

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. : 0368701

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SWATI SHARMA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26 August 2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

BHAI JOGA SINGH
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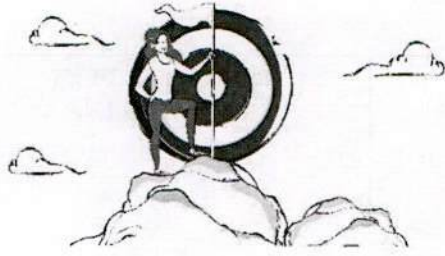
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	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.

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

Theatre forms in India have evolved since ancient times showcasing the socio-political background of the society.

THEATRE FORMS REFLECT IDEALS AND EMOTIONS -

i) They have showed the condition of classes in society

ii) The ancient theatre form built upon secular dimensions.

eg - Togimara cave painting shows theatre form

iii) The theatre forms have been instrumental in showcasing the impacts of policies

iv) Theatre forms dealt with evoking
societal ideals

(eg) - Abhijnana shakuntalam by
Kalidas - as a play show the
situation prevailing in society.

THEATRE FORMS SHOWCASING

INDIVIDUAL ROLE IN COMMUNITY -

i) The place of women was delineated
as one faced with evil practices
of sati, purdah.

ii) The suber was given a prominent
role in society

iii) The brahmanical supremacy was
endorsed using play.

iv) Plays such as Sangam literature
were performed to showcase
social roles.

Hence, theatre art forms were significant
in tracing the history of traditional
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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The construction of stupa not only showed architectural excellence but also evoked ideals of religion.

Sanchi stupa was constructed during Mauvyan period in 4 cen BC to keep the relics of dead.

The HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF SANCHI STUPA -

- i) It was constructed as a means to propagate the ideals of state.
- ii) It showed the rise of Buddhism in the subcontinent

The ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE OF SANCHI STUPA -

- i) The stupa finds its mention in

Buddhist works. It consisted of harmika, anda, and a pedestrian path showing Buddhist ideals

ii) The torans were decorated with Queen Mayadevi's dream - showing the Buddha's meeting.

Sanchi Stupa is instrumental in
INSPIRING FUTURE ARCHITECTURE -

i) In the Satrahana era, the rock cut stupas came into existence

(eg) - Amravati stupa

ii) The upturned dome was used in many regional and imperial architectures

iii) Decorated torans and boundary walls were used in temple architecture

Sanchi stupa was one of the marvels that ancient India produced.

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The revolutionary activities in Indian national movement came into picture in 1920s. Bhagat Singh was the watershed in rise of revolutionary activities.

Bhagat Singh's REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY was -

- i) Based on ideals of socialism
- ii) It wanted to free the nation by attacking on pillars of state
- iii) It believed in individual activities (Irish nationalists)

The GOALS OF REVOLUTION set by Bhagat Singh -

- ① Make the deaf hear - The revolutionaries ~~were~~ wanted to make

the Britishers listen to the
plight of Indians

⑪ They did not wanted mere
dominion status but freedom for
the nation

⑫ They wanted to create a just
state that did not exploit the
masses

Hence, The REVOLUTIONARY GOALS
WERE ACHIEVED USING → (FORMS)

i> Individual activities to prevent
collective failure

ii> Throwing bomb on the state's
organs that were corrupt and
unjust. eg - Central assembly

iii> Dacoities

(eg) - Kakeri robbery

iv> Youth engagement (eg) - Hindustan
Republican association.

The revolutionaries were instrumental
in showing the power of Indian
youth

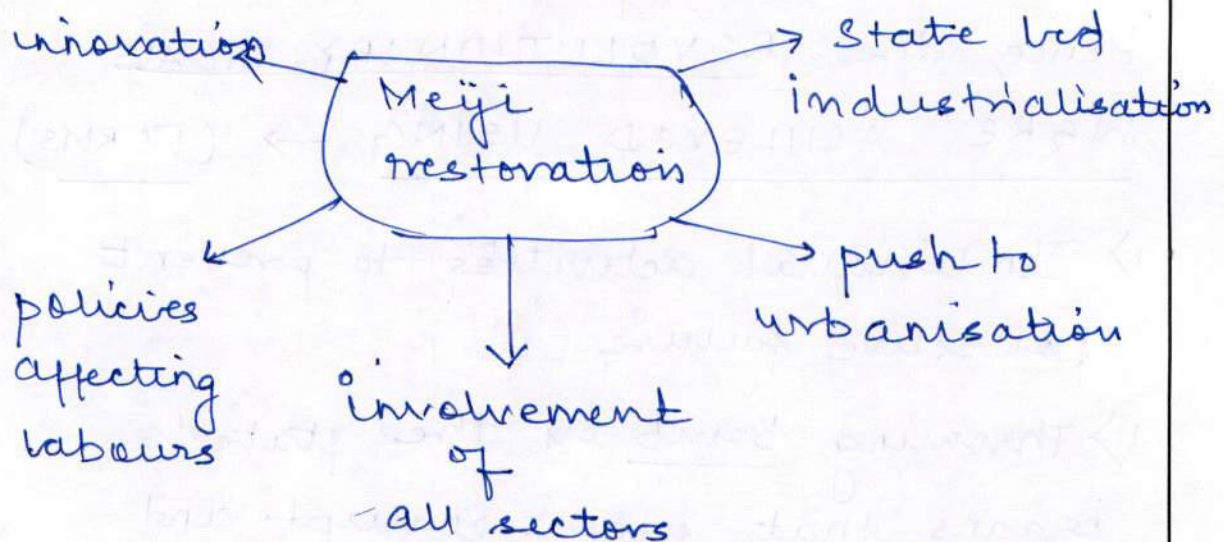
4.

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 in Japan refers to the fast industrialisation phase in Japan after the England's industrial revolution



The FACTORS THAT LED TO
MEIJI RESTORATION -

① Colonial legacy and low development

- ② Unity among the citizens
- ③ Economic underdevelopment
- ④ Rural economy
- ⑤ Aim to become a global power

SIGNIFICANCE TO JAPAN -

- i) It made use of Japan's demographic force to achieve high growth rate
- ii) It achieved a flourishing fishing sector
- iii) It is considered as one of Asian superpower

Japan's industrialisation differed from England's industrialisation in phase and method.

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

The idea of nation evolved in Europe after the fall of feudalism and establishment of constitutional monarchy

NATION IS AN IMAGINED COMMUNITY due to various factors -

① It is not ^{only} bound by territorial boundaries but also feeling of unity. eg - USA under Churchill

② It has a shared history and common story of ancient culture

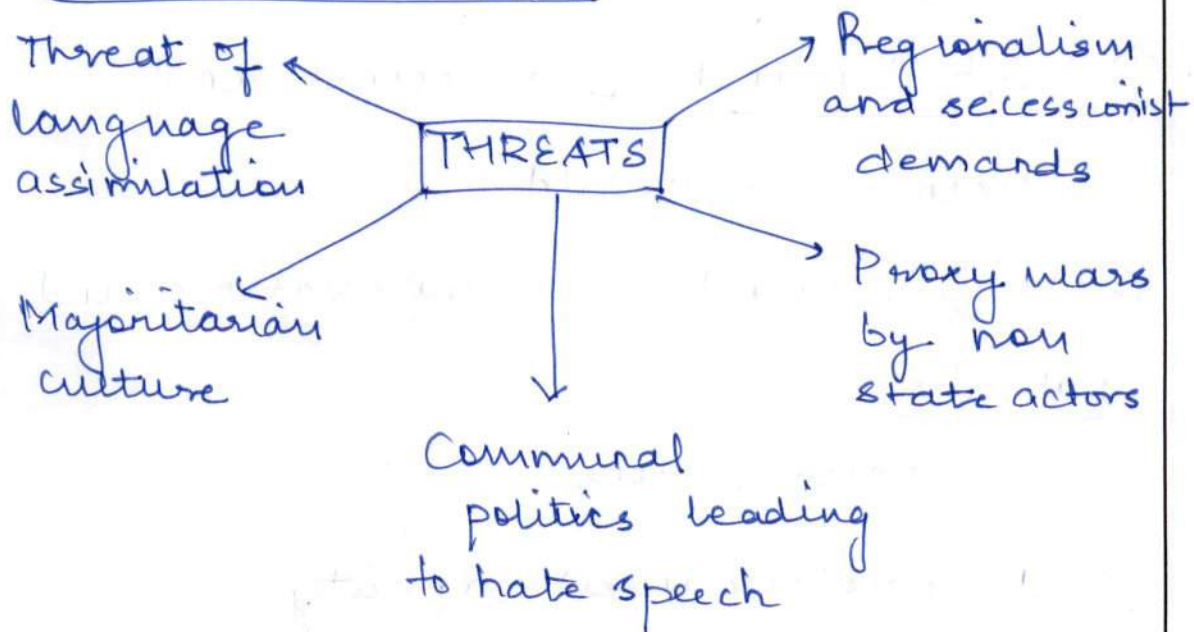
eg - colonialism led to emergence of ~~Germany~~ Italy as a nation state

③ It is also bound by political oneness/unity eg - Mussolini Italy

The BASIS OF INDIA AS A NATION -

- i) common history and struggle against colonialism
- ii) Diversity of cultures bounded by unity of nation with democratic spirit
- iii) Geographical territorial boundary
- iv) Feeling of oneness despite various regional pockets

However, there are THREATS TO INDIAN NATIONHOOD -



India as a nation stands strong as salad bowl model showcasing unity and integrity.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's pharmaceutical industry is 16th by value and 3rd by volume. The average growth rate during (1991-2019) has been around 7-8%.

The INDUSTRY'S GROWTH HAS BEEN DUE TO -

- ① High demand of vaccines and medicines to world
- ② Large number of innovations and patents
eg - polio vaccine
- ③ Infrastructural capacity
- ④ Labour to aid the development -
2nd largest populous nation
(1947-2023)

The SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDUSTRY

① ECONOMY

- The industry has aided the export growth of nation
- It has reduced the reliance on economies for major production, however API still stands at 70% imports

② PUBLIC HEALTH

- India eradicated four major communicable vaccinated preventable diseases - eg - polio, yaws
- India vaccine coverage increased
- High costs for treatment such as MRI, cancer, reduced

Pharma sector has the potential to become largest manufacturing hub being a sunrise sector

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

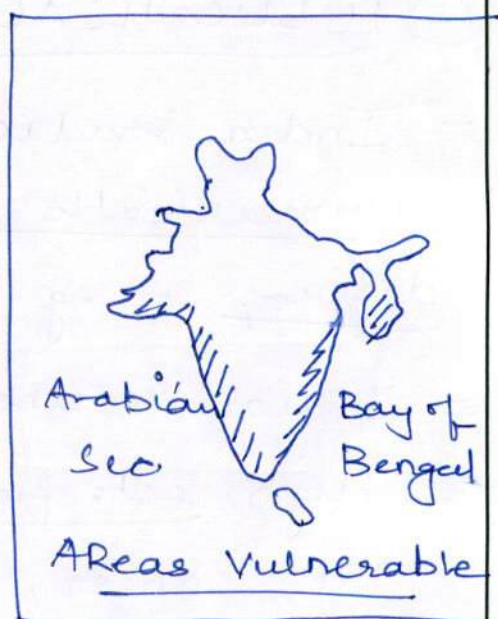
~~From~~ 8100 km of coasts of Indian Subcontinent, around 10% of world's cyclones occur.

The Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than Arabian sea -

① The surface water temperature is more than Arabian sea

② It engages into large less water variation aiding low pressure system

③ The salt density is low in Bay of Bengal.



The tropical cyclones decrease during
SOUTH WEST MONSOON -

① There is formation
of low pressure at
the ITCZ.

② There is high
movement of wind
towards the continent.



③ The humidity is absorbed by
winds to fall as on shore winds

④ The land is more heated than
water leading to creation of
relative high pressure at oceans.

Tropical cyclones should be tackled
using the disaster risk reduction
under sendai framework.

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 भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are a feature of endogenic ~~ex~~ forces that bring the molten lava on the surface.

VOLCANOES ARE DESTRUCTIVE
IN NATURE -

- ① They lead to loss of lives and property
- ② The ashes of volcanoes can contain global warming potential
- ③ they may lead to destruction of biodiversity
- ④ They can lead to changed landforms eg - Indonesia

However, they are CRITICAL FOR
HUMAN EXISTENCE

① They prevent warming of earth's
inner core - degassing

② They have negative warming
due to formation of nuclei

③ They help in formation of
fertile tracts of soil

eg - Deccan traps - black soil
cotton cultivation

④ They aid in ^{bringing} some important
minerals to crust

eg - granite.

Volcanoes are a boon and bane for
human existence.

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 हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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Regionalism is the feeling of importance towards regional identity than national unity.

The CAUSES OF REGIONALISM -

① RELATIVE DEPRIVATION -

- feeling of low economic development
- cultural deprivation
 - eg - Maratha regionalism
- linguistic and religious deprivation
 - eg - demand for Khalistan on basis of religion
- sons of soil doctrine
 - eg - jobs for locals to increase income.

However, regionalism can also be

due to other factors -

① Demand of state autonomy

(eg) - North east

② Secessionist trends for new state

③ Separatist feelings

(eg) - demand for Nagalim

Regionalism can be countered by -

- i) Democratisation of powers
- ii) Involvement of zonal councils, National Integration Councils
- iii) Spreading ~~assured~~ national sentiments to remove majoritarian fears

Regionalism should never be a threat to nation's unity 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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write on
this margin

Education is a means for empowerment.
SDG4 demands education - quality
and affordable for all.

ISSUES IN EDUCATION

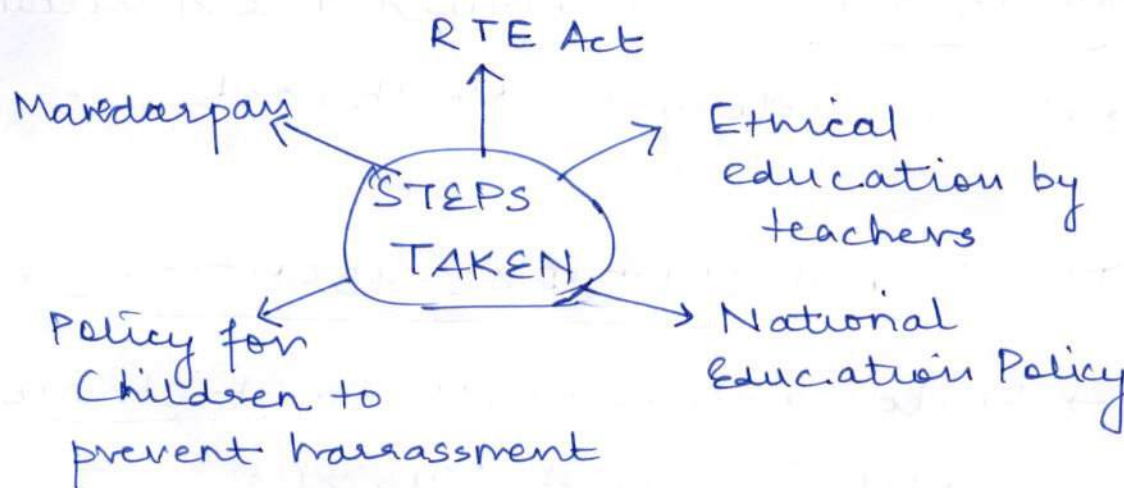
i) Bullying

- on basis of castes - lower dalit boys discriminated
- college campus
eg - IIT Bombay incident
- physically disabled - around 1.7% of total children are physically disabled

ii) School violence

- Cases of violence on basis of religion and caste in rural areas

- Violence against female students - sexual harassment
- use of punishment than reformation



Further STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN →

- ① Involving value education
- ② Teachers to spend more time in building social cohesion and avoid rote learning
- ③ Field trips to bring unity.
- ④ Kothari commission recommendations
Education of children is the need of hour to bring inclusivity in education.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom is the marvel of North east. It played a significant role in history of North east.

It shaped CULTURAL IDENTITY -

- Building one north east ethnic identity against Mughals
- Books written in local language
- Religious practices adopted from brahmanism was intermixed

It also played a role in building

HISTORICAL IDENTITY -

- The leader of Ahom kingdom showed strength against Mughal

and British

→ The identity shaped politics of
North east

The legacy of Ahom kingdom is
followed till date in various
manifestations. -

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

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

15

Indian national movement was the most spectacular mass movement that involved almost all the sections of society.

The CAPITALIST CLASS played a NOMINAL ROLE IN BEGINNING -

- i) They believed that British rule provided free market economy base on profit
- ii) Their interests did not align with the Congress interests of State led development
- iii) The concerns of capitalist class was not addressed by the programmes of Congress.

(eg) - the workers rights were addressed with formation of AITUC but not any such development was taken up for capitalist class.

iv) The leaders of INC were majorly from the non-capitalist sections.

In the wake of Gandhian mass struggle, later in 1940s, the

CAPITALIST CLASS STARTED SUPPORTING NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

① The INC (Congress) started involving their concerns in the movement

② National Planning Committee formed in 1938 later showed involvement of capitalists in the planning process.

③ The capitalists extended aid and finance for the local struggles

④ Some capitalists even called for state led industrialisation for development after ~~1947~~ independence

⑤ The Quit India Movement was a breakthrough with Gandhi's call for last struggle for Indian independence

eg - Gandhi called capitalists to join hands with INC

⑥ The earlier methods of boycott, picketing, worker strikes were not mostly directed against British factories

Hence, there was a growth in consciousness of capitalists in later period that led to change in strategy

13.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press was used as a significant means to propagate national ideology and awake national consciousness.

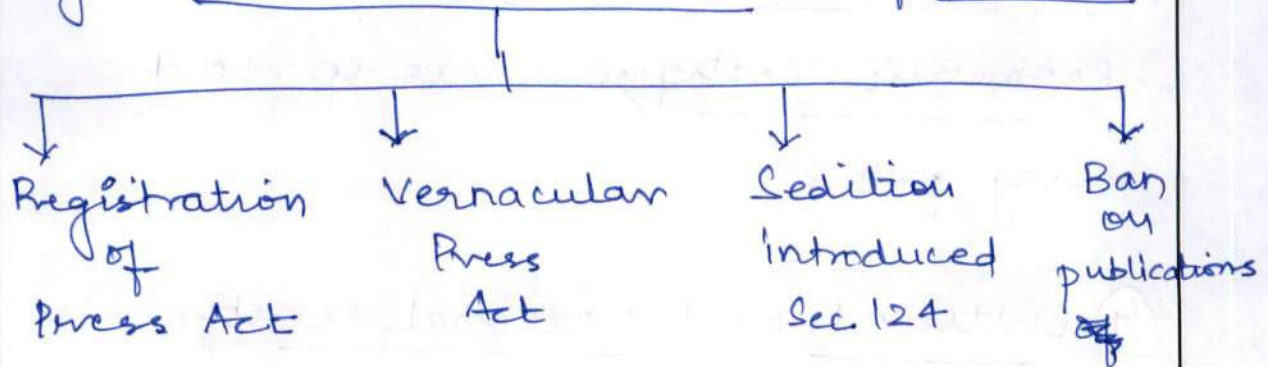
The Press EVOLVED in INDIA -

- ① Printing press was introduced in early 18th century for converting the religious texts
- ② the first newspaper published in English Language - by James Augustus Hickey
- ③ The press was later used as a means to write critically on British policies and acts.

④ Press was used as a means during World War I and II.

⑤ Metcalfe act acted as a liberator of press

The press in India was impacted by REPRESSIVE POLICIES of BRITISH



However, the PRESS STILL HAD PLAYED AN INSTRUMENTAL ROLE -

① Political awakening and consciousness during the Moderate phase of struggle

eg - Dadabhai Naoroji used press for showing plight of India
- swarajists used press

② Exposing the oppressive policies

9. British.

eg - press release on activities of judicial magistrates

③ showing the myth of benevolence

eg - drain of wealth theory and economic critique was spread using press

④ Cultural and national unity

eg - library movements sprang up in regions to build a national unity

⑤ Social practices - press was used as a constructive means during Gandhian phase to show evils of society.

Hence, press as a means had significant impact on building the national struggle.

14.

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

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Desert landforms are characterised by geographical conditions of deficit rainfall and low productivity.

The FORMATION OF DESERTS are due to VARIOUS FACTORS -

i) Presence of cold currents -

The cold currents produce a desiccating effect leading to arid conditions at the region.

eg - Peruvian current leads to formation of Atacama desert

ii) Offshore winds are responsible for decreased humidity levels and dryness

iii) Subtropical high pressure belts

between 30° - 60° N and S of equator
leads to formation of desert due to
high pressure and low humidity
humidity $\rightarrow$ decreased rainfall.

iv) Rainshadow area - Deserts are
also formed due to their location
in rain shadow area

eg) - Thar desert in rainshadow
of Aravallis ridge

v) Presence of landlocked regions
can also lead to formation of
deserts.

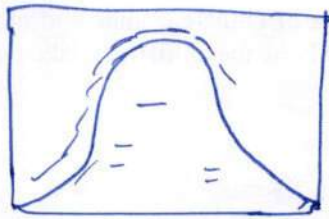
DESERT HAS VARIOUS LANDFORMS -

① Barchans are a major feature
of sandy deserts that can show
the direction of wind,
due to deposition.



② Inselbergs are found in deserts

that look like mountain structures
due to erosion



→ INSELBERG

- ③ Mushroom pedestal rocks are found in hot deserts; where the rocks are eroded easily at the bottom — due to erosion



- ④ The desert landforms also consist of pediplains found at the base of mountains present at desert regions

- ⑤ Deflation hollows can be found at desert which when deposited with water forms an oasis.

Though aridity and low productivity, desert landforms host a number of flora and fauna that ~~can~~ add to biodiversity.

15.

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

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

15

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

Mountains are formation of orogenic plate movements that give rise varied biodiversity and landforms.

These are fragile and vulnerable to IMPACTS OF →

1) CLIMATE CHANGE

- The melting of glaciers due to rising temperatures.
- Anomaly where melting and freezing of glaciers are varied
(eg) - Karakoram anomaly
- Decreasing albedo of glaciers leading to high insolation
- cloud bursts at himalayas have increased.

11) Anthropogenic Interventions

- Land subsidence due to activities such as fracking, mining, etc
(eg) - Jashimath land subsidence
- Building of hydroelectric projects leading to changed water level and river courses
- Unsustainable tourism leading to loss of biodiversity and ~~for~~ species
(eg) - plastics form around 50% of waste collected at mountains
- Land slides and earthquakes due to damming of rivers disturbing ~~loss~~ lives and property

In order to protect the mountain ecosystem, several INITIATIVES have been taken -

- i) National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem under NAPCC

- ii) Research and development centres to understand the impact of change.
- iii) Funding for green growth and sustainable living
- iv) Rehabilitation policies for those who suffer from the hazards
- v) Bilateral initiatives and global practices
 - eg - NISAR satellite for cryosphere surveillance
 - Signatory to ozone depleting substances to improve albedo.

Further STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN

to restore mountain ecosystem -

- ① Building circular developmental economy focusing on 4R
 - ② Involving citizen participation in environmental assessment (EIA)
 - ③ Reducing climate change and introducing sustainable living
- Mountains are lifebreath of nation's economy, hosting water resources and ecological diversity

16.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand resources in India are a major contribution to manufacturing sector of economy.

The unsustainable management of sand resources → are due to following reasons -

i) Over mining of sand to aid the construction activities

ii) Lack of surveillance and monitoring on level of sand extracted

iii) Illegal auctions due to crony capitalism and red tapism

iv) Lack of data on how much sand was to be extracted according to various seasons

→ Rising population and urbanisation

The unsustainable management of sand resources can have adverse -

IMPACTS

- ① It can lead to changed river courses leading to floods and disasters such as cyclones
- ② It may lead to loss of habitats for species connected ~~on the~~ to the region
- ③ It can lead to groundwater degradation and pollution.
- ④ It can lead to loss of minerals
eg - thorium is found in monazite sands in coastal areas
- ⑤ It may lead to increased deficit due to mitigation of disasters,

increased import of minerals.

The Government has taken several STEPS for sustainable sand

mining -

- National Mineral Policy 2019
- Checks on extraction of resources
- Auction based mining.

FURTHER, REMEDIAL MEASURES that can be taken -

- i) Building plans for sustainable use of sand
- ii) Manufactured sand (m-sand) to be used as alternative
- iii) Monitoring on illegal sand mafias
- iv) Putting sand as a subject in concurrent list ~~can~~
- v) Involvement of local bodies.

Any mineral resource should be used sustainably to maintain its existence and achieve growth.

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 हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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must not
write on
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Lithium production is of vital importance for a renewable and circular economy.

The MAJOR LITHIUM PRODUCTION COUNTRIES

→ USA accounts for around 70% of lithium production

→ Russia accounts for 40% palladium,

Ukraine has huge deposits of lithium

→ The Latin American countries constitute Lithium triangle - Chile, Argentina, Bolivia

→ India has low deposits of lithium

The LITHIUM PRODUCTION is scattered ~~and~~ around the world -

GEO-POLITICAL ASPECTS -

- ① No one country can have full production chain of lithium production
- ② The global supply chains are disturbed due to geopolitical tensions. eg - Ukraine war
- ③ The lithium production requires expertise and innovation
- ④ The resources are also scattered.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- ① Mining of lithium is water extensive in nature.
→ around 30 litres for 1 kg of lithium

② It can lead to disasters and hazards.

(eg) - lithium mining in Himalayas

③ It impacts the biodiversity of the region

④ It leads to displacement of population

However, looking at significance of Lithium in electric vehicles, semiconductor, mobiles, Government has taken steps →

→ Building bilateral relations with Latin america

→ Involving research & dev

→ PLI for semiconductors

Lithium production is a vital progress needed to achieve net neutrality by 2070

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)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस क्राशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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15

Youth in India are considered as a demographic asset. According to UN estimates, by 2030, average Indian would be 25 years old.

The youth is IMPACTED BY THE IMPACTS OF GLOBALISATION -

i) Increased political awareness -

- Globalization has allowed youth to contribute to multilateral and international forums.

(eg) - UN Youth contributes to development of Global South.

ii) Economic opportunities

- Globalization has added to new job opportunities and skills for youth.

(eg) - India Skills Report 2023 show how globalisation has aided STEM education

iii) > Inclusivity in society

- The youth identity has become inclusive with greater acceptance

(eg) - LGBTQ+ has been raising acceptability worldwide

iv) > Social movements -

- Youth has been using forces of globalisation - social media, digital technology - to change the society

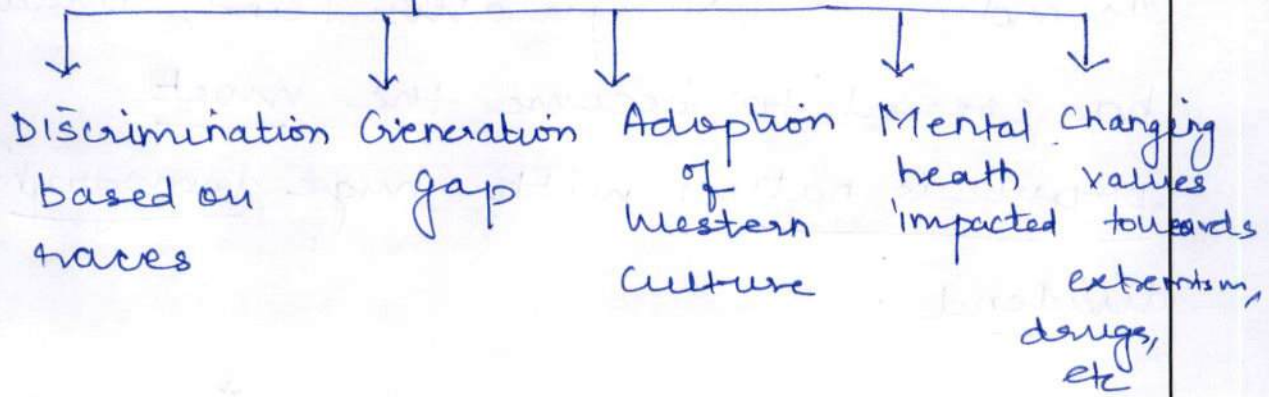
(eg) - #metoo movement changed the the hidden women's exploitation

v) > Cultural globalisation -

- Youth has been playing a major role in showcasing Indian culture

(eg) - yoga, Kathak on international platforms

However, globalisation has also negatively impacted the youth identity



The youth can play a major role in development of a nation. Hence, major measures for their development

- Policy measures
eg - National Youth Policy
- Improving educational and health indicators - capacity development
- Involving civil society in addressing problems such as suicides, alcoholism

Youth can help in aiding the amrit kaal and achieve status of developed nation by 2047.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to UN Population Fund, India has crossed to become the most populous nation with huge demographic dividend.

NFHS 5 shows that fertility rate in India has declined to national average of 2.0 :-

- Increased education and awareness
- Increased access to reproductive contraceptives
- Increasing burden of economic resources → less children preferred

India is set to witness the demographic bulge from 2005 and it will last till 2055 - according to UN estimates.

The present demographic concerns
are -

- i) Skills and education
- ii) Health - address hunger -
- iii) Income and jobs - high unemployment
in ~~rural~~ ^{urban} areas - CMIE

The FUTURE DEMOGRAPHIC CONCERNS

i) Ageing population -

- The dependency ratio is set to
rise after 2050
- The senior citizens can rise to 9%
by 2050.
- As less number of children as
born, a woman in her reproductive
phase is estimated to produce
one or ~~less~~ more children

ii) Social security system

- Increased fiscal deficit of state

due to high committed expenditure
on pensions

- Limited access of physically disabled PWD to social security
- Scattered insurance policies
- Lack of universal health coverage

However, STEPS CAN BE TAKEN TO
involve of demographic dividend in
an optimal manner. —

- i) Involving jobs at social sector —
education, health
- ii) Using NITI aayog health policies
recommendations for insurance
- iii) Labour intensive sectors push
- iv) Reducing dependency ratio
by balancing development and
fertility

National Population Policy can be
first step towards achievement of
outcomes of demographic bulge.

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)

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

Around 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas. This is set to reach 35% by 2030. - UN Population Fund.

Urban poor constitute a majority in urban areas. Their welfare are concerned around

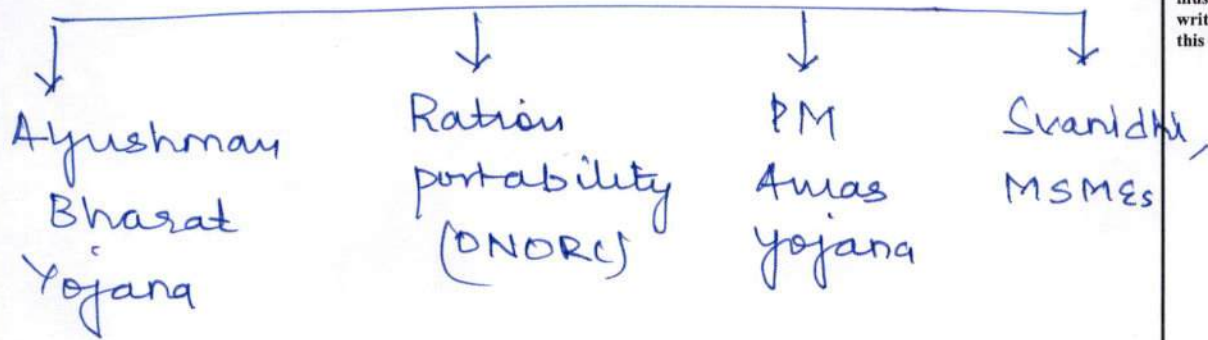
ISSUES OF

- unemployment - CMIE shows 7.8% urban unemployment
- sanitation and housing facilities
- sub optimal condition of urban local bodies
- infrastructural deficits
- water scarcity
- social evils - theft.
- slums increased

THE WELFARE OF URBAN POOR NEEDS CENTRE STAGE —

- i) Low level of income — With around $\frac{2}{3}$ of urban population cannot afford minimum pay
- ii) Food security — urban poor are multidimensionally poor, with less food affordability
- iii) Migrated population — most of the urban poor are migrated due to pull factors of urban areas from rural areas
- iv) There has been increase in urbanisation of poverty
- v) Low level of political participation
- vi) Low social security

Government has taken steps



However, STEPS than can be

FURTHER TAKEN -

- ① Imposing norms to check financial conditions of municipalities
- ② ARC 6th Report on urban citizen centric infrastructure - infrastructure, water, sanitation
- ③ Universal Basic Income (UBI) for social security
- ④ Engaging labour intensive and semi skilled workers

Urban regions can be growth of nation's road to development.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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