



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 उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0768303

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : CHAITANYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

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

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

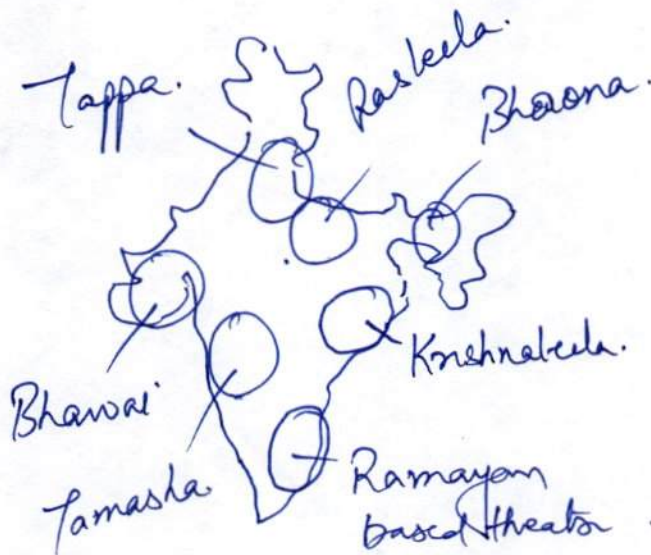
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

"Indian theatre is a testament to the ingenuity and creativity of the Indian civilisation"

- William Jones.

Traditional Theatres of India



A. Reflecting ideals and emotions

1. Bhavai of Gujarat includes portions of devotion towards

Mata Devi, regional goddess of the area.

2. Gullai ~~exhibits~~ devotional emotions and value are reflected in UP's Rasbeela and Odisha's : Krishna-beela's.

3. Santhen (Tamil Nadu) : Ramayan based acts also highlights emotions of the south towards the epic, citing values of love and compassion for all.

B. Reflect Individual life in community

1. Tamasha of Maharashtra is designed on Individual's irrational behaviours in real - practical situations.

2. Bheema of Assam is also ^{highlights} performed ~~by individual~~, issues faced by individual and how society helps one another.

Thus, Indian theatre is a crucial reflection of the Indian civilisation.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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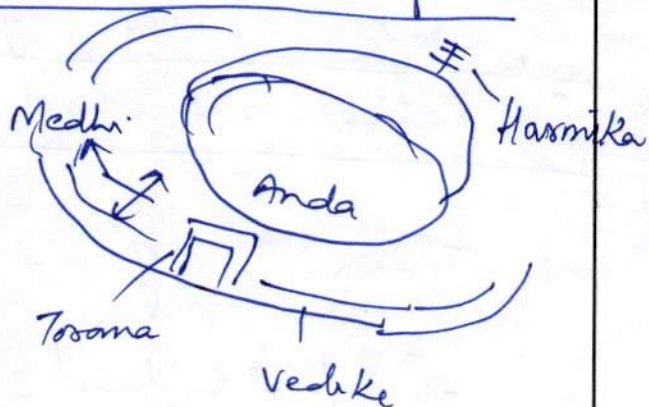
Sanchi Stupa is a buddhist ^{architectural} ~~architecture~~ built in the Mauryan age by Emperor Ashoka (area 300 BC).

Historical and Architectural Importance

1. Architectural

marvel due to the intricate details present in its various

on Torana and Vedikas.



2. Detailed work on sculptures causing the emergence of magnificent art in Shalbhajika and Amravati.

3. Importance place of worship for Buddhist followers, houses relics of Lord Buddha.

4. Inspired various future arts in buddhism as well as jain; ~~hindu~~ brahmanical architecture.

How it inspired future architecture in India.

1. Amaravati and Barhut Stupa are also inspired by Sanchi, as they are made on similar architectural principles.
2. Indhai permanent circular structure also highly resembles pradakshina path of Sanchi Stupa.
3. The materials involved in making Stupa also influenced various architecture in Delhi Sultanate etc.

Thus, Sanchi Stupa is rightly designated as a UNESCO world Heritage site

3.

भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

Bhagat Singh is often related with violent revolutionary freedom struggle due to the Lahore conspiracy and Saunders's murder case. But in his book "Why am I an Atheist", ~~highlighted~~ one can clearly see how he aimed to revolutionize the revolutionary way to freedom struggle.

His ideas:

1. Revolution as a means to not terrorize but to show that we are not weak.

2. He claimed that emotional and mental strength are more powerful than physical and material strength.
3. He ^{established} his goal to ~~formulate~~ India into a federal republic like USA, which would help preserve the cultural diversity of India.
4. This form of revolutionary struggle also changed with maturity. This is highlighted from the harmless bombs in Central Legislative assembly while surrendering for the same.

This shows Bhagat Singh revolution was more moral and nationalist in nature, rather than terror based. He is rightfully the ideal of ^{youth} masses even today.

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

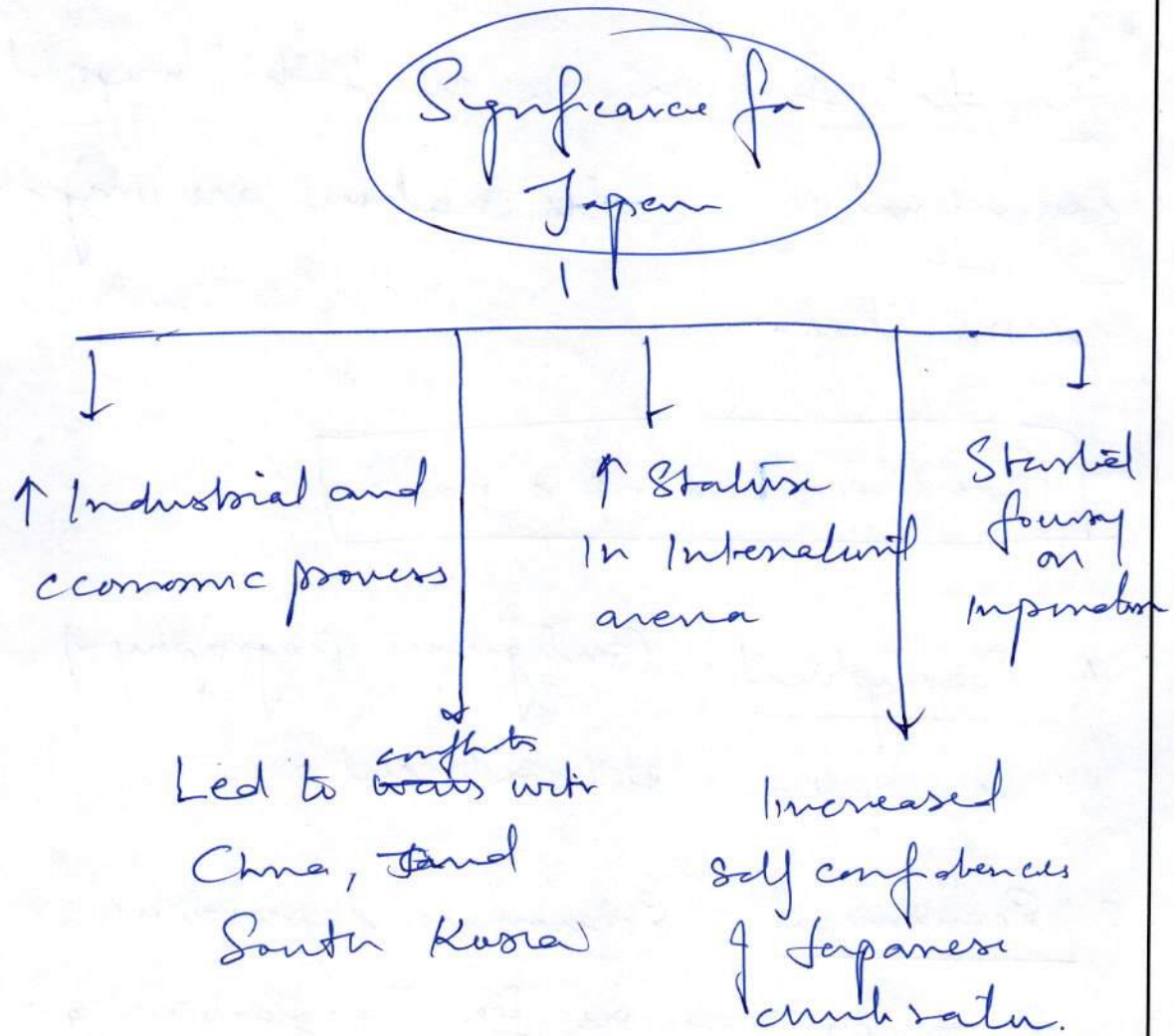
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
this margin

Meiji restoration occurred in Japan in middle of the 19th century. It had helped Japan in achieving Industrial Revolution at the time.

Factors leading to
Meiji Restoration

1. Competition from other industrialized nations.
2. Humiliation at the hands of US generals.
3. Meiji cultural power still existed in the society of Japan.

4. Reforms in Education and Industry improved chances of Meiji Restoration.



Thus, Meiji restoration can be attributed as a crucial & event in Japanese history

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

Benedict Anderson in his book "Imagined communities" calls nations are imagined communities.

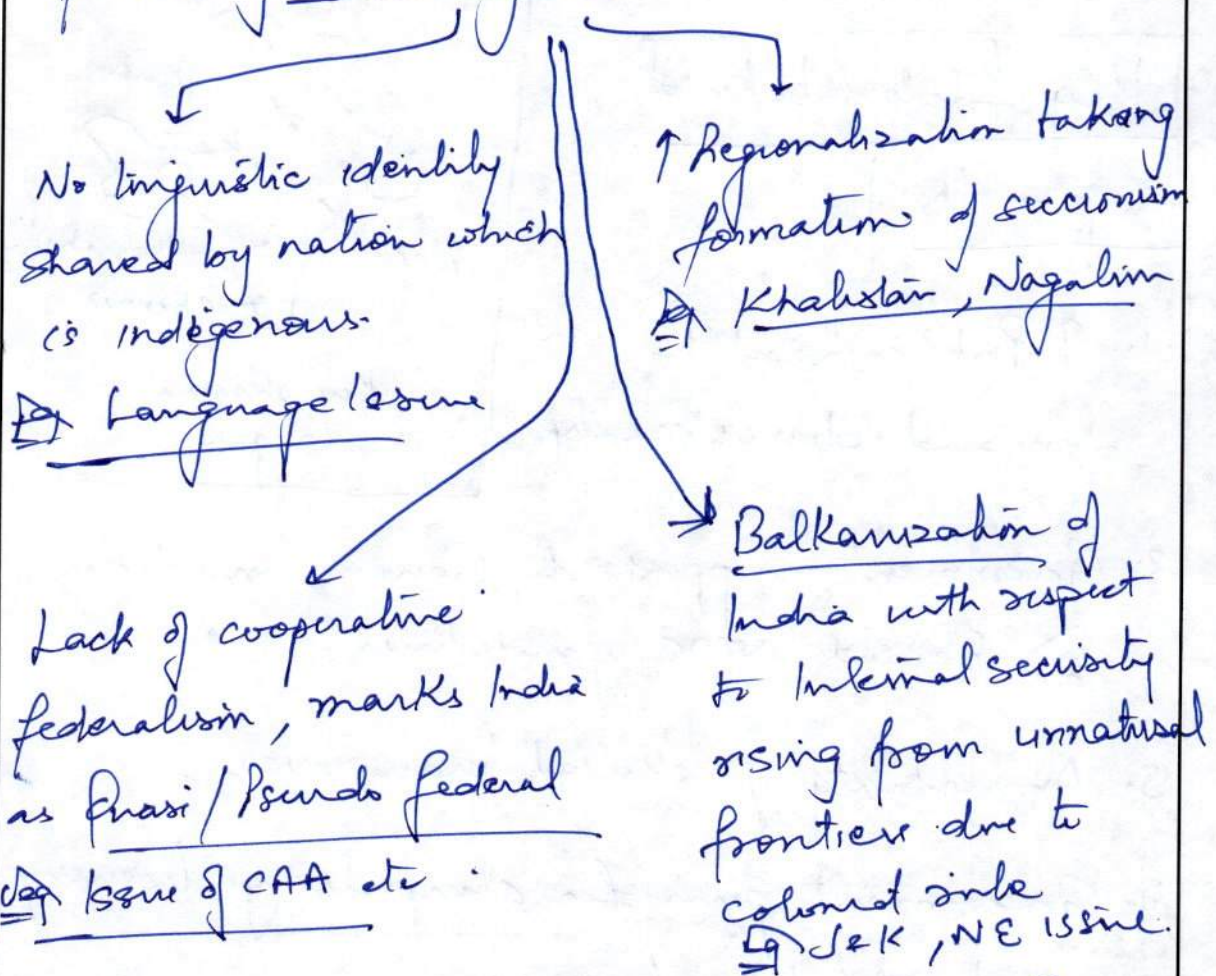
Basis of India as a nation

1. Geographical: Contiguous geography of the Indian subcontinent -
2. Economical: Economic dependence of various regions ~~for~~ Manufactured goods of Gujarat being consumed in U.P and Agricultural produce of Punjab used in Gujarat.
3. Cultural: Cultural commonalities
 → Sanskrit language in ancient

Issues.

4. Psychological: Oneness of Indian citizens
ex Chandrayaan 3, World cup in sports etc.

Oxford Idealists have raised questions on Indian concept of nationhood. They highlight following challenges.



India ^{as} a nation has proved its worth.
time and again and stands strong as a
successful democracy especially in Amsit
Kaal period

6.

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

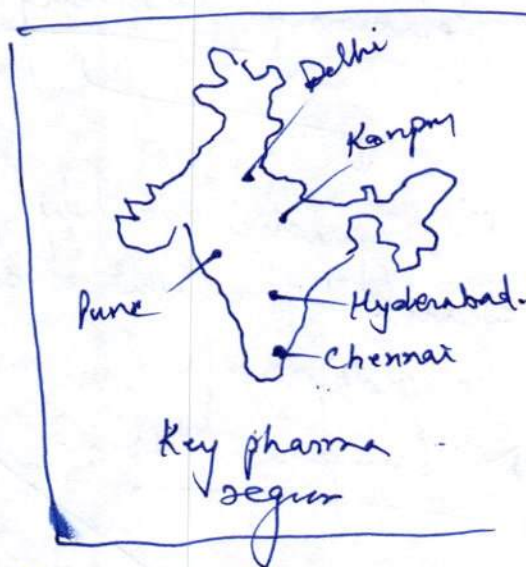
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Pharmaceuticals contribute as the 3rd largest exports from India. Recent COVID crisis has also led a boost in the sector.

Key factors behind growth.

1. ↑ Public health demand domestically
2. Government support to "Generic" medicines
→ Recent NMC guidelines.
3. Availability of skilled manpower.
4. Government push for compulsory licensing and voluntary licensing.
5. Exports to WHO facilities and African, Central Asian nations.



Significance with regard to:

A. Indian Economy

1. 3rd largest export sector.
2. API's and KSM's : huge import from China.
3. WTO issues due to IPR laws in the industry.
4. Boost various ancillary industries
eg. mask, PPE kit etc.

B. Public Health

1. 80% of medicines as generic medicines which are cheaper affordable.
2. Lack of API and KSM makes India's public health dependent on China.
3. Cheap and affordable medicines leads to medical tourism in India.

Pharmaceutical is a key sector in India's growth, API and KSM availability in India must be ensured at the earliest to make the sector truly 'Atma Nishtha'.

7.

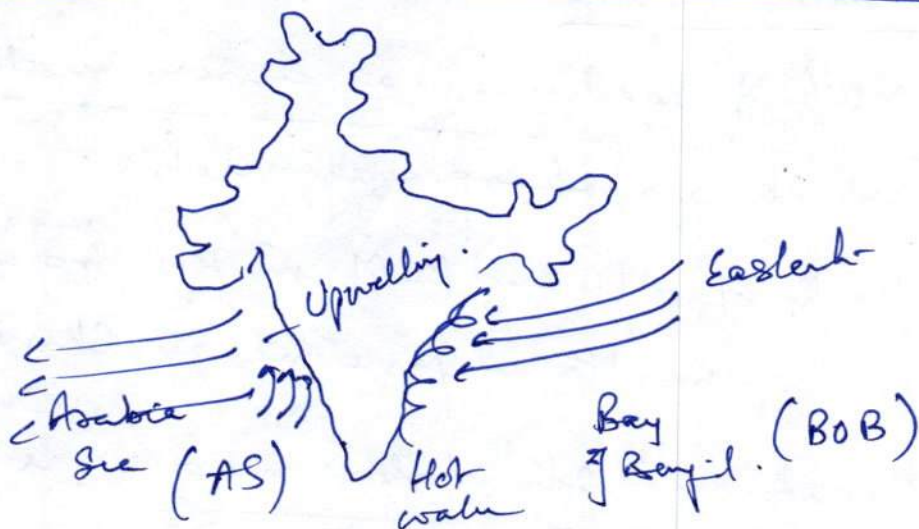
चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

10

India has a huge coastline of 7500 Kms and faces threat of cyclone on both fronts. As per IMD ^{NIDM} 5500 Km out of total coastline is prone to cyclone out of which 2200 Km is densely populated



Reason why BOB face more cyclones

1. Trade winds (Easterlies) collect hot water on the eastern coastline, which is required for formation

of Tropical cyclones (Latent heat) vaporization

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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this margin

2. Easterlies lead to upwelling of cold water in the west coast.

3. Mostly cyclones in Arabian Sea makes land fall in West Asia and Pakistan.

4. Bay of Bengal offers better conditions for cyclone formation

- less vertical wind shear
- $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $> 60\%$ humidity.
- low pressure system.

Reason for SW monsoon

1. Low pressure subsides as southern shift of ITCZ takes place.

2. High pressure condition in northern part leads to SW-winds causing monsoon.
~~It disturbs~~ Vert leads to more vertical wind shear in BoB.

Cyclones frequency have increased due to Climate Change, proper mitigation measures must be taken to minimize loss of

life & property. ~~Ex~~ Amphan caused 13B \$ losses.

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 हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Volcanoes are a critical geo-physical and geo-morphological presence that is crucial for existence of human life on Earth.

Destructive nature of volcano

1. Depending upon its characteristic and chemical composition. Andic and lava volcanoes erupt destructively causing loss of human lives.

→ Mt Vesuvius in Italy in 1800's.
Mt Sebang in Indonesia in 1700's.

2. Loss of productivity and property.
3. Positive feedback for global warming in climate change.

Critical for existence of human life.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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1. Source of important minerals
Ex Ocean trap in Indian peninsula.
Ex Tibetan plateau.
2. Leads to mineralisation of soil in forest areas Ex Kenya Volcanoes.
3. Formation of crucial islands, inhabiting life Ex Tonga Volcano, Indonesia islands.
4. Important role in initial formation of atmosphere and ~~to~~ maintaining suitable temperature on the planet
Ex Source of Carbon and SO_2 emission.

Thus Volcanoes being a natural phenomenon are critical for human life on 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)

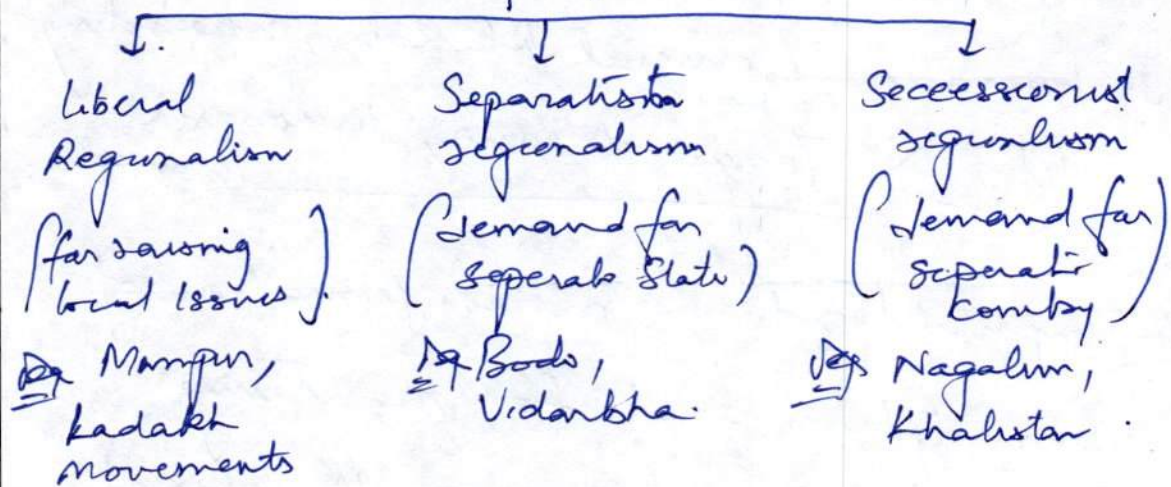
The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
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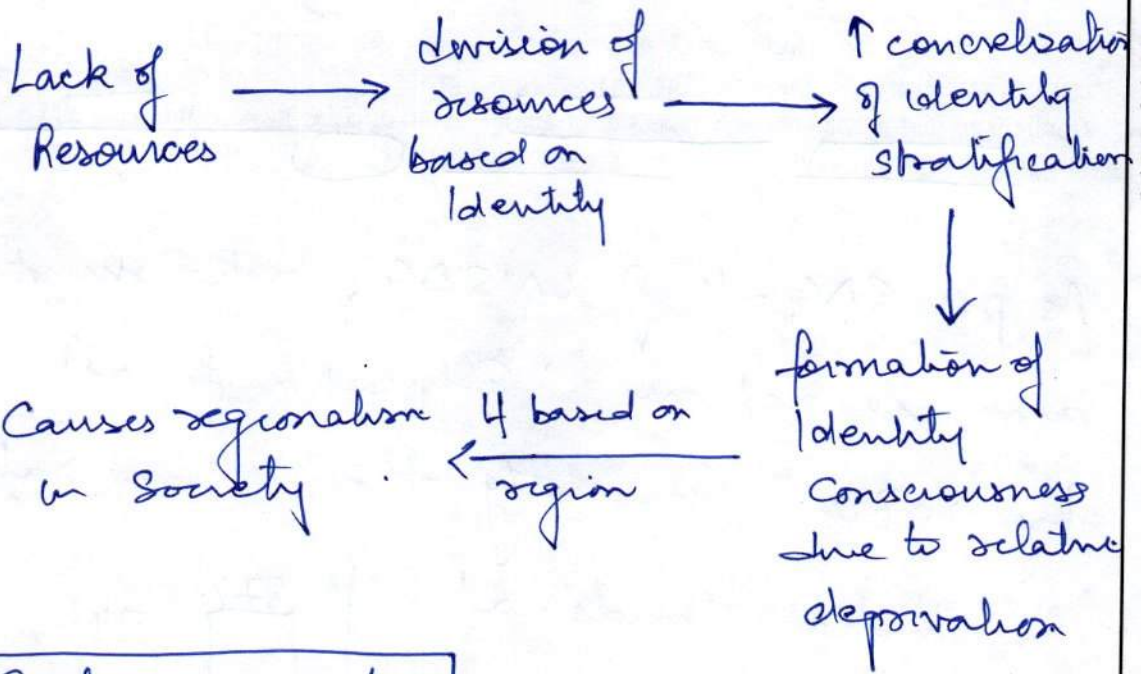
Regionalism refers to the identity consciousness of an individual/community based on their regions.

Levels of Regionalism



Relative deprivation for regionalism

Regionalism ^{may} originate from the following cycle.



उम्मीदवारों को इस खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Certain examples

1. Khasi Vs Ramdasia Sikhs began ~~the~~ Meghalaya because Khasi tribes fear cultural deprivation.
2. Son of soil movement in Maharashtra against migrants due to deprivation in employment opportunities.
3. ↑ son of soil movement in southern regions due to similar reason.

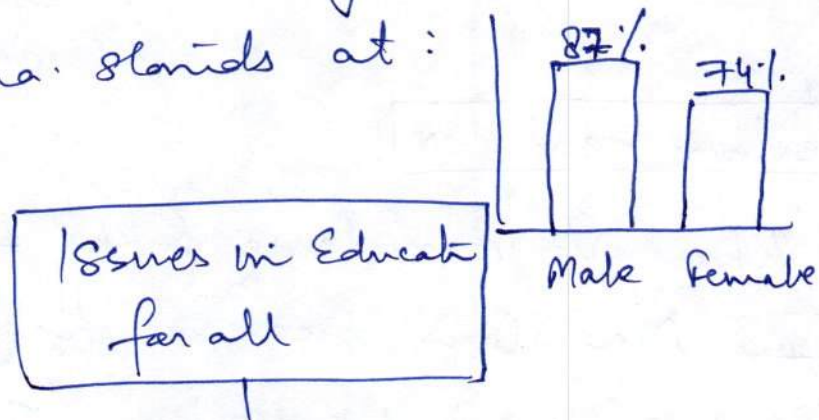
Although regionalism if liberal strengthens deliberative democracy and nationalism but it must be ensured that it doesn't take harm national sovereignty and integrity.

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
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As per SDG-4 of UNSDG, India must aim to achieve "Education for all" by 2030. Currently the literacy rate in India stands at:

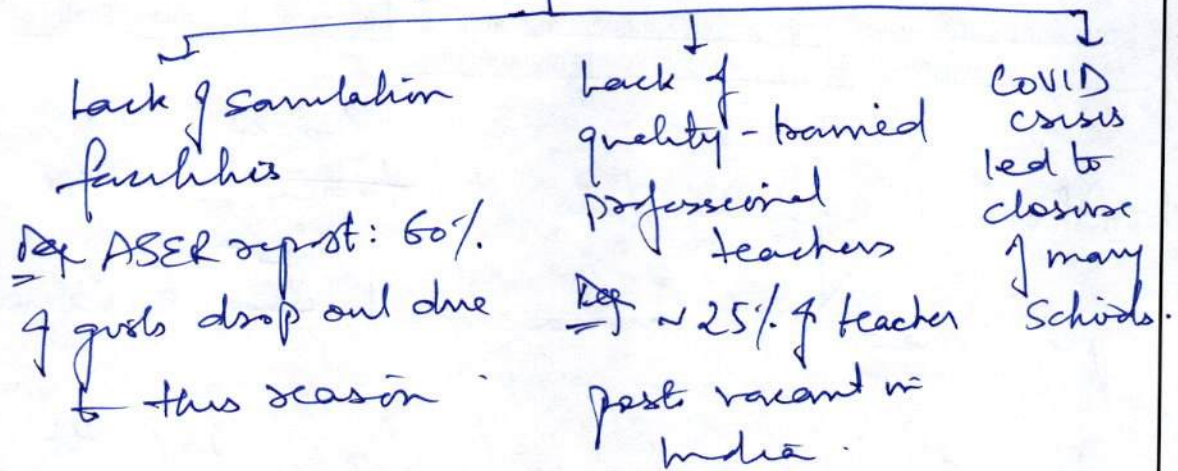


Bullying, School Violence, poor quality Education, poor penetration in rural areas etc.

School Violence and Bullying as hindrances

1. Rising cases of cyber bullying.
 Boys locker room chat
2. School violence by teachers
 Patna school teacher killed a student beat student to death.

3. Wide concept of school violence.



Solutions to be taken to counter such violence

1. Value based education in school, increase awareness on compassion.
Compassionate - Happiness curriculum in Delhi.
2. ↑ Awareness on cyber crimes.
3. Train teachers periodically and update schools/faculties with technologies.
Smart board, WASH facilities etc.

Following above mentioned steps, India can be on the path to become a Vishwaguru, ~~starting at the~~ leading by example.

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 हाथ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom has its ^{roots} ~~traced~~ in the pre-medieval India and ^{got} ~~was~~ sustained till Colonial rule in India. It is the longest serving empire in North East in the history of India.



Ahom Kingdom had its influence in the North-East, along with South-

East Tibet and certain regions of Myanmar

Contribution of Ahoms

1. Temple architecture in North East was used by Ahoms. ^{Ref} Rekha Dandas Temple style

2. Formation of plenty Buddhist ~~monasteries~~ monasteries.
3. Was a great patron of the regional trade and handicrafts
of Bamboo Toys of Assam.
4. Saved cultural hegemony of region against Mughal incursion.
Bose
of Lachlam general defeated Akbar's
Amangzeb's army various times.
5. ~~Formation~~ ^{Modification} of tribal culture and
in the sign was also led by
- Ahom Kingdom.
6. Even protected against invasion from
empires of Myanmar eastward
Burma.

7. Led Rebellions against colonial agricultural and tribal policies
⇒ Against land encroachments, resident based interference in empire decisions.

Legacy in contemporary times

1. Temple Architecture + Monasteries still persists.
2. Cultural hegemony of Ahoms still celebrated in local festivals
3. Boka Lachlam award given to best NDA cadet.

Thus, Ahom empire ^{left a} significant and crucial mark in the pages of Indian history.

12.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Capitalist class was one of the pioneers in establishing the modern political movement against Britishers, but later seemed to take an ambivalent position in the freedom struggle.

Phases of Capitalist involvement in National movement

Phase - I: Moderate Phase / Past 11 but Controversy (1882)

1. Capitalist formed political organisations and provided support to middle class intellectuals, culminating in formation of Indian National Congress in 1885.

2. Capitalists remain involved because INC agitations of pleas and petitions were in support of.

a) ~~Tariff~~ Tariff protection for local industries.

b) ↓ Tariff for Indian exports.

3. Although the support was weak because Indian capitalist class was just budding
~~at~~ Initial cotton and Jute mills in
 1850's and 1860's only.

4. Phase - II: Extremist phase.

Indian capitalist became matured
 with steel and iron industries making
 place in ^{early} 1900's.

5. Supported extremist ideology as even
 cultural nationalism followed by them.
 Had hints of indigenous industries
~~B~~ Bengal Shipping company, etc.

6. War Phase - II: During world wars and
Inter-war period.

↓ in capitalist involvement as they
were earning huge profits in world
wars.

7. Also ↑ of communism and ↑ socialist
tendencies in INC made them
wary of "worker / trade union strikes"

8. Participation remained slump during
the non-cooperation movement as well
as the civil disobedience movement.
Few exceptions were there ~~for~~ Talagrap.

* Post 1940's i.e. after Quit India Movement
Nationalism overtook the objective interests
in the minds of capitalists and they
full-fledgedly ~~and~~ supported the
Indian National Movement culminating
into Indian independence.

13.

भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

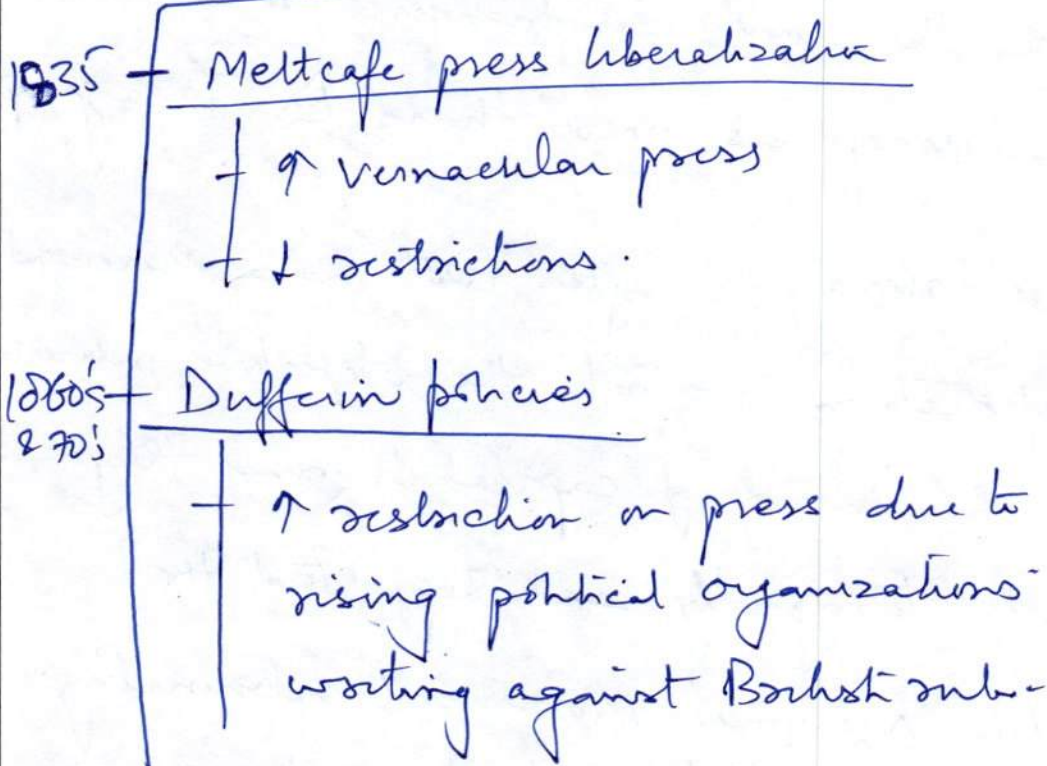
Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Press in India was introduced by Dutch in the late 17th century.

Early 18th Century witnessed ideas of initial newspaper, journal and weeklies
→ Bengal Gazette etc.

① Evolution of Press in India



1880's - Ripon policies

- + ↓ restriction and worked heavily for freedom of press in India.

1900's - Curzon policies

- + licensing regulation and liberal use of sedition, especially against the extremist section.

1915 - Defence of India rules, furthered the repression on press

1920's - Tej Bahadur Committee

- + recommended for free press, and decreasing restriction.

1940's - Last crackdown on press before India became independent

1970's - Crackdown on press once again during emergency, post Indian Independence.
⇒ saved by "Kesavananda Bharati Case" and "Bennett Coleman Case".

Despite repressive policies mentioned,
had an instrumental impact in freedom
struggle -

1. Subjective consciousness against British rule in moderate phase
→ Drain of wealth popularised by journals
2. Socio-religious reforms to build India
→ counter hegemony against western
ideals
3. In Extremist phase: Ideals of Bharat Mata
and cultural nationalism via press
4. Revolutionary writing spread via press
→ Kesari, Abhinav Bharat, Bharat Mata
5. Foreign support gathered via press
→ Mohabmat-i-Anguman-i-Hind journal
6. Ensured communication of ideas and plans
across the nation.
7. Played huge role in public participation
against INA Trials.

Press as a right is crucial for a democracy
and must be respected as it is

gained after countless supreme sacrifices and
freedom fighters.

14.

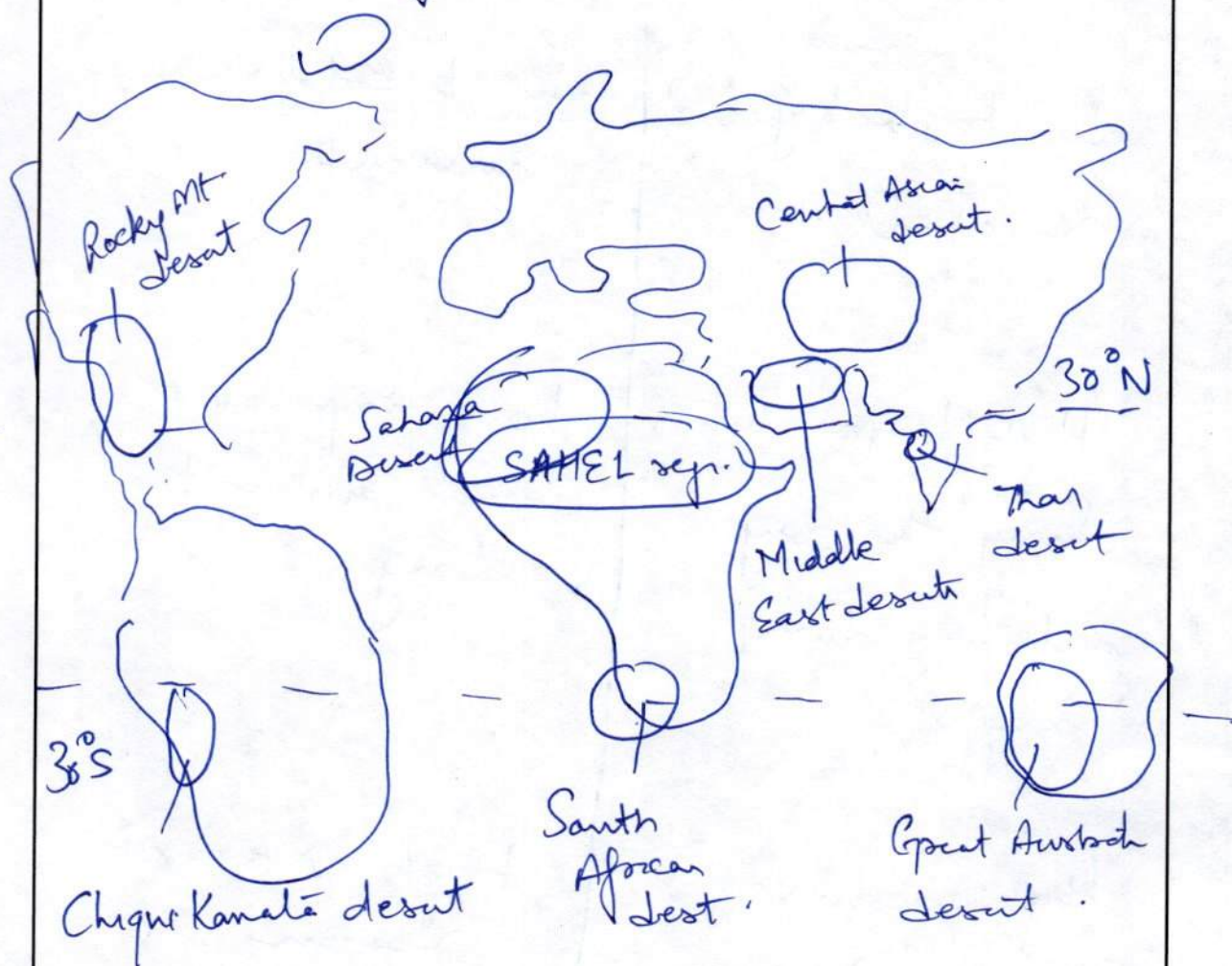
विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

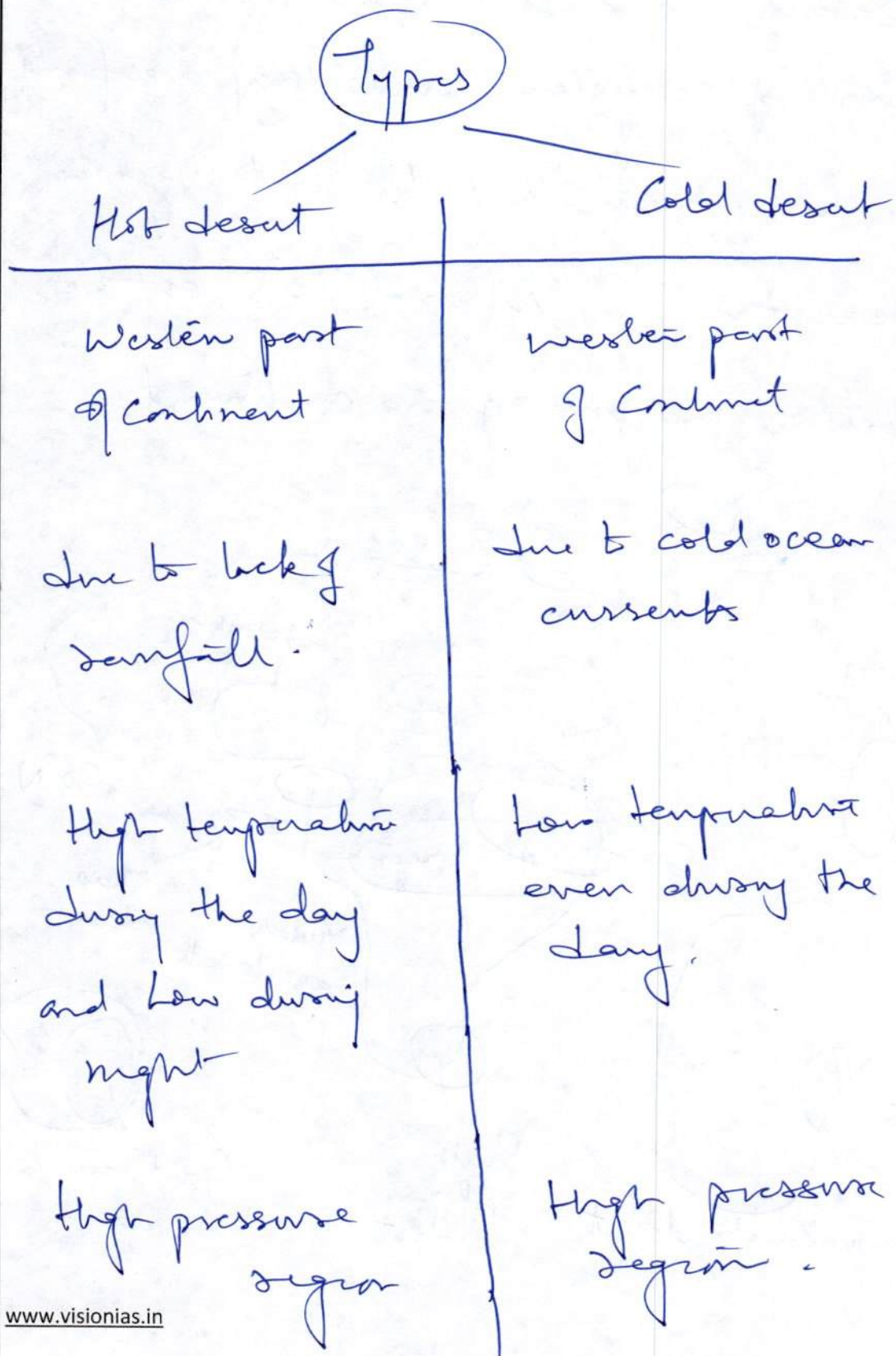
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are a important and inde part of ecosystem and they are found in almost all latitudes but majorly near the $30^{\circ}N$ and $30^{\circ}S$ on the western margins of the continent.



Factors behind formation and types

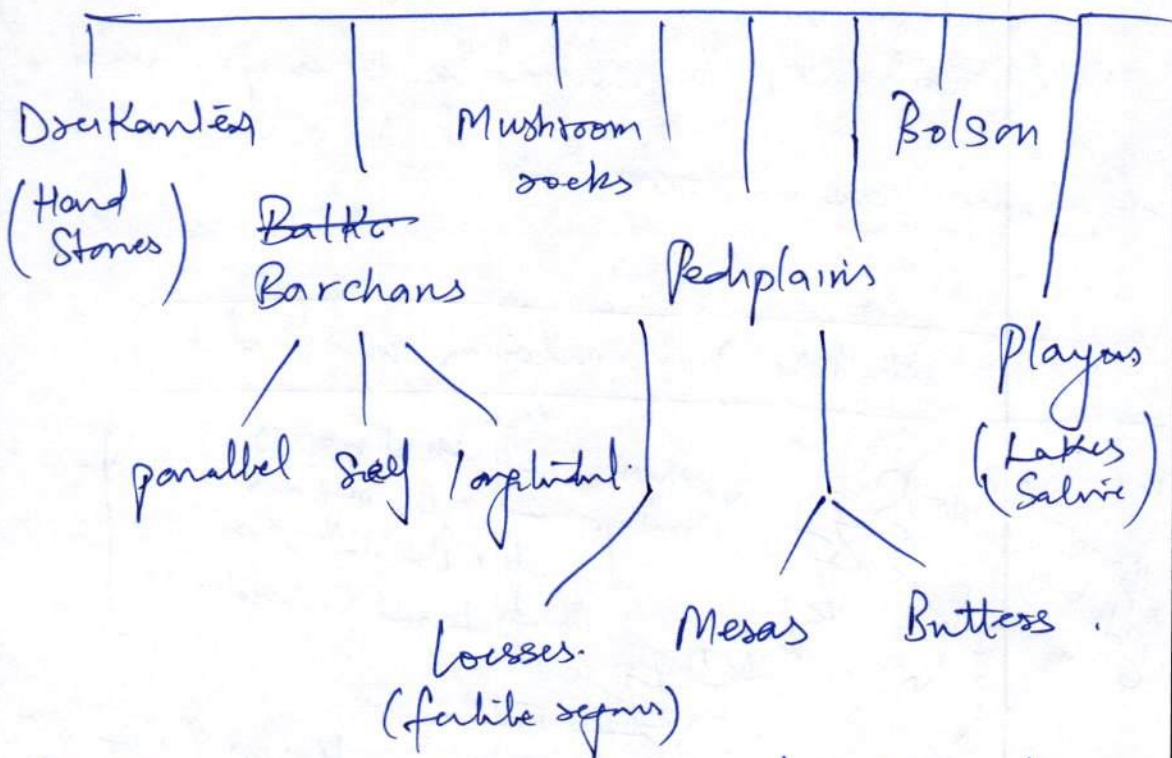


West Asian desert
Than desert.

Chiquamate desert

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कश्चिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Major landforms



Differential erosion and deposition
are the major causes of such landforms.

15.

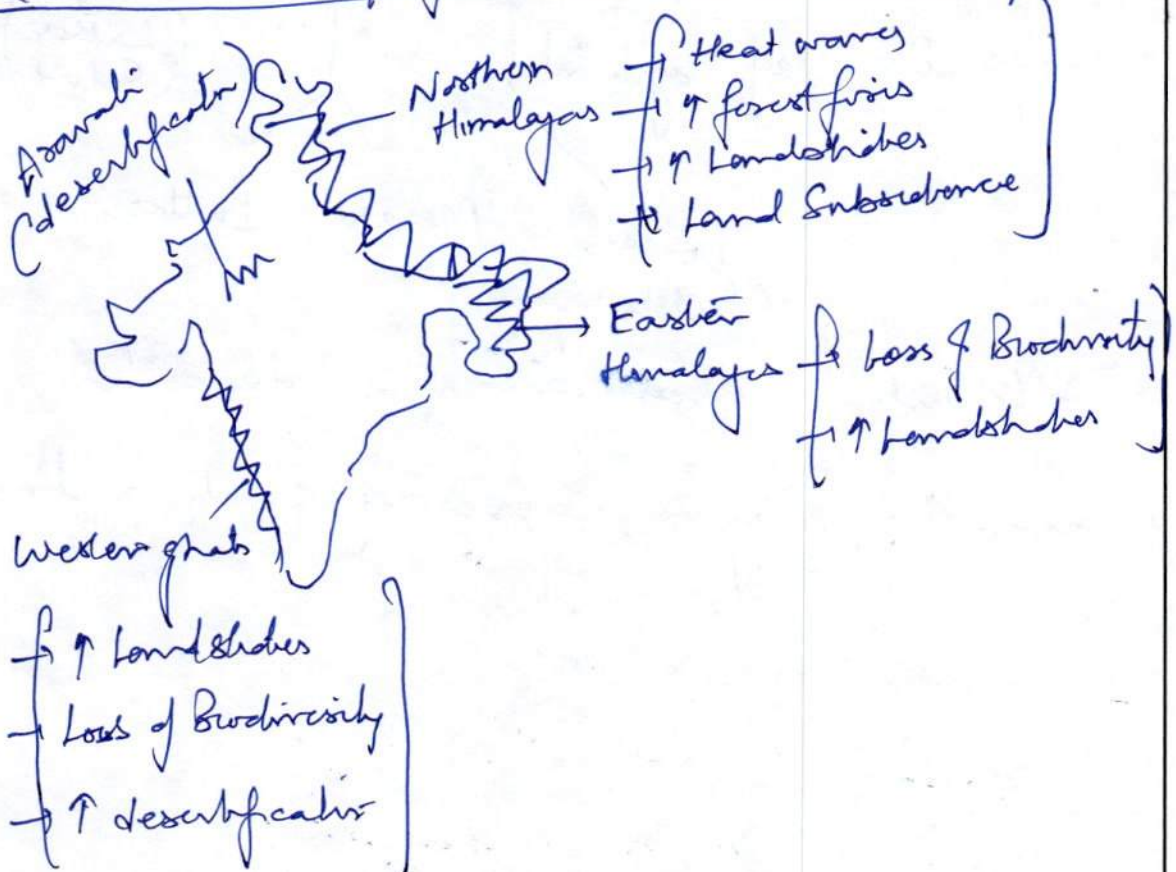
पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Mountain ecosystem across the world is facing issues like forest fires, desertification etc, highlighting the vulnerability to climate change and human activities.

Vulnerability of Mountains in India



Effect due to Climate Change

1. ↑ forest fires due to heat waves

eg forest fire in leeward side of Rocky mountains in California.

eg Nyanigiri hills forest fire in Odisha

eg ↑ forest fires in Uttarakhand

2. ↑ rainfall and instances of cloud bursts

eg flooding in Kedarnath (2013)

eg Recent floodings in Shimla and Nainital.

Effect due to human interventions.

1. Poor soil management.

eg Desertification in Algerian mountain ranges of Sahel region

eg Aravalli desertification.

2. Construction of Heavy buildings etc

eg Land subsidence in Jyeshthmath

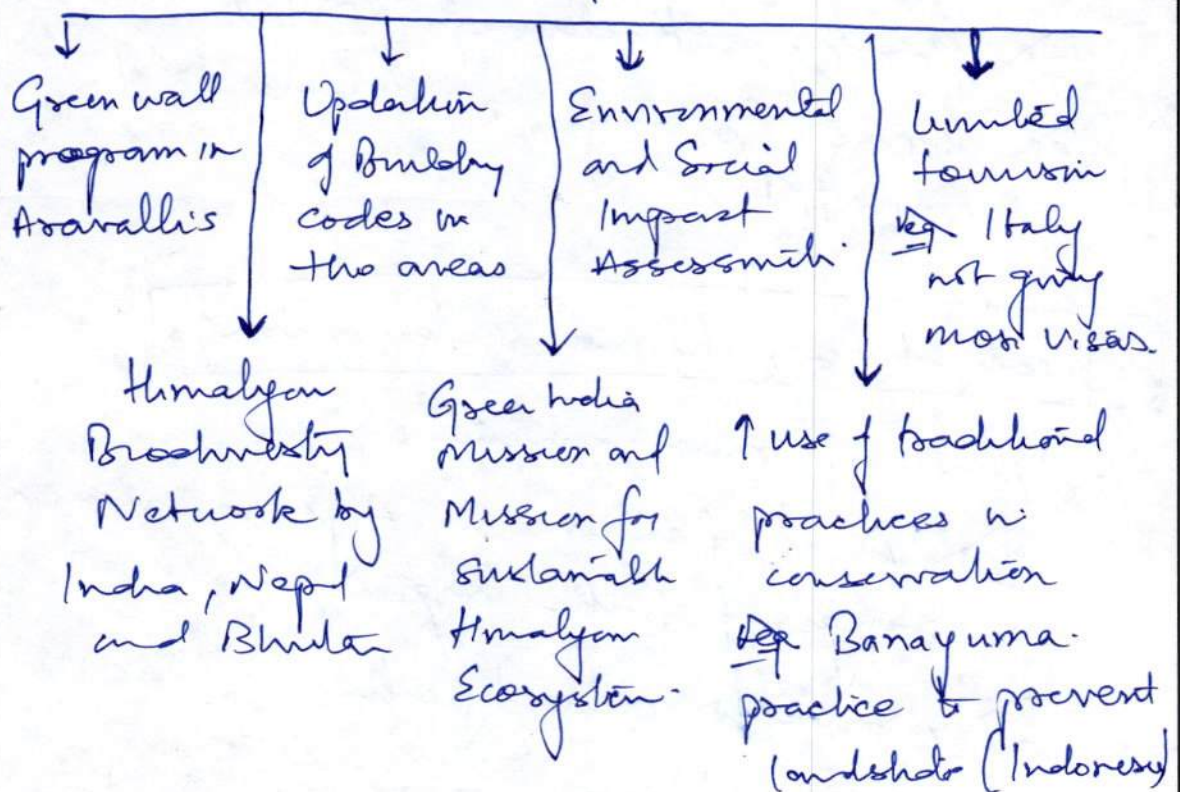
eg ↑ Landslides across mountains

3. Tourism in regions

~~Ex~~ E. Vosges range of France showing evidences of overtourism by

~~Ex~~ Shinde recent landslides due to overtourism.

Initiatives taken for sustainable management



Government must follow recommendation of Kasturibongom and MC Mishra Committee in order to ensure healthy mountain ecosystem.

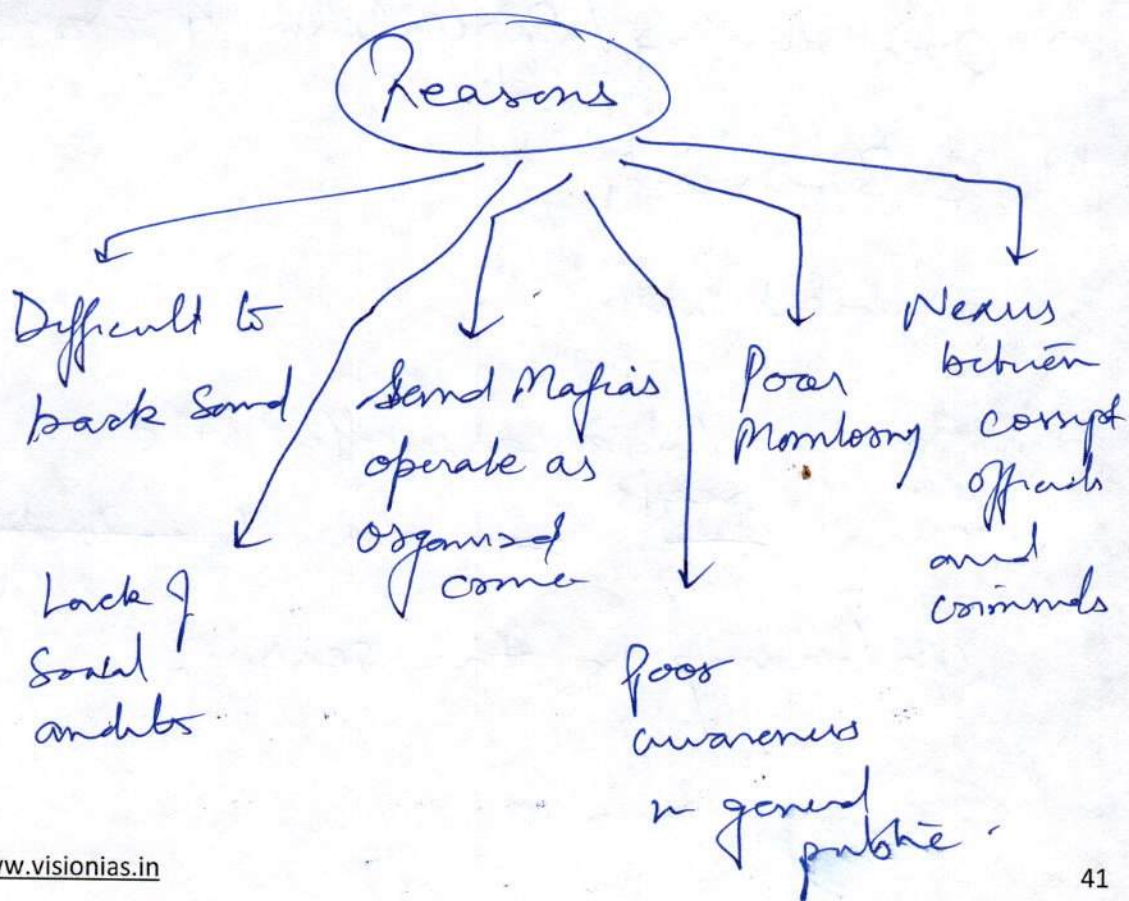
16.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Sand resources are important minerals in India, majorly under state control. While sand mafias operate in India as an organised crime, leading to unsustainable management of the resource.



Impact of unsustainable sand resource management

1. Economic

- a) boosting wide economic resources
- b) ↓ in tax collection from mining.
- c) Tax evasion - ~~org~~ money laundering

2. Environment

- a) Over-mining / Exploitation of resources
- b) ↓ Biodiversity
- c) Habitat loss.
- d) In coastal areas, affect the coral ^{reefs} ~~seas~~ ~~was~~ due to unloading
unloading in the seas.

3. Human

- a) Bonded labour by tribals in such mining
- b) ↑ Left Wing Extremism in certain regions ~~eg~~ Jharkhand.

Remedies

- a) Coastal Regulation Zones notification ~~ban~~ banning sand mining in certain regions.
- b) ↑ Monitoring of the resources by local informers.
- c) Training of IPS, IAS officers wth sand mining mafia.
- ~~eg~~ Durga Nagpal Shakti IPS, exposed Sand Mafia.

(In India, sand is a crucial part of heritage and as a resource must be respected.)

17.

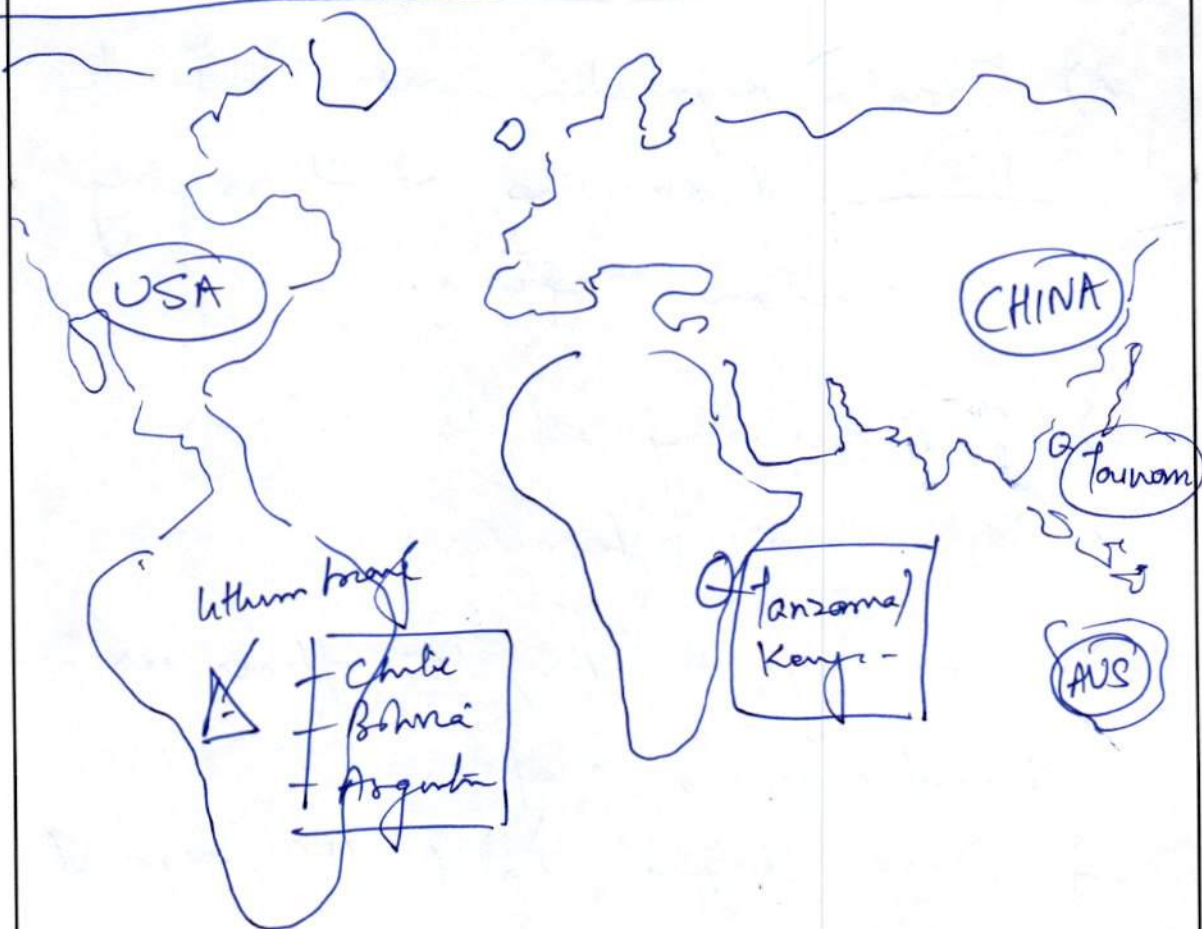
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Lithium is a light metal with atomic number: 3 and has wide variety usage in critical and emerging industries ~~for~~ EV, Semiconductors etc.

Major Li producing nations



Major Lithium producing countries

1 Geo-political aspects-

1. Important mineral for frontier tech-
-nologies which can change balance
of power calculus in world order
(J&Sullivan : US-SOS)
2. Increased dependence on China can
shift bargaining power towards China
in China-US politics.
3. Recent 'Li' discoveries in J&K, Rease
distt has put India in the race as
well.
4. Supply chain resilience for lithium is
secured, partnership with Australia
and countries of lithium triangle will
boost India's economic powers
for Khanij Pradesh (7th contract),
exploration of li triangle.

Environmental Implications:

1. ↑ Mining causing air pollution.
~~the~~ Li production increasing pollution in certain Chinese provinces
2. Flammable in nature, can cause explosion in mines.
3. Battery disposal method, still not agreed upon, might cause ↑ e-waste.
4. Long term effects on Biodiversity, leading to bio-accumulation in various species.

Thus, lithium industry despite being important is a new entrant and its expansion must be carefully studied and researched upon further.

18.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital revolution along with globalisation has resulted in the world being a cob-web (Joseph Nye). This has resulted into formation of a global identity among various sections of society.

Impact of globalisation on Youth Identity

1. Economic Impact

a) ↑ Startups and Cross border investment
↳ Boat headphones selling in African nations.

b) ↑ opportunities for youth due to work from home and hybrid work culture.

2. Social Impact

a) Social revolutions affecting youth identity and values

Ex Metro social campaign,
Black lives matter social campaign saw huge participation from youth across the world.

b) Also causing socio-cultural identity crisis

Ex ↑ Islamic fundamentalism: huge participation from youth

Ex ↑ Islamophobia: Sweden, Denmark
Quran burnings by youth.

3. Political Impact

a). Strengthened civil society and NGOs collaborations, attracting youth

ii. out reach programmes

~~eg~~ ↑ youth participation in farm bill protest.

~~eg~~ ↑ participation in panchayat election as well: ECI request.

4. Environmental Consciousness

a) ↑ youth's environmental consciousness

~~eg~~ French youth stood up ^{for} against Arrey forest protection in Mumbai.

~~eg~~ Australian / Amazon Bush fires have led to increase in youth participation in environment based NGO's.

Thus, globalization has offered various opportunities to youth and has made deep impact on their core value and identities. ~~It is~~

19.

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

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

15

As per NFHS-5, Total fertility rate in India is 2.0 that is below replacement level of 2.1. This has highlighted the rising old age issue that India might face post 2050.

Currently 8.1% of Indian population is considered old, it will increase to 18% by 2050. (UN ^{DPF} ~~DPF~~ report).

① Issues faced by old age

1. ↑ Mental health issues.

↳ 43% ^{old} face depression: Age well foundation

2. Poor economic autonomy and independence.

3- Lack of physical abilities in later stages of old age.

4- Poor social security ^{Low amount of} ~~veg~~ ^{pension in Atal} ~~cur~~ ^{pensions}.

5- ~~Poor~~ Initiatives taken by government

1. PM Vay Vandana Yojana : to improve financial security.
2. SAGE imbatu : to boost silver economy of India.
3. ↑ pensions in National Social Assistance scheme and Atal Yojana.

✓ What more can be done?

1. ↑ focus on longevity dividend by focusing on preventive health care, especially for non-communicable diseases.

2. Multigenerational Homes : day care with old age home to combat mental stress (German model)
3. ↑ retirement age and ensure safe employment opportunities.
4. ↑ sensitization of stakeholders in geriatric care economy.
 → Nurses, Servicemen etc.

Thus focusing on old age demography will ensure India's economic and social health remains bolstering in years to come. It will also ensure that demographic dividend remains sustainable.

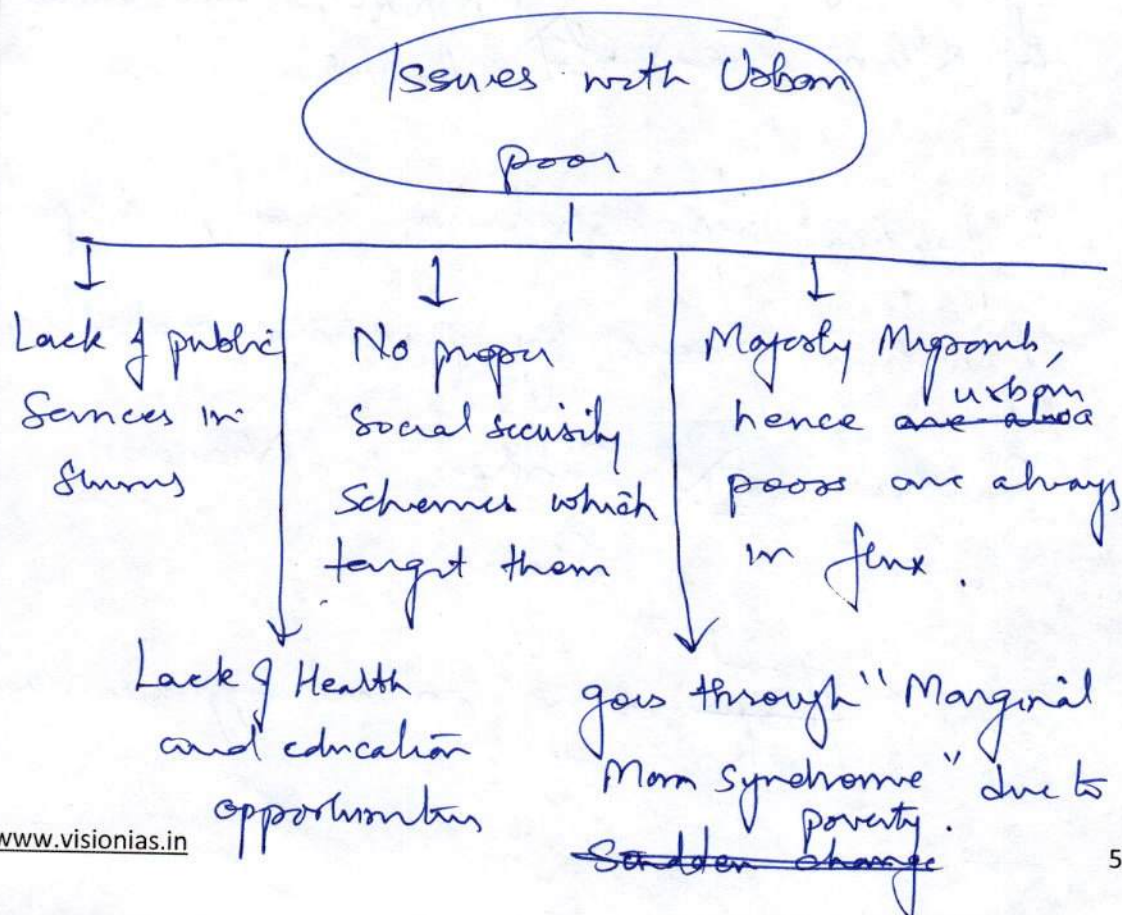
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 इलाक़े में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Census 2011: 30% of Indian population lived in urban area which will increase to 38-5% by 2030. With this, Census also highlighted that 17% of population lives in slums which forms the biggest portion of Urban poor.



Thus for India to follow sustainable
urbanization and reap benefits
of demographic dividend, urban poor
based policy must take a centric step.

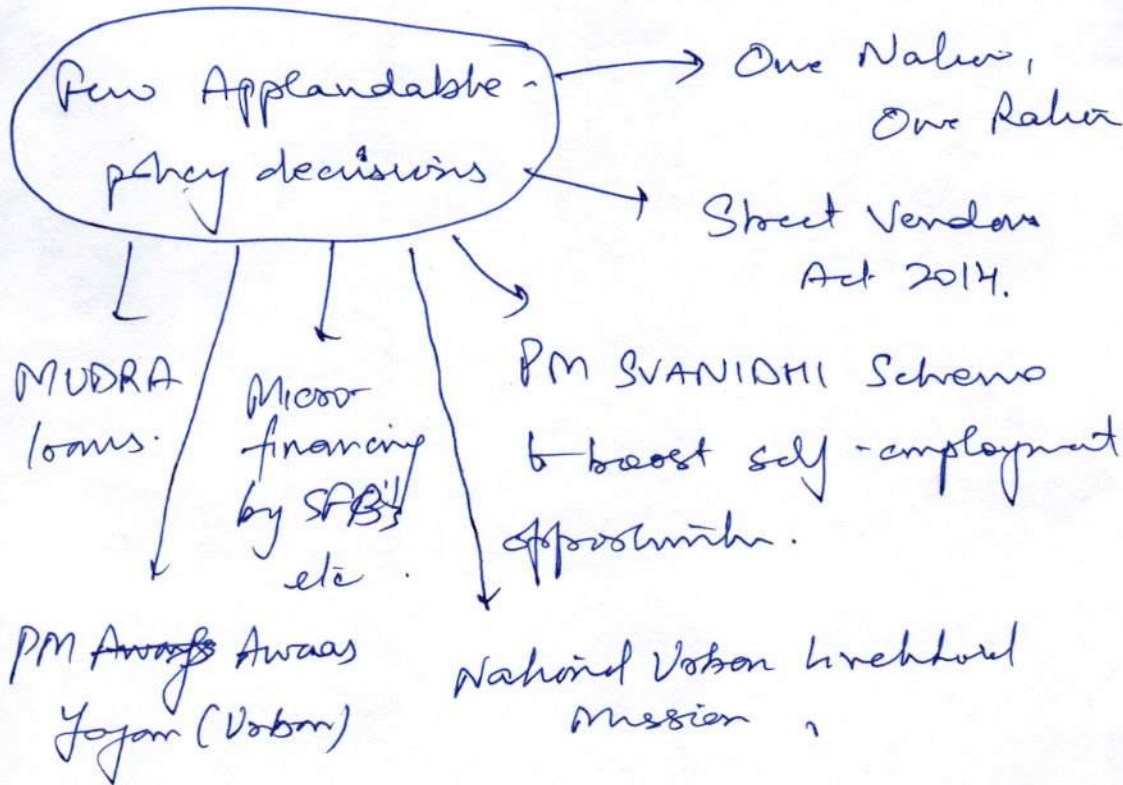
Policy measures required.

1. ↑ social security benefits while
ensuring sustainable rehabilitation
of slum areas. → MNREGA type scheme
for urban areas.
2. ↑ political representation and participation
of urban poor by forming mohalla
Sabhas ~~Ag~~ Sabhas in Charawi
Shumis.
3. Ensure ~~proper~~ ^{good} employment opportunities.

by upskilling and re-skilling so that they can get better remunerations.
PM Kaushal Utkar Yojana

4. ↑ Vocation training and centre for skills ~~for~~ ITI's etc.

5. Ensure social security code implementation as early as possible.



Urban poor. forms ~ 30% of poor in India (WB report), above steps will boost India to achieve SDG-1 (END POVERTY).

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK