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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. : 1236108
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANIKET SHANDILYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre Lilawati vidya
mandir, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>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।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>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.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p>
2	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>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।</p>	<p>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.</p>
7	<p>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।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>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।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

India contains a rich tapestry of traditional theatre forms like Puppet Natak, Ramlila etc.

Significance of theatre forms :-

(1) Religious orientation

↳ signify the religious impulse of the communities
↳ eg Ramlila performances.

(2) social commentary → Nukkad Natak and theatres like Puppet Natak promote the issues of the marginalized and address prejudices along with poverty and family woes.

3. Describe several climatic, astronomical, geographical & weather based phenomena in terms of festivals.

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Role of individual within community

1. Link the idea of the interlinkage between Vyashki (individual) with Samashki (universal). community comes in between & a necessary medium for realising the message of Vasudhivaiv Kutumbhema.

2. Many theatre forms are martial in nature
e.g. Thang Ta (Manipur)
symbolising the requirement of individuals protecting their community for collective advancement.

This, theatre forms signify a golden past and which a communities contemporary experience.

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)

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Sanchi stupa was first constructed by Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE to promote the Buddhist religion. Later additions to its architectural brilliance were added in Shunga & later times as well.

Historical & architectural importance.

(1) most prominent of the buddhist stupas like Ashoka & Pushyamitra associated with it.

(2) earlier stupas were simple burial mounds, but later carvings, pradakshinapatha, entrances were constructed which signifies evolution in

the stupa architecture.

- (3) Sanchi stupa contains Jataka tales engraved upon it giving an account of Buddha's past lives.

Inspiration for india's future architecture

- (1) contributed to more such similar stupas
↳ e.g. Amaravati Stupa
- (2) engravings in sanchi stupa inspired similar Hindu stories in temples as well.
- (3) Stupas as a place of worship led to evolution of Panchayatana temple architecture
- Sanchi Stupa symbolizes the everlasting impact of Buddha on the Indian psyche.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Bhagat Singh was a great freedom fighter & martyr who gave his life at the tender age of 23 when he was hanged in March 1931.

Revolutionary ideology

- ① He was against imperialism of all kinds, including capitalism which he considered economic imperialism.
- ② He was an atheist at a time when much of the national movement was embedded in religious & cultural symbols.

Goals of revolution :-

- ① His goal was to achieve complete independence ~~for~~ from British rule.

② Revolution wasn't limited to political goals alone but encompassed social goals and revolution in society

↳ casteless society where economic stratification is also minimized.

[Forms of revolutionary struggle]

① He advocated armed struggle and measured use of violence against the imperial power.

② He agreed with the need of creating a narrative of terror for anarchy for needs to be achieved & advocated targeted killings by the enemy.

Bhagat Singh remains the crown jewel of Indian armed revolutionaries who lit a flame of patriotism in its most emotive form.

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)

During the medieval era, when western merchants and powers were visiting Japan, and activities of Dutch & Portuguese was detrimental to Japanese society. Hence, Japan closed itself to the outside world, until the Meiji restoration in the 1850's.

Factors responsible:

- ① Americans over trade & shipping threatening Japanese.
- ② rise of industrial revolution in Europe.
- ③ Samurai & feudalism in Japan had turned Japan into a stagnant society.

(4) young Japanese witnessed the progress & rationalisation of the western society.

Significance for Japan :-

- (1) Industrialisation of Japan started.
- (2) As Japan was import dependent for key raw materials, its industry excelled in processing & finished product quality.
- (3) Japan imbibed the virtues of work ethics, punctuality, industrial excellence & service delivery.
- (4) enabled Japan to win against Russia in 1905 war.
- (5) Turned Japan into the pinnacle Asian power.

Hence, Meiji restoration was a significant event that catapulted Japan into the modern era.

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

Nation is understood as an imagined community that hold common beliefs, history, language, culture, ethnicity etc.

Basics of Indian nationalism :-

- ① A civilizational nation
 ↳ Indian civilisation is 5000 year old with amalgamation of distinct sets of cultures but with an underlying Dharmic tone to its civilisation in the form of Hinduism, Jainism & Sikhism.

- ② Syncretism
 ↳ as a synthesis of different religious traditions viz Ganga jammuni tehyeeb.

③ Constitutionalism

↳ india being extremely diverse
in ethnicity, religion & language
that it is understood as a
pluralistic, multi-cultural &
multi-ethnic nation | bound
together by common rule of law
& spirit of constitutional democracy.

Threats to Indian nationhood :-

- ① Communalism → recurrent religious
riots, clashes (eg. Punjab-Mewar
clashes)
- ② Left wing
extremism → Maoist belt
& collusion with
foreign powers.
- ③ Relative deprivation
& regionalism → north
east
regions.

Therefore, the idea of Indian
nationhood is complex &
evolving but at its core
remains universal memory of
shared history.

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

India is currently the 3rd biggest pharma producer in terms of volume & 14th biggest in terms of value.

Factors behind growth :-

① schemes like PLI for pharma sector which protects the local industry, allows itself to invest in R & D.

② generic medicines & affordability coupled with robust patent laws has enabled benefit for both producers and consumers.

Significance of pharma :-

① as a valuable source of export.

↳ india has a share of more than 20% in generic medicines around the world.

(2) india could produce indigenous covid vaccine in record time and deployed it to more than 100 countries.

(3) indian medicines are regulated by drug controller and robust legislative implementations prevent exorbitant pricing of the medicine.

However, pharma industry is still plagued by the issue of china having a vast share in providing key raw materials - which means India pharma sector needs to self-sufficiency.

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

Bay of Bengal sees more cylogenesis than Arabian sea, usually Bay of Bengal gets 3-4 cyclones per year while Arabian sea has 1-2 cyclones.

Reasons for more cylogenesis in Bay of Bengal :-

(1) due to [Coriolis force] which is anticlockwise in the [Northern hemisphere] which allows more intensity in any cyclone formation.

(2) A low lying pressure area, weak shear force is more pervasive in Bay of Bengal.

(3) remnants of cyclones from Pacific ocean come over

to the Indian Ocean |

(4) Bay of Bengal is enclosed which enables more opportunity for cyclones.

Decrease in frequency during | :-
southwest monsoon | :-

(1) increased SST which is causing weakening of mascarene high & hence low pressure ~~conditions~~ differential conditions and low monsoon.

(2) ITCZ advancing towards the northern latitudes causing high pressure ~~conditions~~ in the ocean regions.

Tropical cyclones remain a complex meteorological phenomenon with variability in their occurrence pattern.

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

Volcanoes are the eruption of magma from inside the outer mantle portion of the earth, in the form of lava.

Types of volcanoes :-

(1) shield volcano → more slow and steady slopes. (eg. Mauna Loa).

(2) compound volcano → when two volcanoes exist side by side.

Volcanic lava can both be acidic or basic depending on the presence of silica in the lava.

उम्मीदवारों के इस अंश में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidate must not write on this margin.

Role of volcano in existence of human life :-

(1) Soil formation
↳ volcanic eruptions led to the formation of deccan traps in India
↳ rich, humus black soil in peninsular India.

(2) volcanoes are the reason for rock formation & thus fossil presence in later sedimentary rocks which has economic value for humans.

(3) volcanoes emit aerosol and minerals from earth's surface which enable the development of technology.

Hence, role of volcanoes is not merely destructive but extremely critical for human evolution and prosperity.

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

Regionalism is the phenomenon where regional sentiments, causes, demands and identity take precedence over national priorities and requirements.

one of the major reasons for existence of regionalism is

Relative deprivation :-

(1) creates grievance and sense of insecurity
↳ in north eastern states in comparison to northern states which led to movements for more autonomy.

(2) lack of participation in political process & low share in parliament and

political voice in the country leads to feeling of subordination from heartland India.

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

(3) son of soil → despite many states being comparatively richer, the prospect of job reservations for locals fuels regional identities
↳ eg. Manyama parring reservation for locals in private sector.

(4) Lack of development promoted consolidation of identities within states
↳ Uttarakhand from UP, Jharkhand from Bihar.

Thus, the relative deprivation thesis enables regionalistic tendencies and give an academic justification for (autonomous & separatist movements).

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

Bullying is understood as the harassment and discrimination meted upon an individual or groups by other groups based on the different characteristics or backgrounds between the victims and aggressors.

Features of manifestation of school violence

① caste based → even since childhood, children are socialised to recognize caste patterns in the society and keep distance & avoid mixing based on caste.

↳ caste slurs are a recurrent form of bullying.

(2) physical disabilities | → any non-normative or heterodox feature like being overweight, suffering from ailments, Diryang children are often bullied.

(3) sexual minorities | → LGB T students or with distinct sexual orientation face violence or bullying alongwith exclusion from their peer groups.

Way forward :-

(1) cultivation of team spirit
↳ via sports, seminars, cultural events.

(2) Teachers should avoid prejudices themselves.

(3) vulnerable students must be recognized by a committee in each school.

Unless all forms of latent & manifest school violence are stopped, education for all cannot become reality.

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

Ahom kingdom was an erstwhile kingdom in Assam, which was successor of the old Kamrupa Rajas. Its formation took place in 13th century after the migration of the Ahom people from the region of Burma.

Role played in cultural & historical identity :-

- 1.) Ahoms tribes are a mongoloid group that accepted the old Maithali Prakrit languages dominant in upper Bengal of the time.
- 2.) They also constructed burial mounds which were akin to

Stupas → signified a masoleum
for departed Ahom kings.

3.) Ahoms gave a formidable
resistance to outside invaders
like Lachit Borphukan battling
against Akbar's camp in the
battle of Saraighat.

4.) Ahoms integrated into the
larger cultural & linguistic
milieu of the age by
adopted Indian traditions and
religious sects like Vaishnavism.

5.) They promoted artforms
like Sattria, which was
popularised by eminent saints
like Sri Sankardeva, who
was patronized by Ahom
kings.

6.) Ahoms even fought against the British and Rajas supported land rights & peasant rebellions.

Legacy in contemporary times

1.) Ahoms are the centerpiece of modern Assamese identity and a bulwark against cultural erosion of Assam happening due to illegal migration.

2.) Assamese cuisine, dresses, music & art own a great deal to eminent Assamese like Bhupen Hazarika.

3.) Ahoms reflect the spirit of autonomy & distinction among other North-east tribes as well.

Thus, the legacy of Ahoms in present is widespread and wholesome, promoting rich cultural heritage of Assam.

12.

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

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

15

With the advent of the British rule, Indian agriculture suffered, old small-scale & handicraft industries, along with Indian textiles were ruined which led to mass pauperisation.

Evolution of Indian capitalists :-

1. Mills were the forerunner → established Jute & cotton industries in mid 19th century.

2. Steel, textiles etc were established in the beginning of the 20th century.

Positions taken by capitalists :-

1. Early phase (1850-1905)
↳ same like N.M. Lokhande fought for labour rights.

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

INC was not overtly in support of labours because only Indian industries had to implement labour reforms, British ones were not on board.

(2) [1905 - 1919] → with the partition of Bengal & birth of the Swadeshi movement, several Indian industries came into being like Swadeshi Steam Company in Tamil Nadu. The industrial class supported boycott of foreign goods in this phase.

(3) [1919 - 1932] → after WWI, the workers' rights strengthened. Socialist groups within Congress came into being. Frequent strikes & Trade Disputes Act. Capitalists were not enthusiastic of the Congress's approach.

(4) Later phase → when congress ministries came to power in 1936, they advocated for interests of business class and bodies like Ficci & Bombay Plan by prominent industrialists supported the nationalisation of key industries and subsidies + tariffs for protection of nascent indian businesses.

Therefore, the industrial class had a dynamic approach towards the national movement. Its interests often contradicted nascent freedom movements like non-cooperation but by the time of Quit India, the industrial class was firmly backing the Congress programme.

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)

Press is the harbinger of information, progress & justice in the society. Press in India started with James Augustus Hickey who published The Bengal Gazette in 1784.

Evolution of press :-

- 1) James Hickey → Bengal Gazette.
- 2) Raja Ram Mohan Roy started weekly in English.
- 3) Prominent personalities like Dadabhai Naoroji published newspapers like Rast Goftar.
- 4) Anand Bazar Patrika → prominent vernacular press.
- 5) Tilak also published Mahratta (English) & Kesari (Hindi).

Later Mahatma Gandhi (young India) & Morilal Nehru (The Independent) also contributed in the evolution of the press.

Impact of press despite British repression

(1) Regulating act, 1799 due to chances of Napoleon invading India

(2) Charles Metcalfe regarded as the liberator of Indian press.

(3) Press contributed towards exchange of ideas & generated common national feeling.

(4) People like Anand Mohan Bose were jailed for writing against the British.

(5) Tilak faced sedition charges and was deported.

6. Lord Lytton's vernacular press Act, 1878 stifled the voice of journalism in India.

↳ Indian press played a seminal role in Swadeshi & Boycott movement despite Lord Curzon imposing censorship.

↳ Indian press played a functional role in mobilization during CDM.

The Press remained a monumental medium for advancing the cause of freedom struggle, most prominent figures were associated with this medium and hence its positive role is unparalleled.

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

Deserts are the type of landscapes and ecosystems which are characterized by the following features :-

- ① Low seasonal rainfall (less than 20cm annually).
- ② Desert type plants, absence of big trees, [succulent leaves].
- ③ water preserving nocturnal animals & reptiles are found.

Factors behind desert formation

- ① Formed by cold currents in the western portion of the continents in tropical & subtropical current eg → Canary & Peru currents leading to Sahara & Atacama deserts.

(2) some deserts are formed because of being in the leeward side of the mountain ranges → eg Namib desert .

(3) Arabian desert is formed as an extension of the Iran & Thar deserts due to direction of monsoon winds towards mainland India .

(4) cold deserts like Gobi & Ladakh formed due to meagre rainfall & continental effect.

Landforms found in deserts :-

(1) sand dunes → due to the wind movements collected sand particles & depositing along the pressure differential regions.

(2) Barchans are found in the Thar desert.

3. in several regions taxines are also found.

4. Trees like khejri are present in the desert ecosystem.

5. sometimes an isolated pool of wetland can also be found.

Desertification remains a major challenge in the world. It is estimated that 30% of land in India has undergone land degradation.

Bonn convention advocates restoring land degraded.

Thus, deserts are a prominent landscape that are a function of several climatic factors and offer a distinct ecological niche.

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)

Mountains can usually be divided into → block mountains
→ young fold mountains.

Major mountain ranges of the world include :-
Himalayas (South Asia)
Alps (Europe), Rockies (North America),
Andes (South America).

caused by continent-continent convergence.

Fragility of mountain ecosystems

(1) degradation of Aravallis due to changing monsoon patterns, deforestation and increasing population density. A Green wall from Gujarat to Delhi is envisaged.

2. Tectonic movements are a feature of Himalayas which are young fold mountains.

↳ vulnerable to serious earthquakes (ex Nepal 2015).

3. Landslides have become a major problem in mountain ecosystems

↳ due to loosening of top soil (excessive rains, cloudburst leaching)

4. Increase in glacial lakes due to glacial melting enhances the possibility of GLOF.

5. Seismic activity in mountains are enhanced by hydroclastic plants, dams & subsequent displacement, tunneling and road construction

eg Joshimath which sits on a vulnerable loose rock & sand deposit).

Initiatives taken :-

- ① Proper EIA is mandatory for any infrastructure project in the mountain regions.
- ② GIS mapping of fragile areas and constant monitoring for any adverse happening.
- ③ EWS strengthened modern radars and checking hydrological capacity of mountain rivers.
- ④ National parks & sanctuaries created for preservation of biodiversity.

Hence, mountains remain an indispensable ecosystem which require environmentally sound scientific sustainable management & their conservation.

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

Sand, is considered as a minor mineral in India, which is under the regulation of the state governments via the MMDR Act, 1957.

Unsustainable management of sand resources

- ① illegal sand mining
 ↳ mining mafia, excessive sand extraction.
- ② damaging river floodplains
 ↳ silting of the river.
- ③ harms river ecology & crucial biodiversity.
- ④ technology usage, scientific mapping & sustainable sand mining is difficult.

impact of unsustainable sand mining :-

- ① creates politician - bureaucrat - mafia nexus and hence corruption.
- ② The companies & contractors often don't pay royalties for sand extraction.
- ③ damage to the river water resources.
- ④ sand mining in inter-state border regions often creates conflicts between the states.

Remedial measures required :-

- ① use of drones & satellites for extensive river & floodplain mapping.
- ② proper expert assessment of sand resources potential.

(3) (District mineral foundation)
must come into action and a
portion of royalty must go
in it for betterment of the
local populace.

(4) Kansj Khetra Kalyan
Yojana.

(5) Involvement of local bodies
in giving permission for
sand mining.

(6) Proper social audits and
involvement of local NBO's
& CSO's.

(7) Artha Hanga model ↓

Since sand resources are a
crucial minor minerals, uniformity
in state laws must be
in existence for a standardized
management of crucial sand
resources.

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 ब्राशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium is a silvery - white soft metal that is extremely reactive in its natural state. Lithium is a very critical mineral which is used in a variety of modern day equipments like batteries, smartphones, electric vehicles, etc.

Major lithium producing countries :-

① Lithium triangle → Peru, Bolivia, Argentina
→ account for 60% of global lithium resources.

② China → estimated lithium resources is 6 million tonnes.

3. Australia & USA also have significant lithium reserves -

4. India → recently 5.8 million tonnes of lithium have been explored in Reasi, J&K by Geological survey of India. Earlier Mandya district in Karnataka offered lithium deposits.

Geopolitical & environmental implications :

1. China has a major lead in the lithium supply chain. Along with production, China also controls important mines in other lithium producing countries like Bolivia & Australia.

2. But, semiconductors which utilize lithium are mainly manufactured in Taiwan (80% of all chips).

(3) Netherlands provides the machinery required for semi-conductor manufacturing.

(4) China produces 2/3rd of the cathode & anode in lithium battery production.

(5) India must integrate itself in the lithium supply chains with help of projects like IPEF to acquire self-sufficiency in strategic critical minerals.

environmental → lithium batteries although have high energy density but they have fast discharge, electricity required after depends on fossil.

↳ Battery waste contains arsenic & antimony.

↳ lithium mining and processing uses a huge amount of water.

Lithium, a rare strategic mineral is considered as modern la gold which propels IR 4.0.

18.

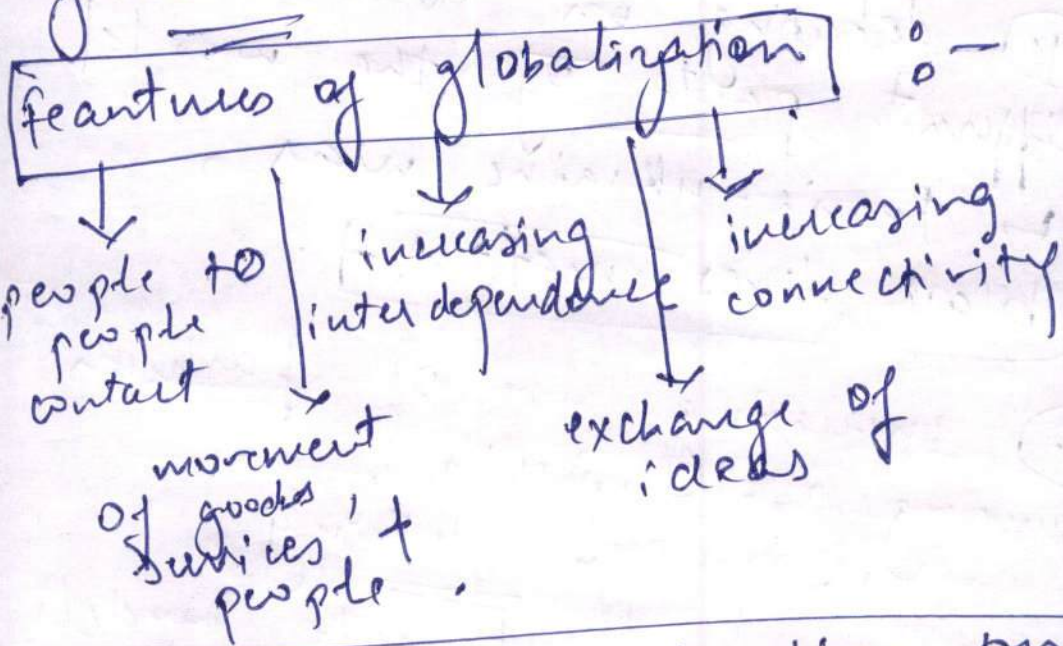
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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Globalization is the process of interconnection between individuals, communities, businesses and governments.



Impact of Globalization on youth identity :-

(1) youth has acquired a cosmopolitan character.

↳ interested in elections of other countries, like US elections.

(2) youth adopts the cuisine
of other countries
↳ chinese & continental food.

(3) popularity of foreign music
brands and genres
↳ K-Pop from south
Korea.

(4) debating on events in
different parts of the world
↳ Russia-Ukraine war,
'black lives matter.'

(5) Increasing use of fashion
among the youth
↳ foreign clothing.

(6) having global role models
like footballers
↳ Messi & Ronaldo.

(7) youth are more interested
in foreign cinema.
↳ rise of OTT, web series,
foreign content.

8. activism on social issues
↳ like new age movements,
LGBT movement are often
inspired by global events.

9. youth has become more
progressive, ambitious & confident
in its outlook.

10. globalisation has improved
women empowerment by enabling
youth to address the issues
in indian society in the
light of global experiences.

Therefore, globalisation acts
as a breath of fresh air
for the youth which prohibits
stagnancy & gives a
progressive character to
the youth.

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

currently India is enjoying a formidable demographic dividend where 67% of the population is in the working age of (15-64).

As per recent NFHS-5 report, fertility rates in India are close to 2.0 which is almost below the replacement level.

Consequences of declining fertility rates.

↳ (i) Ageing → currently old population (60 & above) is 9% of Indian population which will rise to near 20% by 2050.

(2) low consumption & less demand, which will impact the high economic growth if india doesn't become an advanced country by 2050.

(3) Lack of social security :-

↳ even today there are 300 million unbanked individuals in the country with little financial inclusion

↳ social security like pensions for the elderly, health insurance etc. are meagre.

↳ Pension bill will increase in the future which will strain the states resources.

↳ old people have their own set of problems
↳ generational gap.

difficulty in adopting technology,
prejudices against them.

Way forward):-

↳ elderly can be helped by schemes like Vayo Vandana

Yojana.

↳ Ayushman Bharat must be extended to more vulnerable sections.

↳ Re-skilling & late retire-
ments can be explored as options.

Therefore the impact of falling fertility rates will be severe in terms of ageism. India must develop robust social security architecture.

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

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

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

15

Census 2011 puts the extent of india's population living in urban areas to be 31%. but as per Niti Aayog report it is poised to increase to 45% by 2030.

Problems faced by urban poor

(1) Housing → unavailability of affordable housing. Urban population increasing in several cities.

↳ via measures like PMAY - U this can be tackled.

(2) Sanitation → urban areas have become a hotbed.

of communicable diseases
caused by improper sanitation
& lack of WASH facilities
especially for women.

(3) water & health → functional &
clean drinking water required
in all hours
↳ JJTA.

affordable primary healthcare
with concept of Pradhan
clinics.

(4) transportation → robust
public transportation system
need of the hour.

↳ electric buses, one
nation one mobility card.

(5) employment
↳ recently Rajasthan
has started a Pranega
equivalent for the urban

peers with guaranteed 150 days of work. similar employment schemes must start in other states as well.

(b.) Waste disposal. \rightarrow (solid) waste disposal is a big problem for urban poor. local governance bodies must be made more efficient.

Therefore, for all round inclusive development of the country, it is essential that the interests of the urban poor are taken into account; and they are at centre stage in public policy.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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