
11.

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

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

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

Ahom Kingdom was an important kingdom of the North Eastern region emerged during the medieval times



shaping cultural and historical identity of north east →

- 1) Integration of region along ethnic lines.
- 2). creation of a hierarchical organisation
- 3). Prevented the Islamisation of North East against Mughal forces.

- 4) Helped in maintaining an autonomous and independent identity

⇒

Legacy in contemporary times -

- 1) Leadership of people like Lalit Borphukan
- 2) Burra's help reconstruct history
- 3) Can be used to ingrain equity in history by space to name
- 4) Create the subaltern perspective
- 5) Ensure that the students of history are effectively know the facts of Aizans
- 6) Brand in culture to people of North East
- 7) Remove cultural anxiety of North East
- 8) Political mobilisation

12.

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

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

15

Indian National movement witnessed the support from the spectrum of classes varying across different periods.

Varying positions of capitalists throughout the national movement →

1) During the moderate phase -

1.1) Did not garner much support
owing to interest in British
support

Eg: development of mills,
industries

1.2). Gradual support in some segments
owing to the exclusionist policies
of the British.

Eg: People like NM Lokhande,
SS Bungalow supported.

2). During extremist phase

2.1) Less support due to militant approach

2.2) More support to trade unions during this phase

eg: Lala Lajpat Rai's formation of AITUC

2.3). Socialist mindset penetration in the congress

3). During Gandhian phase

3.1). Little contribution as in non cooperation

3.2). Benefitted from call for indigenous production and economic swaraj

3.3) Benefitted from the call for boycott of foreign goods

3.4). Didnot get any special space in
Congress

3.5). Dominance of youth especially those
with left leanings as Nehru and
Bose reduced their importance.

3.6). Didnot participate in large numbers in
the civil disobedience movement

Role increased post 1940s -

1. Gradual development of more industries
2. Call for self reliance and boycott of
foreign products
3. Inability of British to fulfill Indian
demands due to world war led issues.
4. Leadership of people like Jamshudji Tata etc

Yet post independence, with movement to
socialist mode of development, there was
monopolisation by few industrialists and
capitalist class could develop in its full
potential.

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

Gandhiji suggested that a free press is the need of a country. It need not be the ally or adversary but a neutral agent.

Evolution of press

1). First phase was led by the development of press by Britishers as -

James Augustus Hickey, William Hawkins.

2). Next some Indian started press largely in English language

Eg: Naraji - Voice of India

3). Gradual perpetration of Vernacular press to propagate the ideals of freedom

Eg: Shome Prakash

To reduce its prevalence, repressive policies were adopted by British →

- 1) licensing regulating act
- 2) Vernacular press act by Lord Lytton
- 3) Indian press act, 1910. etc.

Its impact →

1). Moderate phase - helped in highlighting the economic drain of wealth from India

Eg: writings of Dadabhai naoroji

2). Demand for the constitutional reforms also highlighted

Eg: call for reform of 1892

3). Demand for administrative reform as separation of executive from judiciary

4). condemnation of civil rights breach

Eg: deportation of Natu brothers condemned.

5) Extremist phase → During this phase, the call for swaraj highlighted

Eg: Tilak's Maharatta, Kesari

6) call for social reforms also highlighted

Eg: Shome Prakash, Satyarth Prakash

7) Pride in Indian culture propagated

Eg: Dayanand Saraswati pamphlets.

8) Building of public opinion during the Gandhian phase

Eg: Indian opinion

9) Awareness of masses of their exploitation by the means of press.

Thus press acted as an effective bulwark against despotic regime. Even today it is an essential pillar of democracy. The Windhoek declaration aims to ensure the same.

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 शीट में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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There are different types of geoclimatic and geophysical features found across the world, deserts being one amongst them.



major deserts across world.

The factors behind formation of deserts $\Rightarrow$

1). Continentality - forms the major factor behind desert formation

Eg: Gobi desert

2). Cold current flowing across continents creates deserts.

eg: Benguela current - formation of Kalahari desert

3). offshore winds also reduces moisture leading to desert formation

Eg: formation of sahara desert

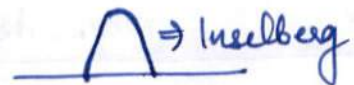
4). Rain shadow zone also leads to creation of deserts

Eg: Patagonian desert - rainshadow of Andes mountain.

The major landforms found in deserts -

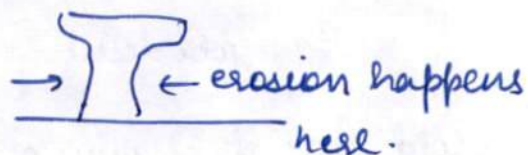
1). Erosional features :-

1.1. Inselbergs - independent eroded mountain/hills -

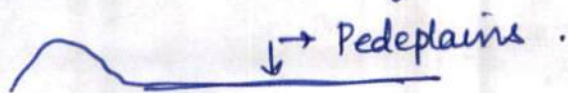


1.2. Playa lakes - These are eroded depressions where water may get accumulated

1.3. Yarlungs - these are eroded rock bottoms -

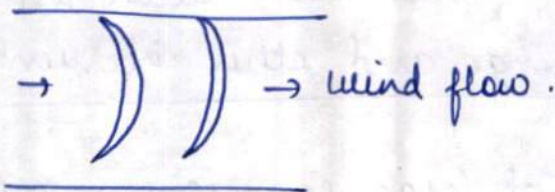


1.4. Pedepains and Pedemints - These are the left out plains after erosion

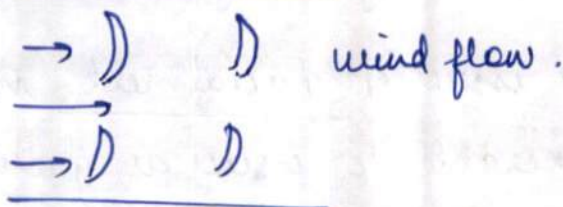


2). Depositional features :-

2.1. Barchans - these are the sanddunes type of features .



2.2. Seifs - these are half barchans type features



These are the various types of landforms features formed in the deserts .

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

The IPCC synthesis report has highlighted the acute vulnerability of the mountains with respect to climate change.

The fragility of mountains with respect to climate change and other interventions →

- 1). Regions of high seismicity - more vulnerable to landslides, earthquakes
Eg: Himalayan region
- 2). Emerging issues of glacial melt makes it more vulnerable to issues as glacial lake outburst
- 3). Receding snowline as indicated in the Himalayan assessment report
- 4). Unsustainable tourism is creating further tragedies
Eg: Uttarakhand floods 2013.

- 5). Industrial development projects leading to
land subsidence
Eg: Toshimath issue with respect to
Ushnugash plant
- 6). Unsustainable projects create further issues.
Eg: Silviculture project in Kerala
- 7). Impact on the livelihoods of people and
their displacement.

To overcome the issue -

- 1). Government led Interventions like the
National mission on Sustainable Himalayas
- 2). Structural mechanisms as focussing on
afforestation drives
- 3). Usage of assessment as Vulnerability risk
assessment map to reduce unsustainable
project developments
- 4). Focussing on Environmental Impact
assessment and Social Impact assessment

- 5). Sustainable tourism models like the Mangalyode model of Odisha
- 6). Community led initiatives for conservation like Sacred groves as Kautil Kadu.
- 7) Sustainable industrial development in the areas
- 8). Compliance of the views of the expert committees as - Mishra Committee on Jashunath issue.
- 9). International cooperation as studies like Hindukush assessment studies
- 10). Key focus areas for the NDC target to ensure sustainable mountain ecosystem

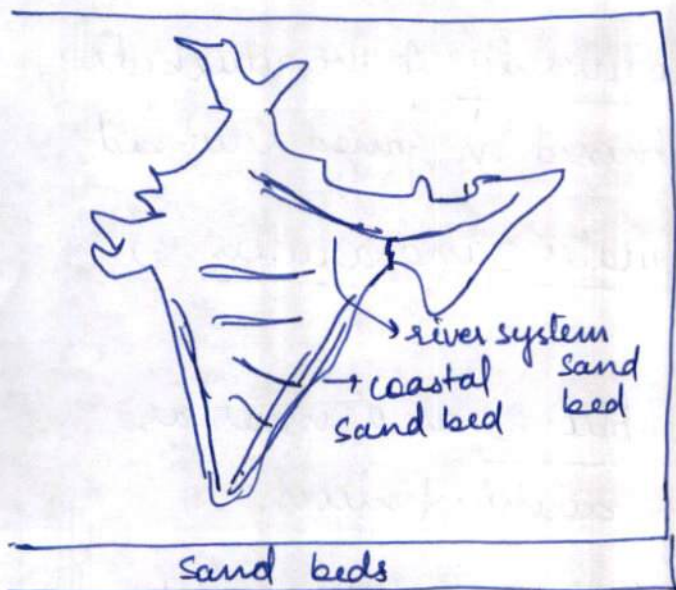
Further as suggested by Elinor Ostrom, the focus needs to be to ensure community centric approach in development and sustaining conservation efforts.

16.

भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस खंड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is categorised as minor mineral in India and thus its management lies with the local levels.



Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

1). Prevalence of sand mafias and nexus of politicians mafias etc

- 2). Illegal market for construction activities
- 3). Administrative apathy on the part of the administration
- 4). Lack of awareness of gram sabhas with respect to their rights
- 5). Lack of effective means of tracking of river beds and coastal beds.

- 6). Management by local bodies creates the prevalence of corruption
- 7). Lack of awareness of the ecological impact of activities
Eg: Impact on biodiversity

Impact of this issue →

- 1). Impacts the biodiversity of the river beds
Eg: witnessed in Ganga river bed
- 2). Depletes groundwater and aquifers as well
- 3). Prevalence of corruption and issues as intimidation to administration
- 4). Amputes gram sabhas of their rights over the resources
- 5). Pollution of the river bodies and the soil
- 6). In coastal zones - creates intrusion of salt water
- 7). Impacts livelihoods of the population in vicinity

Measures to control the same

- 1). Development of alternatives like m-sand to reduce overdependence on natural sand
- 2). focusing on other alternative solution
- 3). social auditing of activities can reduce unsustainable management.

Eg: Karnataka.

- 4). Administrative vigilance can reduce nexus

Eg: role of Durga shakti nagpal

- 5) Tracking via GPS of the sand to reduce diversions

- 6). Carrying out Environmental Impact assessment and social Impact assessment before carrying out such activities

- 7). community strengthening for information sharing

Eg: Kerala.

Sustainable use of resources can only ensure sustainable development and thus efforts be in line with SDG-13 and SDG-14.

17.

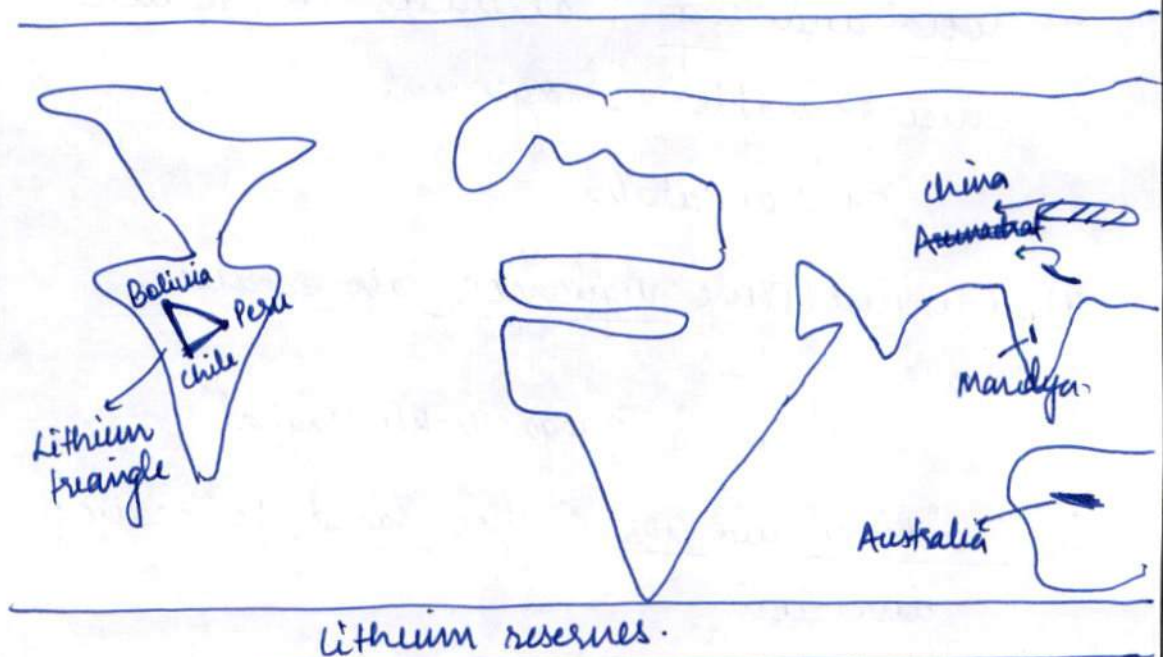
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 one of the most sought out mineral in the present age of Industrial revolution 4.0 and thus gains prominence



The major lithium producing zones are -

Latin America → Lithium triangle zone -
Bolivia, Chile, Peru.

Australia also has major reserves

China further has large reserves of
lithium.

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production -

- 1). Usage in the EV market - dominant raw material
- 2). clustered presence in some regions provides hegemony of those states
- 3). weaponization of supply chain
Eg: China
- 4). monopolisation of market by few companies and countries
Eg: China, USA
- 5). Used as a strategic weapon by the nations due to dependence.
- 6). Tariff wars by nations to avoid trade of lithium

Environmental implications -

Negative implications -

- 1). In extraction process - leads to the emission of toxic gases

2). Evidences of eutrophication in the extraction zones

Eg: Manchuria

3). Causes air pollution due to lack of advanced technology in extraction

4). Impacts the biodiversity of the region

Eg: Chile, Peru

5). Cuts eco-tourism potential of the region

Positive Implications →

1). Major raw material in the Electric Vehicle

2). Indirectly linked to decarbonisation of transport

3). Help in achieving of the NDC targets and net zero by 2070

4). Help in movement towards green mobility.

Thus lithium is a strategic reserve tool and efforts need to be taken to secure its production. Recent reserves in Raisi (J&K) highlights its importance and utility for India.

18.

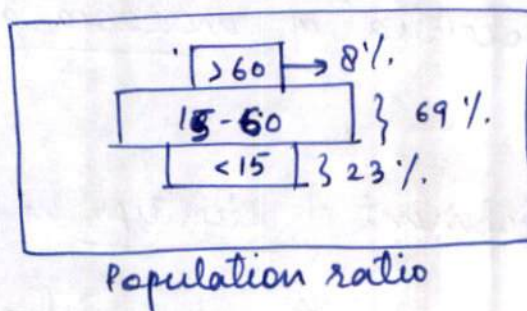
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The population estimates suggests Indian youth in total population = 300 million
thus making it as young demography.



Impact of globalization on various aspects of youth identity ⇒

Positive Impact →

1) Influenced by western liberal values

Eg: Support to LGBTQ+

2) Gender equality and grievances effectively put forward

Eg: MeToo movement

3) More conscious of the present challenges as

climate change

Eg: Youth across globe participating in Friday for future

- 4). Expanded exposure to their knowledge.
- 5). Educational prospects increases due to internationalisation of education
Eg: Mobility agreement with Australia
- 6). Harness the potential of increased global integration
Eg: development of startups in India
- 7). Contributing to international tragedies and events
- 8). Platform to interact with like minded population

Negative impact →

- 1). Identification with wrong causes
Eg :
- 2). Radicalisation on social media and dark web

3). Increasing prevalence of lone wolf attacks
Eg: Christchurch attack

4). May also be used to threaten sovereignty of nation

Eg: Khalistan movement

5). Radical movements and destablising efforts

To ensure a balance -

- 1). development of scientific temper amongst youth
- 2). creation of formal platforms in line with initiatives like Youth Sangams
- 3). Cultural exchange of youth at university level for cross national exposures
- 4). Role of social media in ensuring coherence and safe interaction.

The 'Amrit Bedi' should be moulded so that it can harness dividends of globalisation without getting disrupted by it.

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)

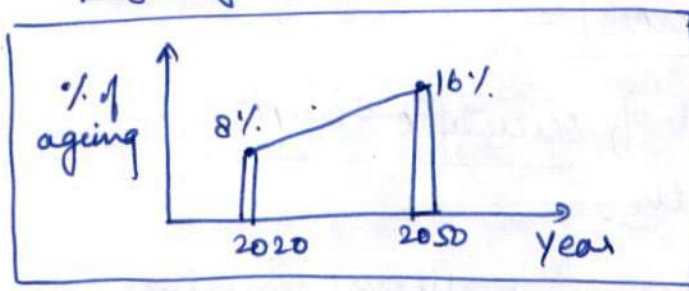
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

The NFHS-V data had highlighted that the total fertility rate has declined to 2.1 reaching the replacement level.

In this scenario, future demographic concerns -

Ageing population -



1). The rising ageing population leads to the issue of

DALY = expected 480 million

- 2). Increased fiscal expenditures to social security
- 3). Reduce the tax to GDP ratio already less - 17% of GDP
- 4). Increase compliance burden on the present income tax payers.

5). Creates more issues of out of pocket expenditure on health management [LABI report]

6). Increase case of harassment of the aged population [Agnew foundation]

Weak social security ⇒

1). Lead to marginalisation of ~~youth~~ old age especially poor

2). Populist measures as old pension scheme do not benefit poor amongst old age

3). Leads to lack of financial and decision making autonomy.

4). Feminization of old age [1033/1000] leads to further issues of marginalisation.

In such a scenario, the solution lies in -

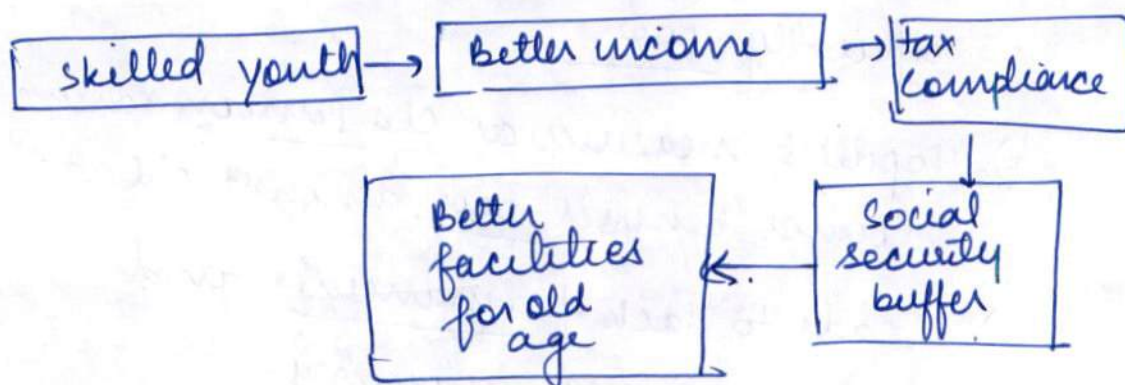
1). Strengthening social security by the initiatives as Atal Pension, National Social assistance program

2). Development of social infrastructure as Health facilities

3). Right to health bill passed by Rajasthan comes in line with better coverage of healthcare facility.

4). Tax compliance augmentation by easy compliance as facelss assessment.

5). Focus on skilling of youth



6). Security of old age by Maintenance of old age population act etc

7). Schemes like Secured, Sage further enhance their potential.

Further the Switzerland's time bank is one of best practices involving Volunteer contribution of time for helping old age people.

20.

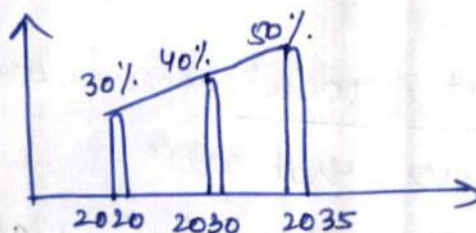
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

15

The urbanization phenomena is visible in India -



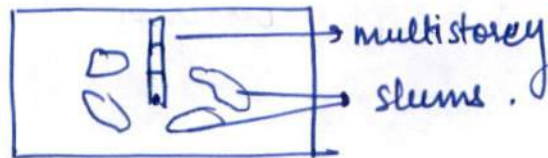
The issues of urban poor -

- 1). Living conditions as proliferation of slums
Eg: Dharavi
- 2). Congestion leads to prevalence of many diseases
Eg: COVID.
- 3). Unhygienic practices due to lack of clean spaces
- 4). Dilapidated houses.
- 5). Lack of effective and proper drainage impact them - urban floods
Eg: Hyderabad.

6). Lack of cheap mobility

Eg: Bangalore

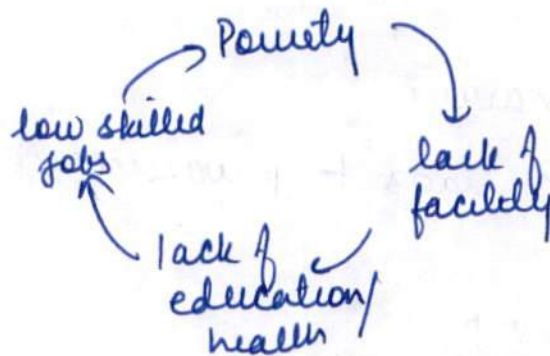
7). Inequality prevalence in the areas



Impacts - 1) out of pocket expenditure due to health issues that arise

2). Resorting to stealing, pickpocketing etc

3). Poverty trap due to inability of children to move out of poverty



4). Inability to harness the demography with mean year $\sim$ 29 years

In this respect, Welfare of urban poor needs to take center stage -

1). Employment mechanism for the urban youth

2). skilling initiatives for self employment

Eg: Seekho aur kamao

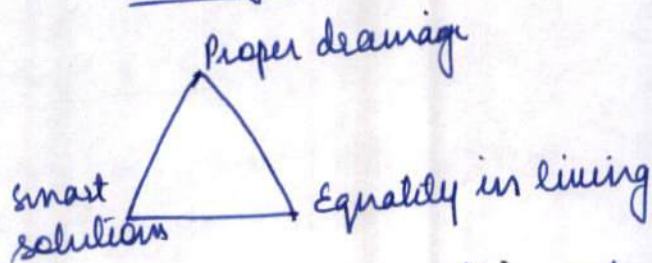
3). WASH facility to reduce out of pocket expenditure

4). Sustainable and hygienic living
Eg: Rental complexes as a part of PM-Awas yojana

5). gender sensitive facilities in the urban spaces especially mobility sector
Eg: Delhi metro - first coach for ladies

6). Municipal bonds for ensuring clean infrastructure and community infrastructure.

Finally following the UN-Habitat principles and its 3-pronged approach can help



Further, supreme court judgement as in Olga Tellis case also focusses on need for catering to urban poor.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

