



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. : 1260744

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANANT DHANRAJ SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

03
BHAJ JOGA SINGH
PUBLIC SCHOOL

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

Theatre in India has a rich history dating back to the Ancient period and the high point reached under Kalidasa. These forms have evolved into traditional theatre such as :-

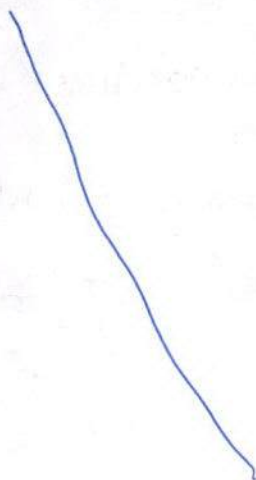
Ideals and Emotions

- ① Devotion → as displayed through the motives shown in Bhaona, Assamese traditional theatre.
- ② sense of community → Displayed by the productions of Ram-Leela through donations.
- ③ sacrifice → Meghdoot shows a story of sacrifice.

Individuals role

- ① Duty → Individual should have sense of duty towards the community.
- ① selflessness → Putting others above yourself.
- ① Patriotism → Towards your land and nation.
- ① Loyalty → To your people.

Rich cultural traditions are reflected through theatre in India.



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 हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa is an ancient mound built in pre - Mauryan time, however, it was rebuilt by Ashoka and subsequent rulers to reach its current form.

Historical and Architectural importance

- ① Ashokan pillar → Located nearby with an inscription mentioning importance of sanchi
- ② Gupta temple → Temple 17 of sanchi is one of the earliest structural temples
- ③ Toranas → Have motifs such as Gajalakshmi and Jataka tales.
- ④ Inscriptions → Describe which sections of society donated towards construction.

- ① Buddhist philosophy → Intricately linked to the architecture. Eg: Anda represents the celestial abode/Nirvana.

Inspired future generations

- ① simplicity → Elegant and simple features.
- ① Philosophy → Depiction and representation through the themes depicted.
- ① syncretisation → Its features were absorbed into other religions.
- ① stupa → marks an important stage in evolution of stupa architecture.

Sanchi stupa continues to awe the visiting tourists and inspire new generations to date.

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 is one of the most inspirational figures of national movement through his contributions.

Revolutionary ideology

- ① Taking it to the masses → He sought to inspire the masses through his acts.
- ② changed direction → From stray acts of violence to symbolism
- ③ Formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

Goals of Revolution

- ① Enlarged → from overthrow of British to simultaneous socio-economic freedom for masses

① State → To be established was United states of the Federal republic of India

② Democracy → with universal Adult Franchise was his aim.

Forms of Revolutionary struggle

① Assassinations → of Saunders was carried out

② central Legislative Assembly → Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs without injuring anyone.

③ symbolism → Their objective was "To make the deaf hear"

Bhagat Singh was executed in 1930 however his story continued to inspire freedom fighters.

4.

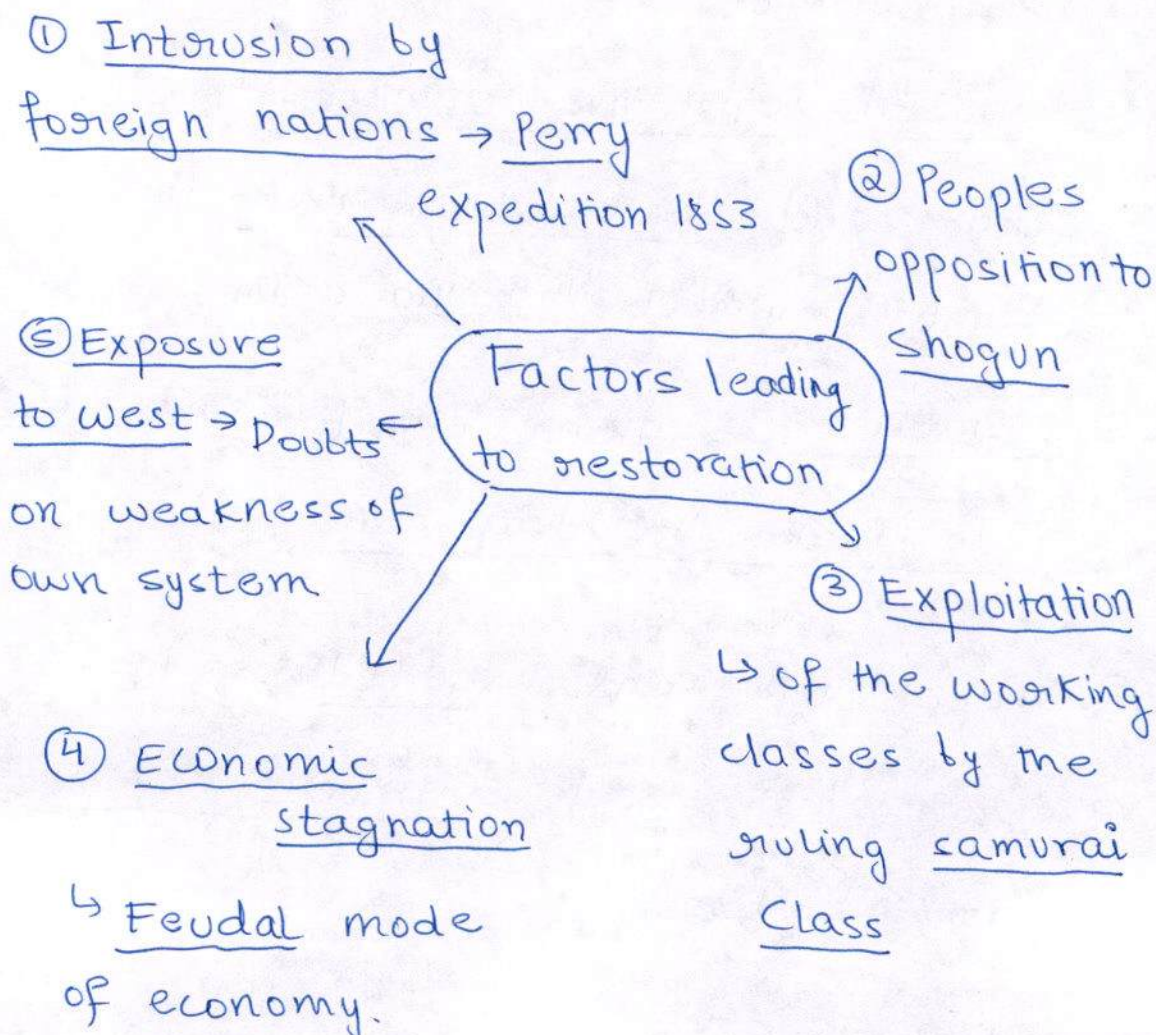
मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Meiji restoration refers to the restoration of the primacy of the emperor in Japan and end of shogunate control in 1868.



Significance for Japan

- ① Industrial revolution → of Japan due to reforms post Meiji.
- ① Breakdown of feudalism → Agriculture was freed and private enterprise encouraged.
- ① Modernisation → of Japanese society on western model.
- ① Education → Elementary on American basis and higher on French.
- ① Superpower → Defeated Russia in Russo-Japanese war (1905)

The growth of Japan as a military and economic power proved that Asian nations could modernise on their own terms.

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

India is referred to as a geographical entity by colonial historians, however, geography is not all that binds us.

Basis of India as a nation.

- ① Sub-continent → shared geographic boundaries binding us together.
- ② History → Non-violent freedom struggle encompassing all sections
- ③ Pluralism → Jawaharlal Nehru called Hinduism as a 'Federation of faiths'
- ④ Culture → Hindus celebrate Christmas while Muslims celebrate Holi
- ⑤ Principles → of Equality, Justice, Tolerance

Threats to conception.

- ① Parochialism → 'Sons of soil' feeling and anti-migrant emotions.
- ② Communalism → Destroys essence of pluralism.
- ③ Corruption → leads to frustration and erosion of trust.
- ④ secessionism → Khalistan movement in Punjab.
- ⑤ Lack of Inclusive Growth → Eg: Tribals are 8% of population but 50% of the Multi-dimensionally poor.

Amrit Kaal is upon us and an inclusive and tolerant growth agenda can help achieve goal of Developed India @ 100.

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

Pharmaceuticals form one of the key exports of India and have earned it the title of 'Pharmacy of the world'

Key Factors of Growth.

- ① Large population → Most populous nation in world according to some.
- ② Export → cheap medicines boost their competitiveness.
- ③ Growth of disease burdens → Non-communicable diseases are rising.
- ④ Compulsory licensing → opens up production to smaller players

⑤ Government demand → schemes such as Ayushman Bharat and Jan Aushadi Kendras.

significance on economy and Health

- ① Manufacturing → Receives boost
- ① Net earner → of forex.
- ① Reduced out of pocket expenditure
- ① Medical tourism → Boost
- ① Availability → To all people.

Concerns → ① Imposit reliance for APIs and key starter ingredients
→ ② Anti-microbial resistance
↳ India is the capital.

PLI scheme for API & key starter ingredients will help make India Aatmanirbhar in pharmaceuticals.

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)

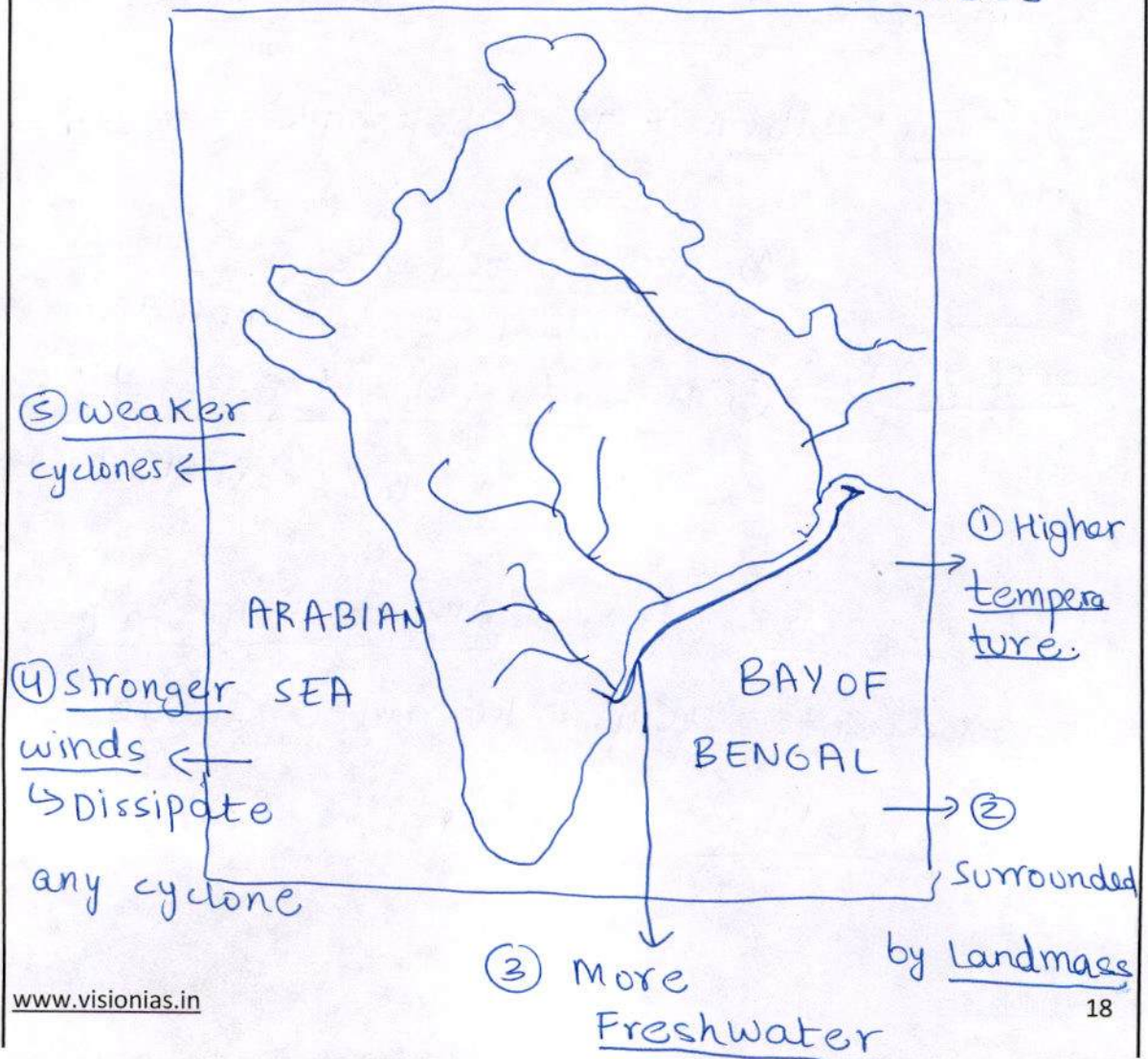
Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Cyclones are low pressure circulations that form over sea and bring rainfall and strong winds along with them. 5700/7516 KM of Indian coast is prone to cyclones.

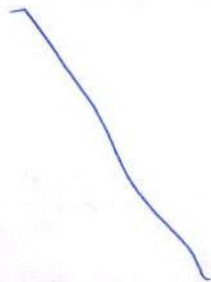
REASONS FOR HIGHER PRONE-NESS



Decrease in cyclones ~~are~~ during monsoon happen due to :-

- ① Tropical Easterly Jetstream → pushes depressions towards landmass.
- ① short duration → Depressions only get short period of time before hitting land.
- ① Lower pressure on land → Relative to the sea.
- ① ~~Lower~~ ITCZ convergence → on northern Indian plains.

Cyclone Biparjoy formed over Arabian Sea however due to government efforts not a single life was lost.



8.

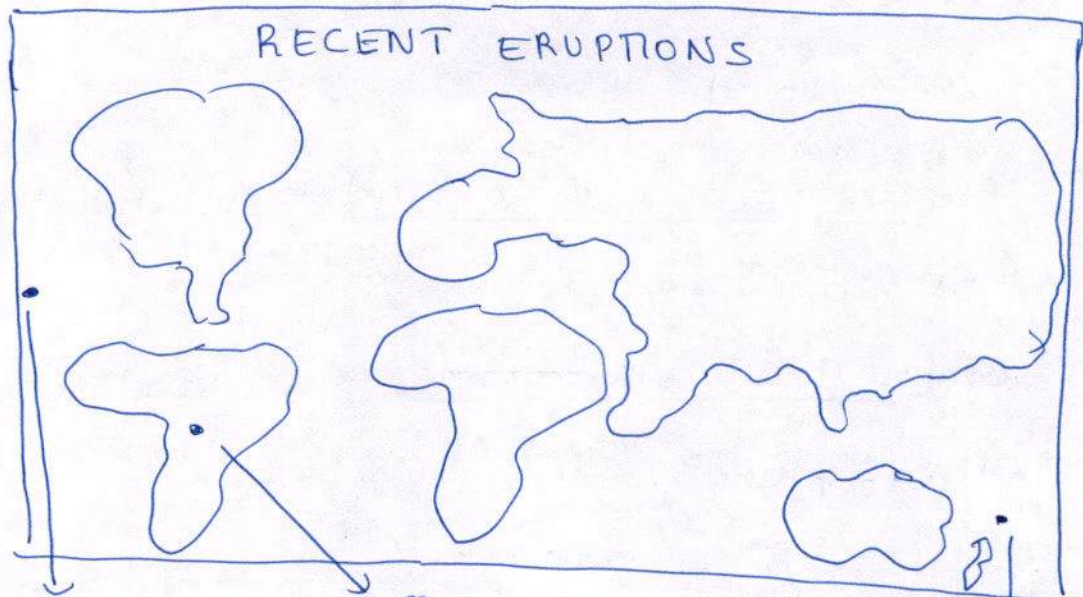
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Volcanoes are vents through which magma is spewed out onto the Earth from its interior.



② Mawna Loa
in Hawaii

③ Ecuador
↳ Eruption.

① Tonga
Volcano.

⑤ Secondary disasters → Earthquakes
→ Tsunamis

① Loss of lives
and property

Destruction

④ Contribute
to climate
change.

② Burn off flora
and Fauna

③ Pollute the air
↳ Emissions of
sulphur and PM

Critical for Human existence

- ① Degassing → Through volcanoes lead to Ocean formation
- ① sea-floor spreading → Due to volcanic activity on ridges.
- ① Atmosphere creation → Played a critical role in gas release.
- ① Landforms → Such as Deccan Basalt flood plains created.
- ① Create → Minerals and diamonds due to intense pressure.

Volcanoes are an important part of diastrophic processes of 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)

10

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

Relative deprivation refers to imbalanced growth in terms of people and geography. It causes alienation and hence, growth of Regionalism.

Contribution to regionalism

- ① Economic deprivation → Led to the demand of state of Jharkhand
- ② Geographic imbalance → prompted the carving of Uttarakhand
- ③ North East → Relative deprivation of Mizo Hills vis a vis Assam plains.
↳ Mizo National Front in 1966.
- ④ Secessionism → In regions such as Kashmir and Assam. (ULFA)

However, it is not the sole reason

- ① Lack of representation → leads to frustration and erosion of trust.
- ① Interference by centre → Prompted the J&K Militancy by election interference (1987)
- ① Cultural imposition → Anti-Hindi movement in the south.
- ① Neglect of Tribal rights → Growth of Naxalism and Pathalgari movement (Jharkhand)

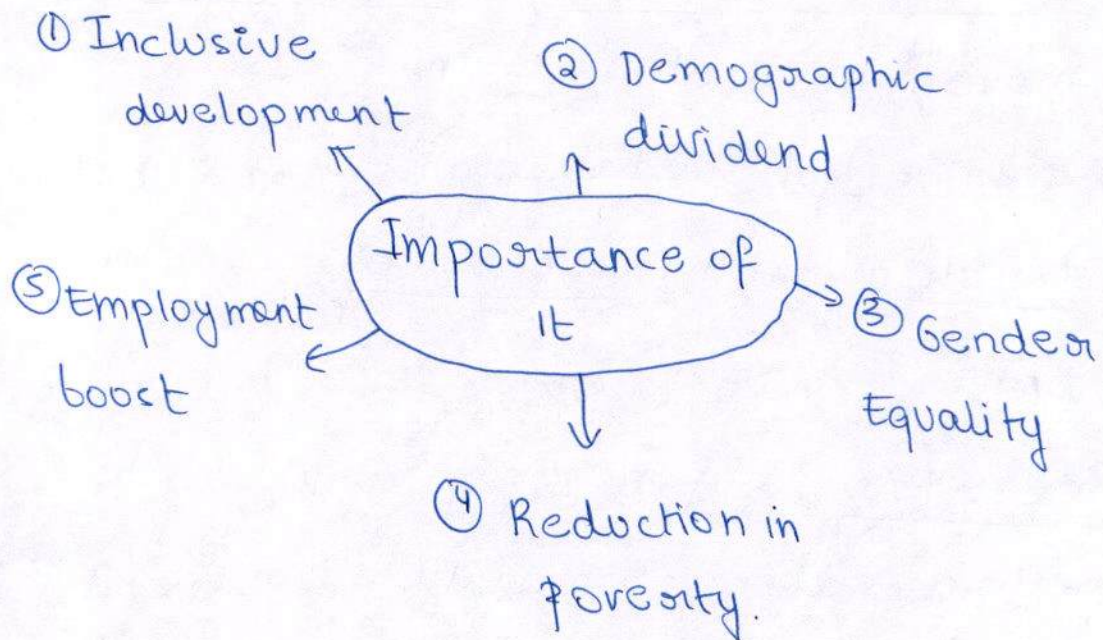
Mizoram offers an example of how constitutional accommodation can set a state from the path of militancy to the path of peace and development

10.

यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Education for all is a key ^{way} ~~goal~~ of achieving sustainable Development Goals.



Need to address bullying and violence

- Major reason for dropping out
- Caste based → sweeping of school floors being done by Palit children.

- ① Gender based → Harassment of girls on school premises.
- ① Mental Health → of children suffers.
- ① Motivational issues → such as lack of will to go to school, poor performance.

Benefits of Addressing

- ① GER rise → can be achieved.
- ① sensitisation → of children to gender equality and caste equality.
- ① Crime prevention → children will not fall into the wrong circles.

Educated and Healthy population can turn the demography from a liability into an asset.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom was established by Sukapha and ruled over the area of modern day Assam for many centuries till British Annexation.

Cultural and Historical Identity of North-East

- ① Adopted Hinduism → Ahom Kings adopted Hinduism as their religion
- ① Kamakhya temple → was patronised by the Ahom rulers.
- ① Nilanchal architecture → Emerged with syncretisation of various forms.
- ① Assamese Language → Took its modern form under their rule.

- ① Moidams → Burial mounds were constructed by them.
- ① Resisted Mughals → Lachit Borphukan defeated them at Battle of Saraighat (1671)
- ① Cultural sanctity → of Assam was maintained with minimum foreign influence.

Legacy in contemporary Times

- ① Assamese identity → Is intricately linked to the Ahom Kingdom.
- ① Anti-foreigner movement → similar (1985) to the resistance of Ahoms to the Mughals.
- ① surnames → such as Hazarika, Saikia are based on Raik system of Ahoms
- ① Heroes → of Assamese state continue to be figures such as Lachit Borphukan

Fierce assertiveness and admiration
of their culture continues to be the
hallmark of Assamese identity.

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

The Industrial class of India was a creation of economic policies of Britain such as dismantling handicrafts and commercialization of Agriculture.

Pre - Gandhian phase

- ① Minority → very small proportion of the population due to one-sided trade
- ① Swadeshi movement → Led to the outpouring of nationalist sentiments among them.
- ① Indigenous Industries → were started under 'Aatmasakti' doctrine.
- ① PC Ray → started Bengal chemicals factory.
- ① VOC Pillai → swadeshi steamship and navigation.

Early Gandhian phase

- ① Post WW1 → The capitalist class grew in numbers due to wartime profiteering.
- ② Non-cooperation movement → saw reluctant participation due to benefits of war and worker strikes.
- ③ Ahmedabad mill strike → Mahatma Gandhi went on a fast to get wage hike for workers and Industrialists agreed.
- ④ 11 point demands → To Lord Irwin had Industrialists concerns included.
- ⑤ High point → of support to congress was Civil Disobedience movement (1931)
- ⑥ Full support → was extended to Congress both in terms of money and material

Later phase

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

- ① Post WW2 → Again war time growth and profits made them wane away from Congress.
- ① socialism → Growing hold of socialists on Congress like JL Nehru and SC Bose.
- ① Industrialists → were alienated and felt pro-worker shift in Mahatma Gandhi.
- ① Quit India-movement (1942) → The Industrialists largely stayed away.

The Industrialists based their support on basis of prevailing circumstances and self-interest. Hence, it was ambivalent

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)

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

15

Press in India evolved from the setting up of first printing press by Portuguese to make Bible copies.

Evolution of press

① James Hickey → Circulated the first paper called 'Bengal Gazette'. It was critical of Warren Hastings.

② Vernacular press → emerged gradually as British education and ideas spread

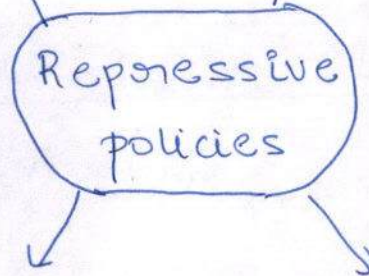
③ Raja Ram Mohan Roy → was a pioneer with Misrat-ul-Akhbar and Sambud Kamudi

④ Mushrooming of papers → Surendranath Banerjee, Bal Gangadhar Tilak all wrote - (Kesari & Maharashtra)

① Press regulations
of 1823

② Metcalf

↳ Known as
liberator of the
press



④ Crackdown on
journalists → such
as surendranath
Banerjee who was
jailed.

③ Vernacular
Press Act (1878)

↳ Passed by Lytton
due to criticism
of Famine (1876-78)

Instrumental Impact at various stages

① Early Nationalist phase

→ Swadeshi movement : mobilisation
through press

→ critique of policies : offered by
the papers.

→ socio-religious reform : was also
propagated.

① Extremist phase

→ Cutting at roots → Drain of wealth.

→ Demand for self rule → Bal Ganga-
-dhar Tilak made through his papers

② Gandhian phase

→ Gandhi himself wrote journals
such as Young India.

→ Social change → was preached
by Gandhi through 'Harigan'

Press has played a crucial role in
both foundation and propagation of
nationalist ideals. Hence, it is considered
the 4th pillar of democracy

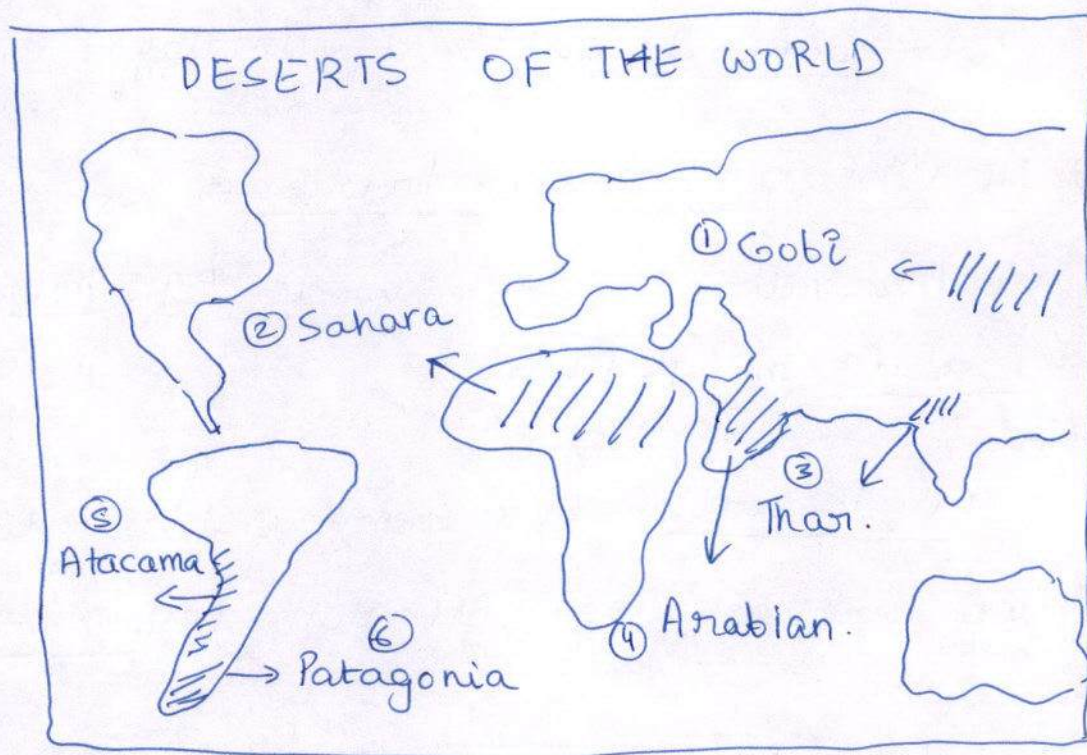
विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Deserts are arid, semi-arid and dry landforms which are devoid of moisture and vegetation.



Factors behind formation

- ① Lack of precipitation → When moisture laden winds blow offshore. It leads to formation of deserts like Sahara.

- ① Cold currents → offshore cold currents prevents rain from reaching coast
Eg: Atacama desert Chile.
- ① Leeward side of mountains → Breaks the winds before rains can reach.
Eg: Gobi desert and Himalayas.
- ① Lack of orographic barrier → such as Aravalis to stop winds. Eg: Thar desert in India.
- ① Cold deserts → extreme cold conditions also prevent precipitation. Eg: Antarctica

Major Landforms found in them

- ① Sand dunes → can be Longitudinal, corescent shaped or convex in shape.
(Barchans)
- ① Mushroom rocks → Formed due to exfoliation of parent rock.

① Oasis → wind erosion hollows out ground up till water table.

② Pediains → Formed due to wind erosion.

Deserts harbour unique flora and fauna along with landforms that make them vibrant and beautiful.

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

Mountains are fragile ecosystems specially when they are subject to the double assault of Human encroachment and climate change.

Vulnerability to climate change

- ① Loss of glaciers → Leading to disruption of river flows and erratic weather.
- ② Temperature rise → Is being seen in both lower and upper reaches. Eg: Himalayas.
- ③ Tree line → Is moving upwards leading to forest fires and degradation.
- ④ Increase in disasters

Vulnerability to Anthropogenic interventions

- ① Construction → of roads and Dams are leading to landslides.
- ① Land subsidence → Joshimath saw a sinking of 5cm in a few days.
- ① Dams → Disrupt flow of rivers and submerge forests.
- ① Deforestation → Loss of biodiversity and instability of land.
- ① Practices → such as Jhoom cultivation lead to emissions and loss of biodiversity.
- ① Tourism → unchecked exceeds the carrying capacity of the ecosystem.

Initiatives taken for sustainable management

- ① SECURE Himalaya → project to ensure sustainable development.

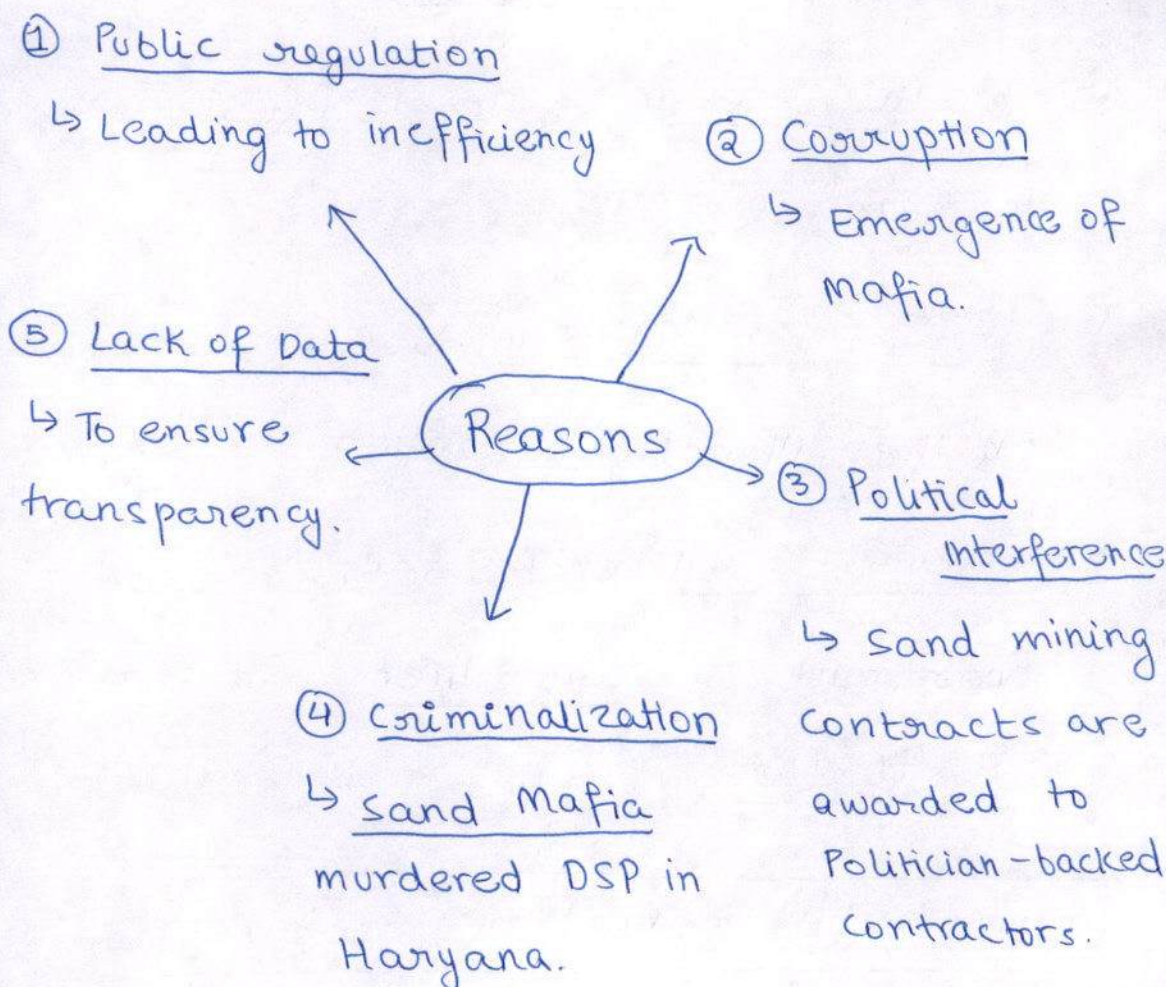
- ① Uttarakhand → measuring 'carrying capacity' of major towns to plan.
- ② ISRO → 'Landslide Atlas' is released every year to map danger zones
- ③ Supreme Court → Announced Ban on felling of trees in Himalayas.
- ④ National Mission for Himalayan ecosystem → under the NAPCC.

Community-led and sustainable interventions are key to ensuring the viability of our mountainous ecosystems.

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

Sand is a minor resource and falls under management of states. However, managing it suffering from certain issues:



Impact of unsustainable management

- ① Floods → Due to removal of riverine sand.

- ① Changed courses → of river due to excess extraction.
- ① Land subsidence → In both coastal and riverine areas.
- ① Loss of silt → which is fertile and suited for agriculture.
- ① Coastal erosion → Accelerated due to sand mining.
- ① Loss to exchequer → No tax being paid on the illegal extraction.
- ① Disturbs biodiversity → River sand important to crocodiles and seashore to turtles.

Enumerated remedial measures

- ① National policy on sand management
 - ↳ Needs to be drafted

- ① Environmental Impact Assessment
↳ Before awarding tenders.
- ② Reduce opaqueness → open bidding and e-tender process.
- ③ spot checks and raids → To enforce the law.
- ④ Break Nexus → By reducing politicization of the police.
- ⑤ Use of technology → Karnataka used Drones to monitor illegal mining.

As a valuable resource, effective management of sand extraction is key to minimise adverse impacts.

17.

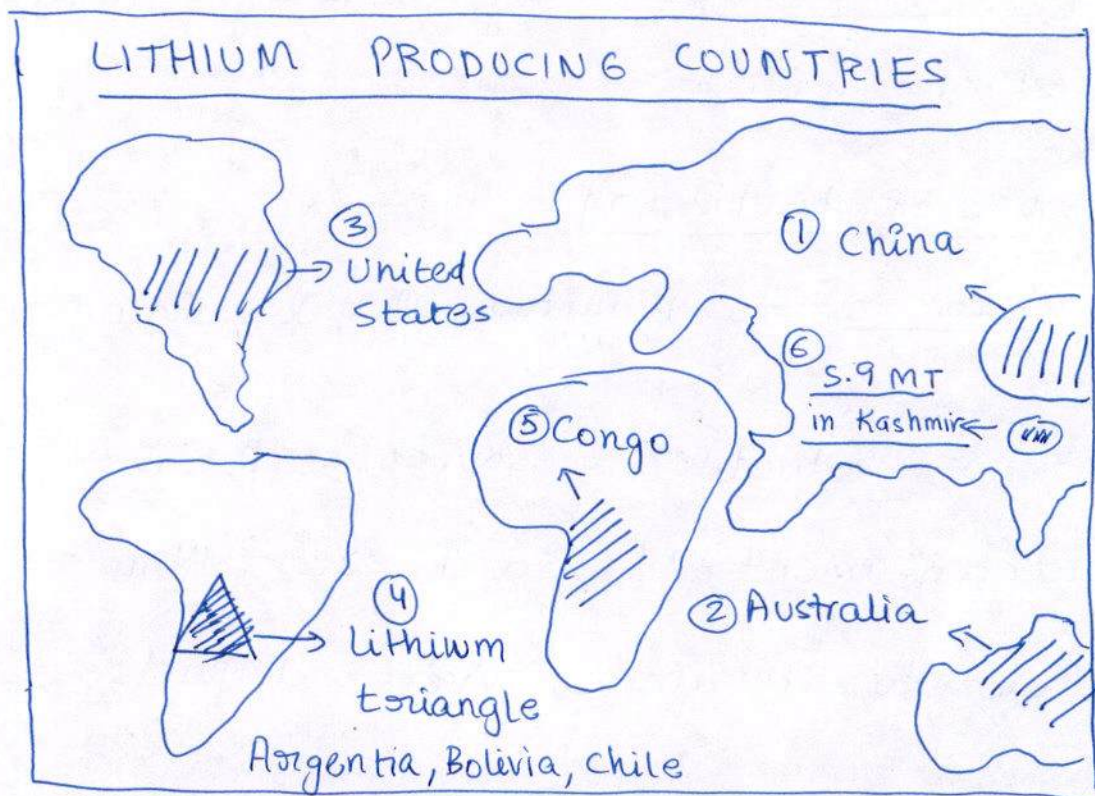
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Lithium is a crucial resource in today's and the future times due to its usage in producing batteries of smart-phones, devices and e-vehicles.



① Lithium processing → China both produces and processes

② Australia is a major producer so is United states

③ Lithium Triangle → Majority of known reserves

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

- ① Concentration → with few countries in terms of Raw material.
- ② Processing → Has been captured by china. India imports 100% of needs
- ③ Strategic importance → used in key sectors of economy such as energy storage and mobility.
- ④ Supply chain → is concentrated with few of the developed nations.
- ⑤ Minerals security partnership → Formed with an aim to counter chinese dominance.

Environmental Implications

- ① Water-use → Production of lithium is very water intensive.
- ② Pollution → fears are there for nearby water bodies and due to emissions.

- ⑥ Toxicity → Due to concentration in nearby ecosystems.
- ⑥ Energy → Refining requires heavy amounts of energy → emissions.
- ⑥ Mining → soil erosion and land degradation.
- ⑥ Excavations → loss of forests, biodiversity and displacement.

The recent discovery of 5.9 MT of Lithium in Reasi District of Jammu has opened new possibilities of reducing our import dependence.

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

Globalization refers to increase in the interconnectivity and flows among nations of people, Ideas, goods and services and Information.

Impact of Globalization on Youth Identity

Positive Impact

- ① Environmental movement → Greta Thunberg inspires youth everywhere.
- ② Hustle culture → Working Hard to achieve ones goals.
- ③ support to Global problems resolution
↳ understand that they require co-ordination.
- ④ Emulating Best practices → Such as trends

of health and fitness, good nutrition.

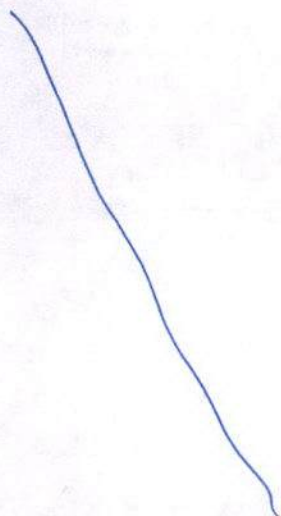
- ① Competing with the best → participating in international competitions.
- ① Democracy → commitment is deepened due to news of coups and dictators
- ① Disaster relief → Active donators to relief funds. Eg: Turkey earthquake.

Negative impacts

- ① Unhealthy work culture → Hustle culture has led to 12+ work hours.
- ① Unrealistic body image → due to social media leads to loss of confidence and self doubts.
- ① Addiction → To gaming such as PUBG.
- ① Bad trends → such as the blue whale suicide game.

- ① Extremism → Indoctrination of Youth from Kerala by ISIS.
- ② Losing indigenous culture
↳ Eg : Shaking hands instead of saying Namaste.
- ③ Language → Neglect of their own due to English hegemony.

Youth are key to unlocking demographic dividend and must emulate the best from the world to contribute to self growth and nation building.



19.

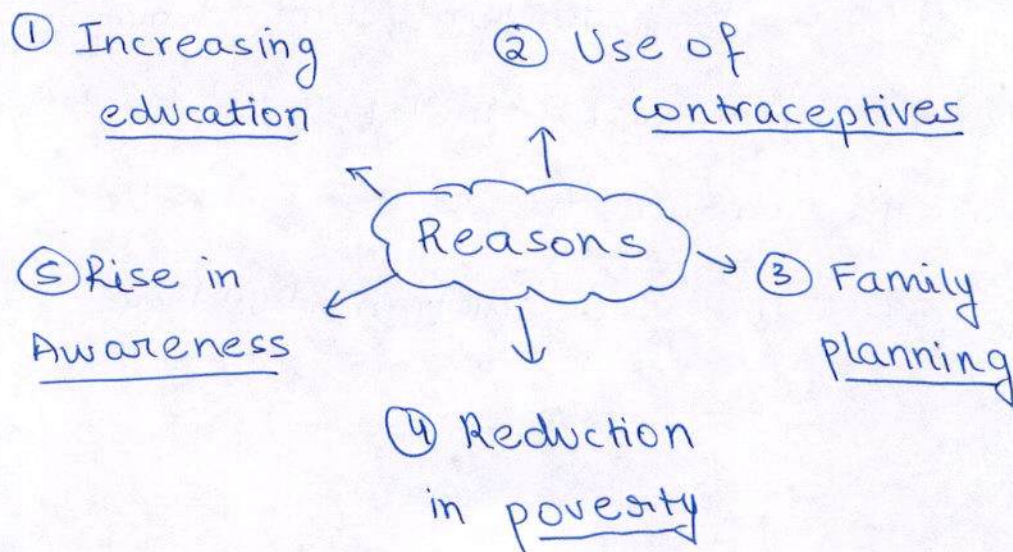
जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हاشिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Family Health Survey 5
(2019-21) revealed that Total Fertility rate in India was down to 2.0 as national average.



Concerns of decline

- ① Median age → of the population is rising hence India is aging.
- ② Demographic dividend → period will

soon be over.

- ① Care economy → will grow as the dependent population will grow.
- ① Pressure on Healthcare → which is already overburdened.
- ① Labour crisis → such as the ones Japan and European union are facing
- ① Pressure on workforce → Due to rise in dependent population.

Suggestions for mitigating impact

- ① Tap silver economy → which can unlock additional growth.
- ① Increase retirement age → such as France did recently.
- ① Invest in Human development → Education and Healthcare can reduce dependence levels.

⑥ strengthen Health infrastructure

↳ Raise expenditure to 2.5% as per
National Health policy.

⑦ Invest in care-economy → 2% of GDP

investment will create 11 million jobs

Ageing population can also be an asset
for the nation but it will require
reorienting priorities and policies

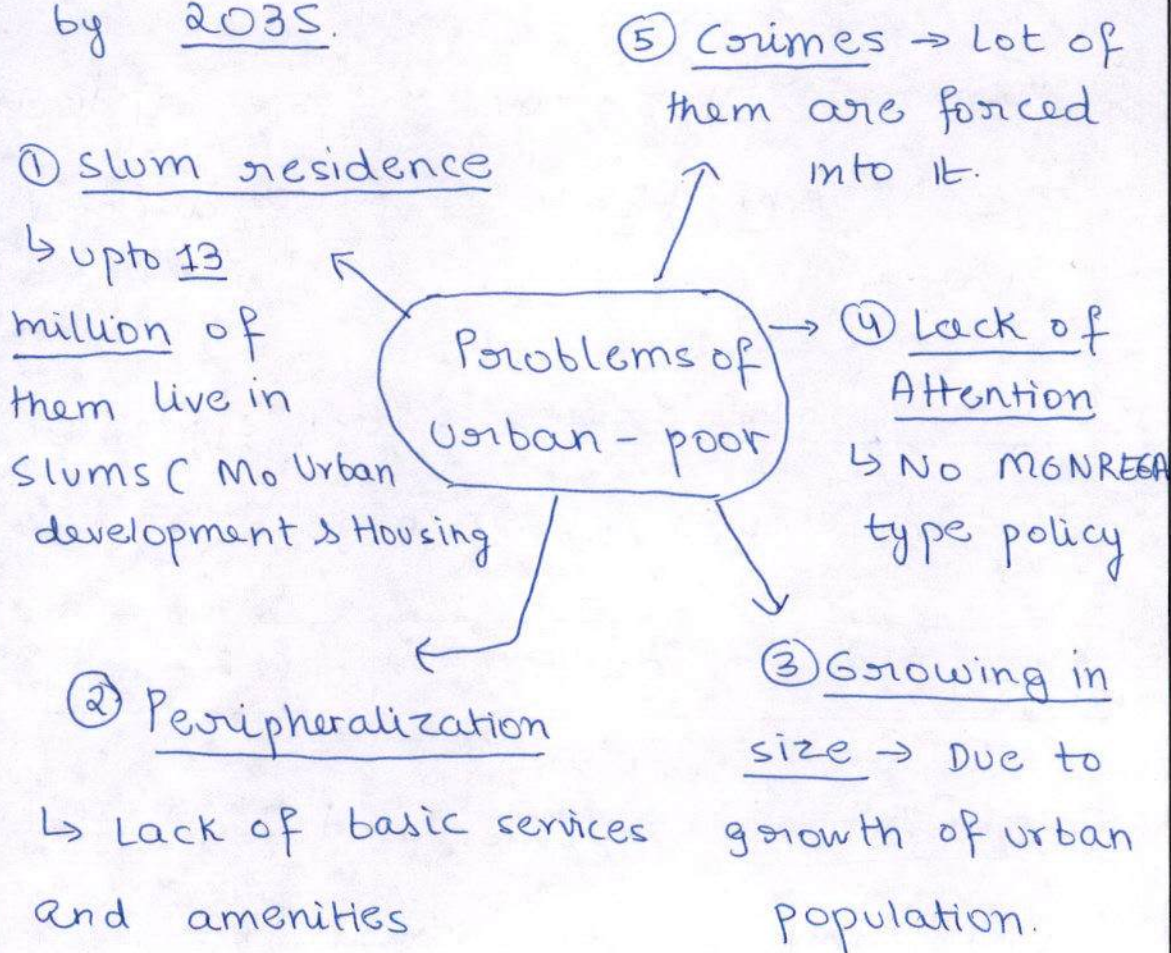
20.

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

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

15

United Nations Habitat-report has indicated that 43.2% of India's population will live in urban areas by 2035.



Need to address urban-poor

⑥ Environmental degradation → Due to

unplanned expansion. Eg: Encroachment
of floodplains by slums.

- ① Highest unemployment → in urban areas
↳ Eg: PLFS Data showed 7.1. UR
- ① Highest Inflation → In urban areas
↳ Compared to Rural areas.
- ① Vulnerability → worst sufferers of disasters
↳ Eg: Delhi floods of 2023 displaced urban poor.
- ① Urban Local Bodies → Lack effective funds / resources to manage them

Measures to address their issues

- ① E-shram → can be used to identify them and prepare a list
- ① Fast track → PMAY-U with beneficiary allotment through identification.

① Urban employment Guarantee scheme

↳ Introduced by Rajasthan its
feasibility can be studied.

② Jean-Dreze → work stamps pro-
-amme to promote decentralised
employment

③ Education → Awareness generation
about not dropping out.

Empowering urban poor is key to
achieving SDG 11: Sustainable cities
and communities.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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