



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. : 0364680

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RAJIV AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28.08.2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Renu Dixit

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

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

India has rich traditions of theatre which find their origin in religious activities and other contemporary social conditions.

Theatre found in India

① Northern India

the theatre forms like
Rasli — portray of
life of Lord
Krishna,

② Nautanki — Comedy & satire,

③ Raunda Nach (Bihar)

As women could not perform due to social conditions, men do with female attire.

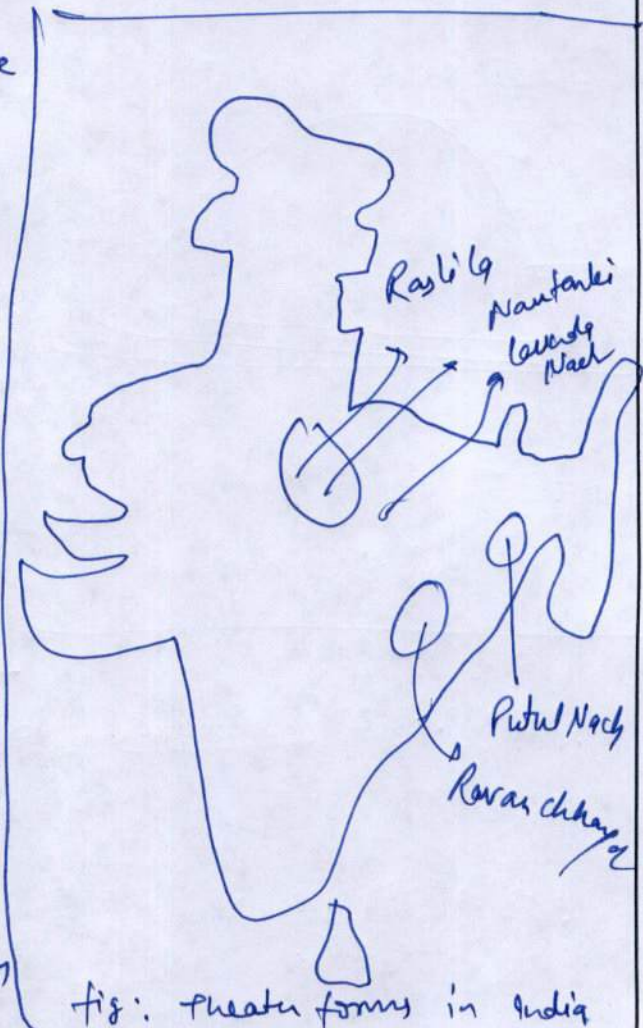


fig: theatre forms in India

Easter India — Putul Nach (West Bengal) &
Karan Chhaya (Odisha)
↳ these display various traditions.

Indian theater arts spread across the
country and make Indian heritage rich.



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

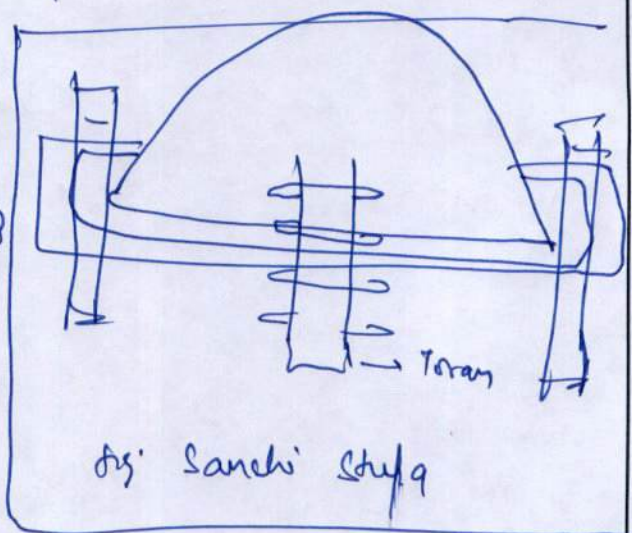
उम्मीदवारों को इस ह्रासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa is first example of the stupa Architecture in India. Built around 3rd century B.C.E., it portrays new style of stupa making.

Architectural & Historical importance

① It is one of the earliest known stupa marking its historical importance

② Toran Dwar
↳ with Jataka stories written / engraved over it.



③ Circumambulatory path

↳ it was added for the first time.

④ It further inspired other stupas also.

effect on future Indian Architecture

- ① Pranali - in temples also
- ② Pradikshamapathy - Also found in later temples
- ③ folk corner - the writing of on the walls with pictures started.

hence Lanchi stupa has immensely affected subsequent religious architecture of 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The decade of 1921-30 was the decade of revolutionary ideology in Indian struggle for independence. The philosophy of Bhagat Singh was innovative in this sense.

Real Breakthrough

- ① the murder of killer of Lala Lajpat Rai - General Dyer
- ② Bombing of central legislative Assembly

Goals of Revolution

- ① Goals included -
 - ① the ultimate aim of swaraj - independence from British
 - ② socialistic revolution - the exploitation of man by man is inhuman.
 - ↳ socialistic society

③ Egalitarian & caste-less social order.

Form of Revolutionary struggle

① Heroic actions of murder & bombing by small groups & individuals.

② No civilian deaths - only torturing British officials - FEAR generation

③ 'to heed the voice of Indians to deaf'
↳ ignite collective conscience of nation

④ Ultimate sacrifice

↳ Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Ashfaqulla Khan

the breakthrough in revolutionary nationalism led to uprising in matter and greater mobilisation leading to Indian independence in 1947.

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

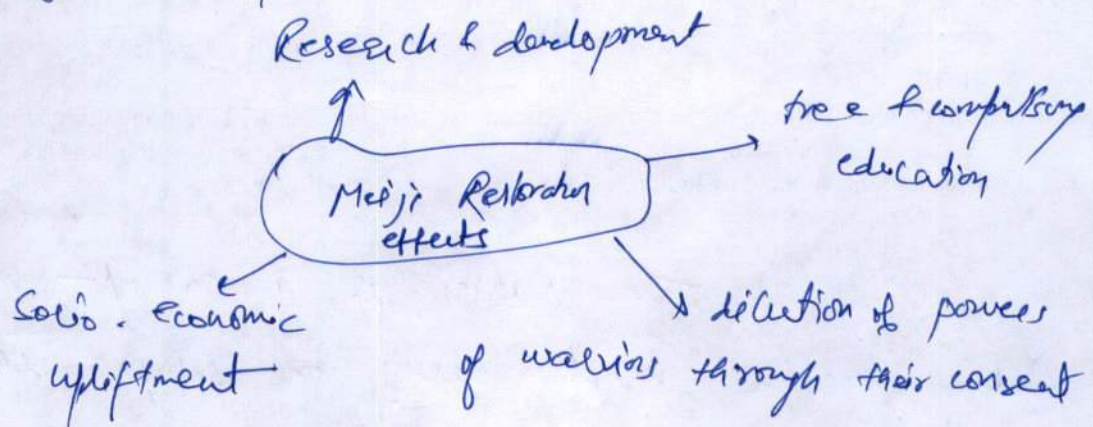
Meiji Restoration is the rise of Japan in 1867 after various socio-economic conditions which led to its decline.

Factors

- ① the capture and indiscriminate effects of the warrior class and kings — samurais
- ② the US blockade and force it to make a trade deal.
- ③ the social issues like inequality + declining society.
- ④ the economic stagnation of the society
- ⑤ the discontent of the masses and feel of humiliation by Americans.

this led to Meiji restoration when the king (Meiji) was made a nominal head and

change in Japan took place.



Significance for Japan

- ① It propelled Japan to a innovative society
- ② large corporations like Toshiba, Mitsubishi developed.
- ③ the economic might increased.
- ④ increased military might — Russo-Japanese War (1905)
— China invasion
- ⑤ the egalitarian and developed society.

The Meiji restoration was not only significant but rise of Asian power also affected the whole Asian struggle against colonialism.

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

The Nation is a concept which binds together people based on beliefs like language, religion, culture, history, ethnicity or political aspirations.

Generally, the nation as a concept see homogenous identities ex. British/European Nation states ex. France, Italy, Germany

however India despite its homogenous diversity, emerges as nation due to its unity in diversity.

Basis of India - As a nation

- ① Geographical unity as Indian subcontinent
- ② Common culture with syncretism
ex. Ganga Jamuni teeka
- ③ Political unity as part of Union of India.
- ④ the Indian independence Movement bind people as Nation.

Threat to concept of Nationhood

- ① the diverging religious identities - a nation
Ex. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh (Khalistan)
- ② the diverse languages - language regionalism in
South
Ex. Three language formula.
- ③ the various ethnicity - efforts for homogeneity
& culture imposition
Ex. Tribes in North East
↳ secessionist tendencies.
↳
- ④ the development disparity - It also fuels
the challenge to nationalism due to feeling
of relative deprivation.
Ex. Telangana movement.
- ⑤ son of the soil movement

Despite numerous challenges, Indian
nation due to its intrinsic nature is growing
stronger day by day.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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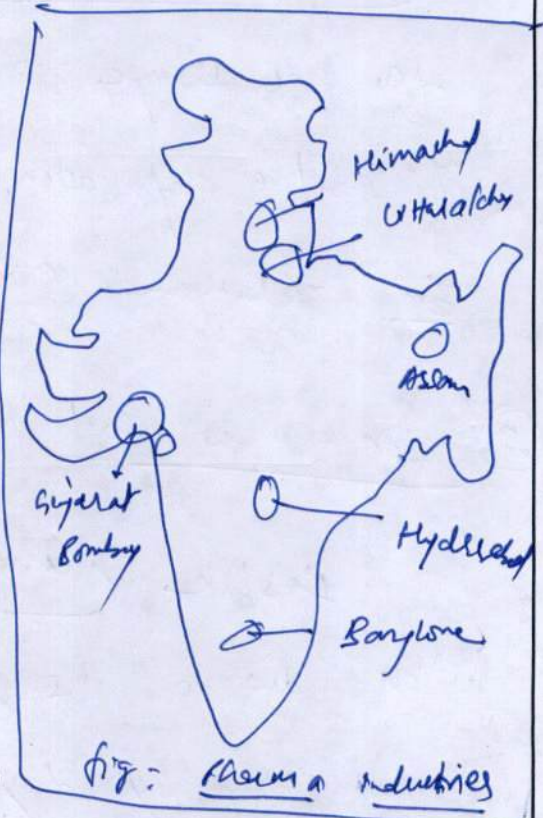
pharmaceutical industry in India is one of the third largest in terms of volume and 14th in terms of value.

The location of pharmaceutical industry is featured by many determinants like market, govt incentives and Raw materials (Weber).

The factors of growth

- ① The demand for export of generic drugs in Global south countries in Africa, South America & South East Asia.

- ② The growing menace of Cardio-vascular & Non-Communicable diseases.
Ex. Diabetes, Blood Pressure



③ Rising Age profile: In developing countries, rising age profile needs high gains in the core leading to high demand for drugs

④ the rising market for vitamins & supplements due to awareness,

⑤ the rising population (142.8 crore) is also area of growth

⑥ covid-19 pandemic & other vaccines

Significance for Indian Economy

① high export value - generic medicine.

② High employment at sunrise industry with footloose nature

③ balanced regional development
 ↳ Assam
 ↳ Sikkim (Nimaltal)
 ↳ Patna (COP)

Significance for public Health

① preventive measures - Ex. BCS, Covid-19 vaccine

② TB, Polio drops / medicines

③ low value → high availability.

Indian pharmaceutical industry need to focus on Research & Development for niche products.

7.

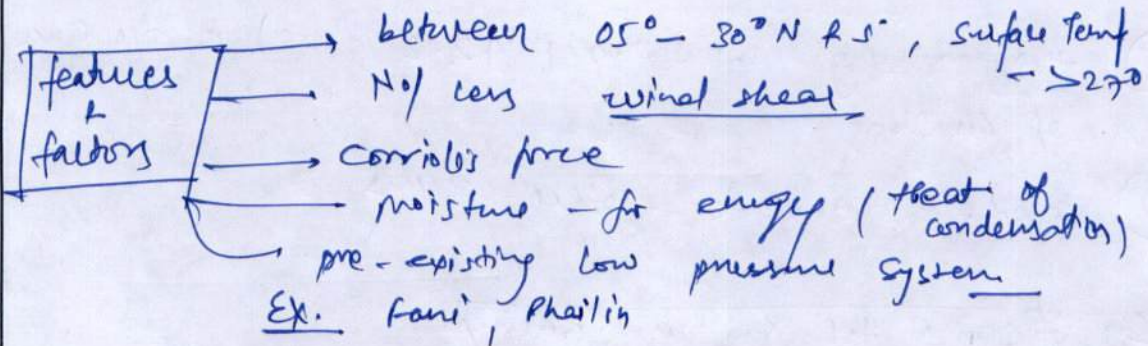
चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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cyclones are the low pressure system which originate in the Indian Ocean.



More cyclones in Bay of Bengal than Arabian Sea

- ① Bay of Bengal is a closed sea leading to higher temperature.
- ② Around the lands of subcontinent → higher temperature.
- ③ the migration of other cyclones from Andaman Sea, South China Sea and others.
- ④ Coriolis force is evident along with other conditions of cyclone.

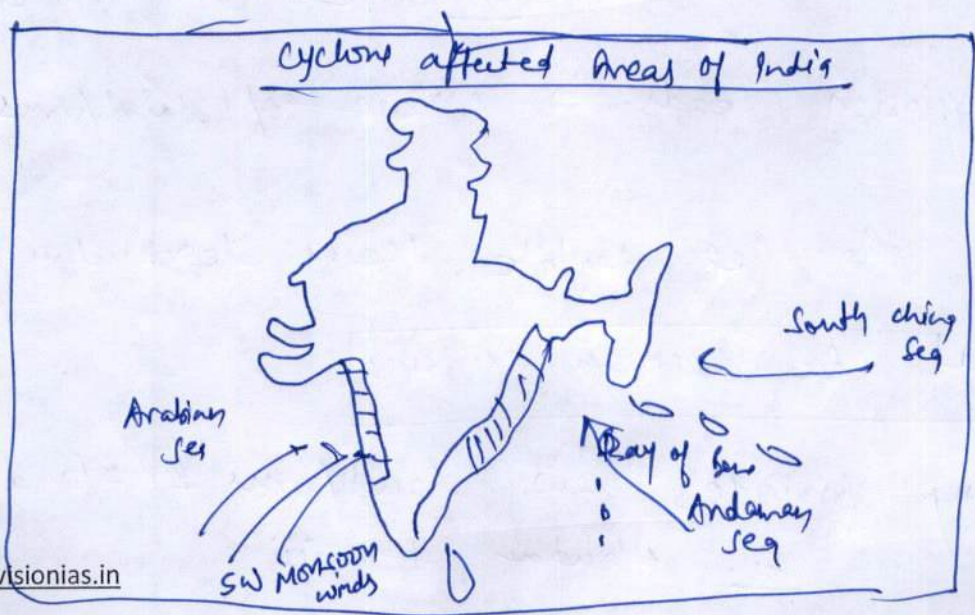
However, the intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabia Sea also increasing. Ex. Taykete Bijorpay

frequency reduce in cyclone

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Unstable conditions prevail over the Indian Ocean.
- ② the winds on surface are in south-west & conditions with upper atmosphere winds in that direction → high wind shear
- ③ Surface temperatures drops with rainfall
- ④ Lack of formation of low pressure systems.

India need to prepare for high intensity and frequency of cyclones due to climate change.



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

Volcanoes are land forms which are vents on earth to release magma from the earth's interior.

Destructive for Man in Nature

- ① loss of lives & livelihood of men
Ex. Mt. Vesuvius in 79 AD
- ② loss of Agriculture, settlements
- ③ High pollution due to gases - climate change
- ④ Secondary effects - Landslides, Earthquakes and Tsunamis
Ex. 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami
- ⑤ Explosion leads to erosion of landforms.

however, despite their destruction, they are

Critical for human existence

- ① they provide new landforms & islands
Ex. Atlandam, Hawaii

② they provide igneous rocks which on decomposition
leads to rich soils for Agriculture.
Ex Black cotton soil

③ they are source of valuable ferrous and other
metals.

Ex, Gold, Silver, Aluminium

④ the precious stones & some Ex luna stones

⑤ they provide aesthetics to areas leading
to tourism & adventure activities like skiing
mountain sports

Ex Europe

⑥ tourist spots.

Volcanoes are the most recent endogenic
events which shape the topography 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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to the attachment of the people to their nations. This attachment is on the basis of language, ethnicity and other political factors.

However regional deprivation has been the most important factor of regionalism.

Relative deprivation - Regionalism

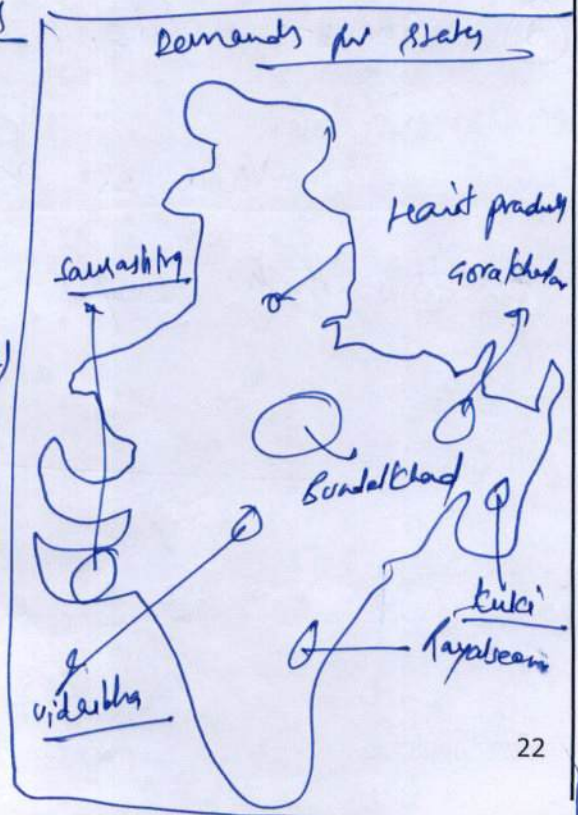
① the increasing ^{post-}globalization growth has led to the increasing income

growth and rising inequality (Ex. Oxford)

India - 1% hold 40% wealth

② Lack of resources + competition.

③ use of resources with less development



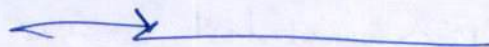
Ex. UP & Uttarakhand
Bihar & Jharkhand
MP & Chhattisgarh
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.

④ the deprivation leads to sense of Alienation
Ex. Vidarbha & Bundelkhand.

⑤ However this deprivation is result of other
political factors like representation
Ex. No CM from ~~Vidarbha~~ Bundelkhand in UP.

⑥ Use of resources for other areas
Ex. Mineral resources of Jharkhand for Bihar.

India needs to achieve inclusive growth
in Amritkaal to put the break on negative
regionalism.



10.

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

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

India with its highest population, has opted for universal free education from Age 8-14 under Art 21A & Right to education Act 2009.

However with concern of the access, availability, quality, equality becomes one of the most important factors affecting the education.

Rising cases of bullying & other violence

↳ the issues of cyber Bullying, Bullying in schools & other violence crimes are rising in schools.

Ex. Sexual violence with little girls in schools
Caste / religion related violence
Bullying among peers.

~~Need to~~ → psycho-emotional ~~balance~~ down
affects → disturbance ↑
→ no concentration ↓

Need to address violence & bullying

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

- ① To provide equal playing field of learning
- ② to provide congenial environment for freely think and contemplate.
- ③ the high incidence of violence & bullying leads to depression & suicidal tendencies in children.
- ④ It leads to alienation of schools
Less withdrawal of girls from school
- ⑤ Affects the learning-life cycle of children

As the childhood is the most important stage of learning, It leads to lack of skills & emotionally weak citizens, hence there is need to address these issues through awareness & counselling to all so that aim of Education — in Quality and Quantity is achieved inductively. (SDG 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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom was the large empire in North East India spanning over large part of North Eastern states.

Before the coming of British & resultant Ahom War in 1828, Ahom Kingdom brought unification of area in cultural & historical terms.

Shaping cultural & historical identity of North East India:

- ① political unity to whole region.
- ② the sense of oneness as a region
- ③ promotion of autonomy of area v/s rest of India.
- ④ tribal way of life strengthened with semi-autonomous rules.

Legacy in contemporary times

- ① The sense of unity among northeastern states
- ② Same kind of political institution prevail with autonomy in customary polity.
- ③ sense of them kingdom still prevails

despite all this, the ethnic diverges
in North - East India leads to disfragmented
cultural & historical unity.

— A — B —

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

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

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

15

The Indian Independence movement and subsequent Independence is the outcome of support of all strata of society i.e. peasantry, middle class and Capital class & women in varying intensity and form.

The fear of British to their business interests, fear of Socialist & revolutionary ideology and means of freedom struggle were some factors which led to different ambivalence in support of capitalist class.

Varying policy of ~~British~~ Capitalist

(1) Support during Moderate phase:

↳ during moderate phase of the Indian Independence movement, Capitalists supported concessions to India within constitutional

means.

Extremism phase: Since Swadeshi Movement

↳ the Swadeshi Movement in 1908 in Bengal gave impetus to the UK of indigenous products which hugely benefited the capitalists and they supported the independence movement.

Socialistic Phase

↳ the rise of socialist ideology in Congress along with rise of other revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, changed the atmosphere of country towards socialist pattern of society.

→ the 1917 Russian Revolution also played important role.

→ the open socialistic stance of Jawahar Lal Nehru Subhash Chandra Bose seemed to threaten capital interests leading to their withdrawal of support.

Later Years

↳ Congress in its 1938 revision looked for 'National planning committee' & inclusive development model.

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

After 1940s

↳ It was only after 1940s, the Bombay plan in 1944 aligned itself with struggle and put its demands and vision before the nationalistic leaders.

Major capitalistic leaders were G.D. Birla, etc.

— * —

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

The Advent of printing press in West lead to development of Press in India.

The first newspaper the Bengal Gazette was published by James August Aley in 1780 itself.

after this several newspaper & magazines like Darpan, Uddant Martand etc. lead to growth of press in India

instrumental impact on freedom struggle

1857 Revolt:

↳ the role of press was limited but not nil.

↳ it spread the news of activities in one area to another.

[Moderate phase]

↳ this time congress leaders used newspapers like Vande Matram, Indian Socialist etc. to

raise voice of independence in India and abroad.

The key pioneers were the Dadabhai Naoroji,
R.C. Dutt, Anand Mohan Bose etc.

The Bengal Partition

This phase is one of the most important phase in the role of press.

The revolutionary journals like Kal, Yugant, Sandhya enthused the masses for sacrifice.

Later Revolutionary phase

↳ the writings of Tilak in Mahratta & Kesari lead to vast consciousness for independence.

↳ patriots like Abanindranath Tagore encouraged youth.

↳ 'Gadar' in USA

↳ the ideals of Bhagat Singh & his mates were propagated through templates.

Gandhian Phase

↳ he used Young India and other publications like Harizan to spread the movement and unify the masses.

The press was effectively gave leaders medium to put their views to counter to the British propaganda to the masses. It's effect is evident from the restrictions put by British to end this.

Exm Vernacular Press Act, 1878.
Curzon's press restrictions.

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
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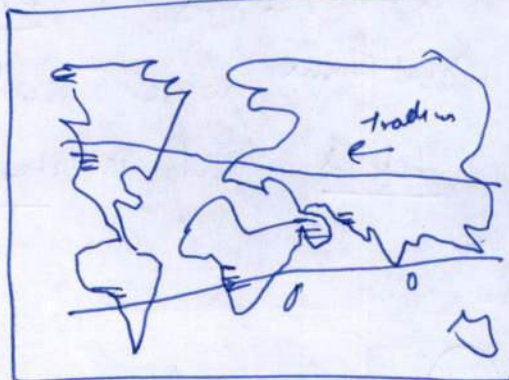
Desert are the geographic regions where the effective transpiration is high and lack rainfall & moisture.

features : Rainfall < 50 cm
High temperature.

Types of deserts & their formation

- ① The deserts are found on the Western margins of the $30^{\circ}-35^{\circ}$ N & S for the lack of moisture in the Trade winds which empty their moisture on Eastern part + High pressure area
Ex. Arab desert, Thar, Namib

- ② Lee way side of Mountain
these deserts are located on the leeward side of the coastal mountain
Ex Patagonia



- ③ Continental Desert :- due to high pressure system less rainfall & loss of moisture in winds

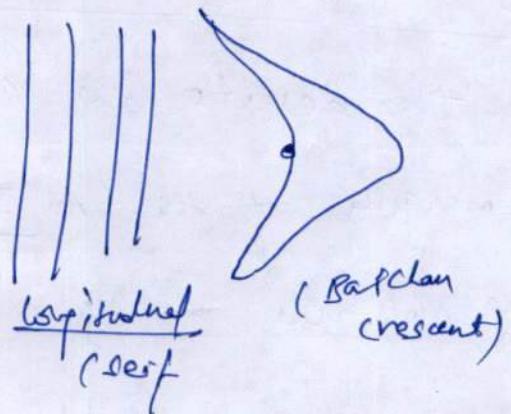
Geologically the deserts are divided into sandy, rocky, erg deserts etc. based on the texture and size of the rocks & sand.

Major land forms found in Deserts

- ① Sand dunes & Barchans : these are the accumulation of sands in deserts

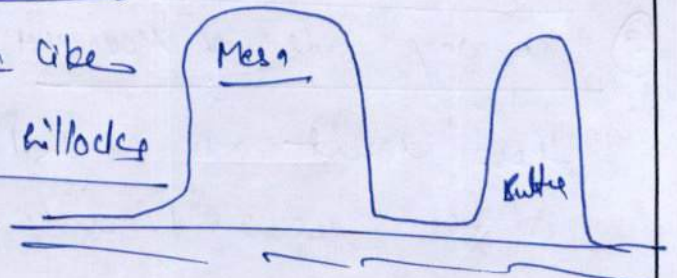
along some obstacle.

Ex. Barchan



- ② Mesa & Butte

↳ these are the erosional land forms which look like tables and isolated hillsides



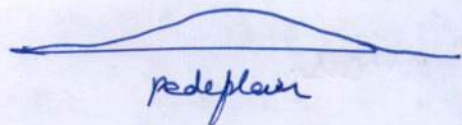
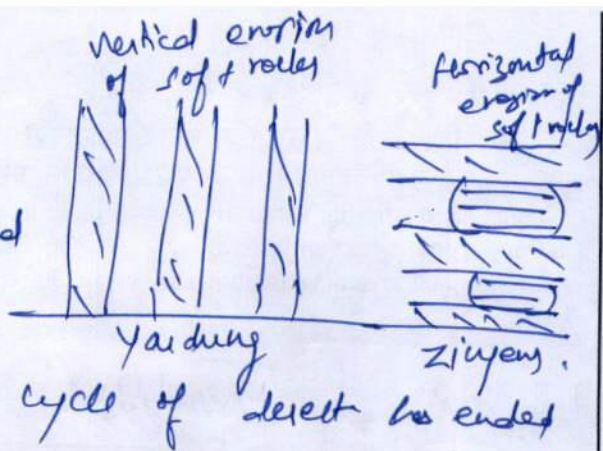
- ③ Yardangs & Zingars

↳ these are erosional land forms due to variability of material in density and other

properties.

Pedeplain

~~It is~~ It is the eroded surface formed after the erosional cycle of desert has ended



Piedmont

It is the depositional plain around the hills formed due to accumulation of the alluvial soils.

The land forms of desert are diverse and constantly undergoing transformation under influence of endogenetic and exogenetic forces.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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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

Mountains are the high elevation land forms formed due to various endogenic process.

Mountains - vulnerable to climate change

- ① Rising global temperature $\rightarrow$ shifting melodies to higher latitudes reducing their strength.
- ② Climate change leading to glacial melting increasing their instability. Ex Greenland
- ③ the rising intensity of rains affecting their slope stability and geological strength.
Ex. Kedarnath cloud Burst
- ④ the forest fire - increasing the vulnerability of mountains
Ex. Bush fire (Australia), fire in western Ghats
- ⑤ Biodiversity loss Ex. western Ghats
However the most effect is due to anthropo-

poor activities of humans.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

① the climate change is due to humans.

② Using settlement, pilgrimage & tourism
leading to mountain going beyond carrying
capacity.

ex. Joshinath crisis, Kuller landslides

③ Developmental Activities - boring & cutting of
mountains

Ex. Cher Shams Project

Rishnu gadh - Tapogadhi NPC tunnel
Padderki floods (2018)

④ Unsustainable practices

↳ indiscriminant grazing & blockage of
natural flow of water in mountain due to
construction.

Ex. Dharmshala floods

The fragile and pristine nature of mountains
make ^{them} more prone to effects of climate
change. Several efforts have been taken by
government to do away / manage the effects

Government effects / Efforts

- ① promotion of sustainable tourism & eco-tourism in the mountains.
Ep. ~~break~~ Red & breakfast schemes,
- ② H.U Area Development plan.
- ③ Gadgil Committee & Kasturirangan committee reports
↳ Ecologically sensitive area guidelines.

the mountains specially due to their young geology & weak structure are more prone to effects of antropogenic factors hence there is need to sustainably manage them.

— ✕ —

6.

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 हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

Sand resources are classified as minor minerals as per Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. The management and control of these resources lies with state governments.

Reasons behind unsustainable Mgmt of sand

- ① the decentralised nature :- unlike the other minerals like iron & coal etc. these are distributed along wide area.
- ② the rising demand for urbanisation & subsequent commercial buildings and residential houses,
- ③ nexus between law enforcement - politicians and mafia.
- ④ locally available with minimal resources
- ⑤ low government revenue also leads to apathy towards the sector.

Impacts of Sand Mining

Negative

- ① River channels and gradient change leading to change in their direction → floods
- ② the ecological flow of Rivers is suffered.
- ③ Biodiversity of river ecosystem affected.
- ④ the filtration of negative elements is restricted and possibility of contamination of Aquifers.
- ⑤ the unstableness of the area.

Positive Impacts

- ① increases the capacity of River to hold water
↳ less flood
- ② provides waterways if in sustainable & scientific manner.

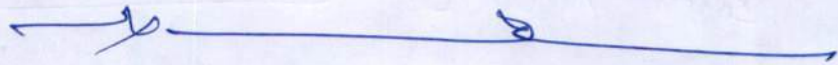
however the indiscriminate & unscientific sand mining is dangerous for ecology and hence there is need to

regulate it.

Remedial Measures

- ① the effective policy making & law enforcement
- ② the sustainable & scientific methods
- ③ the use of synthetic m-sand (manufactured sand)
- ④ development of alternatives.

the ecology of an area works in
wholesome, affecting one part of it affects it
overall.



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

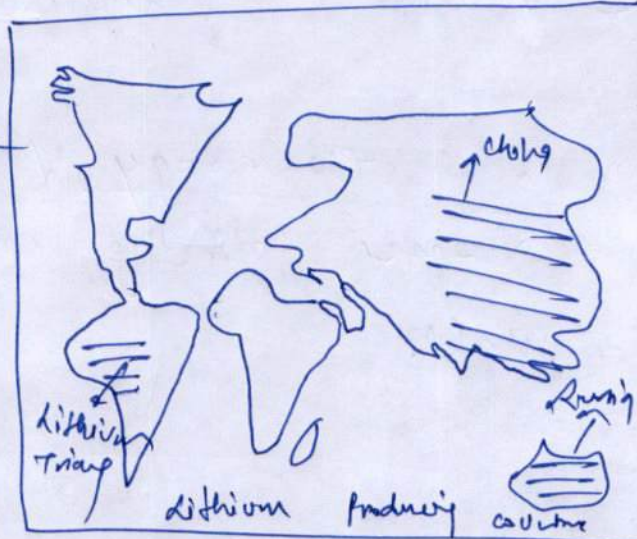
Lithium is one of the most critical minerals for 21st century used in modern devices like chips which are basis of IoT.

Major lithium producing countries

① Australia is the largest producer of lithium in world.

② Other countries like China, US, Vietnam also produce.

③ The lithium triangle in South America



include Argentina, Bolivia & Chile - high reserves.

④ African countries & central Asian countries.

Due to its contemporary use and possibilities, it is source of geopolitical contestation.

Geo-political aspects of lithium production

- ① the concentrated supply of critical mineral, which is essential for every system ranging from computers to fighter planes, cars etc.
- ② Weaponisation of supply chain by china during Covid-19 leading to chip war
- ③ Global coalition emerging to secure supply of lithium

Ex. Supply chain resilience initiative (SCRI)

India - Australia partnership

Indo-pacific Economic framework.



- ④ the Belt and Road initiative of china targets to secure critical minerals including lithium in Africa & South America.

⑤ chip war

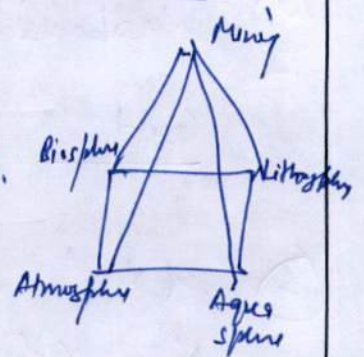
① contestation between china & Taiwan,

however, lithium mining is fought

with environmental challenges.

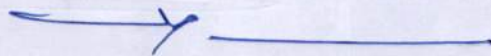
- ① It is highly water-intensive
- ② the deforestation of the pristine forest areas.
- ③ the contamination of land due to trace heavy metals & pollutants.

- ④ the contamination of Aquifers.
- ⑤ loss of Biodiversity.



- ⑥ Noise pollution in the mining areas.

Lithium is important for human development but mining should be done in sustainable manner.



3. 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

The youth are the new-age group of demography and they are barometer and reflection of progress and modernity.

The high globalisation era has connected them with outside world shaping their identity into global.

Global Identity & events & Experiences

① Role of Media: the social media & OTT platform like netflix has connected youth to world.

Ex. Korean pop, Hollywood.

② Western MNCs — the Indian youth working in these MNCs has

cultural exchanges with other nation's people, enhancing their global identity.

③ Look beyond India — their curiosity makes

them search for engagement outside India,

Ex: Western foods

Western clothing

cheering Western football clubs & countries

during football world cup.

Impact of Globalisation on Identity

Positive

- ① the multi-dimensional cosmopolitan identity
- ② Broad based preferences.
- ③ values of reasoning & development enhance.
- ④ scientific outlook
- ⑤ new network & connectivity.

however this has negative effects on identity also

- ① identity - crisis - only online & virtual connections

② less time to real experiences
Ex: play ground to playstation.

③ Identity - crisis.

The youth in interconnected world
are increasingly searching for new avenues
which creates their global identities.

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)

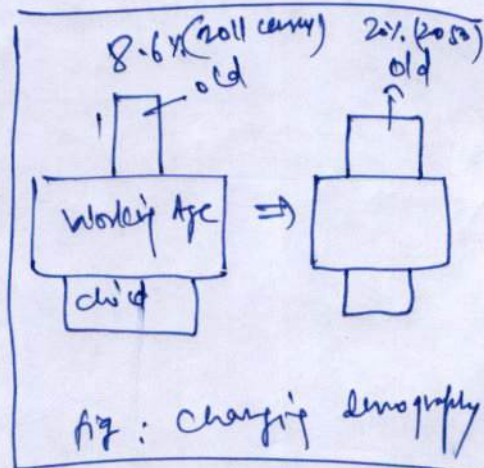
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

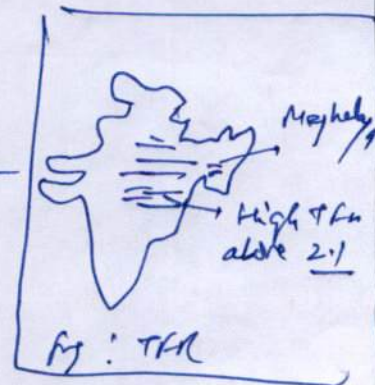
India is going through demographic transition with ~~one of~~ largest population on earth with 142.8 crore (2023 - UN DESA) and declining fertility rates with total fertility rate reaching to 2.0 below replacement rate of 2.1 (Sample Registration survey 2021)

Concerns with present demographic transition

- ① the fertility rate has declined but demographic momentum will keep on pushing population by 2060-70s.



- ② Regional disparity in TFR
↳ UP, Bihar, Meghalaya above national average rate.



- ③ aging old age population

Concerns with old Age

- ① Increase in dependency ratio of India because of rise in old Age & decline in working Age population.
- ② Increase in the geriatric care of old Age people with concerns of mental health & age related health.
- ③ old Age issues - isolation and helplessness
- ④ Increased infrastructure with focus on tertiary healthcare needed.
- ⑤ the concern that most youth today work in small informal sector, they do not have savings for future / retirement.

↳ these concerns bring the issue of Social security to fore.

Weak social security scheme

↳ the social security scheme is the provision of guaranteed minimum resources.

- ② High informal sectors > 90% workforce
↳ no social security of Health or insurance
- ③ Most people in lower strata of income - not adequate savings
- ③ Nuclear families further increasing negative effects of weak social security
- ④ High Health cost. (low penetration of health insurance)
Govt schemes like Atal Pension Yojna, Nation Social Assistance program to old Age people, widow in line with Article 48 of Indian Constitution is appreciable to provide old Age people dignity.

Need is to strengthen the social security infrastructure.

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 2011 census, 31.16% population of India (37 crore) people lived in cities. It is projected to reach 40% by 2030.

Reasons for urbanisation

- ① Good income opportunities
- ② Education & health facilities of Members
- ③ Social mobility & lack of caste discrimination
- ④ Consistent incomes
- ⑤ Rural poverty & disguised employment in Agriculture.

However despite rising urban population the persistent problem are now to further increase.

Issues

- ① Lack of basic facilities: Like sanitation, sewer water availability

- ② lack of affordable housing for poor
- ③ congestion of traffic
- ④ not all portability of government benefits to migrants.

hence all these issues makes the migrants very vulnerable along with residents, hence there is citizen-centric policy needed to solve these problems.

Urban poor - central stage

- ① provision of physical infrastructure
 ↳ the affordable rental based housing
Ex. Apara ghar scheme (Kerala)
- ② social infrastructure
 ↳ health & education facilities nearby
- ③ Basic facilities - like sanitation, potable clean water, sewage
- ④ Transport oriented Development - to reduce

land time and time poverty

⑤ social security schemes.

⑥ portability of All government benefits

⑦ Urban employment schemes.

the urbanisation provides opportunities for social & economic development. however, urban poor remain vulnerable showed by migrant crisis of 2019 covid.

Hence there is need for change,
poor-centric inclusive urban growth.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK