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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. : 1217831

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : BHAVIKA CHOPRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

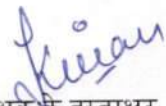
तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre CHANDIGARH

CODE : 20


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

Traditional theatre forms reflect the make-up of society in the following ways:

1. Spiritual significances: via tale of common people finding salvation (Kathputli in Rajasthan)
2. Community involvement: such as (Pavakoothu hand puppets)
3. Religious tales: such as Ravana Chhaya and Ramlila
4. Identity based storytelling: such as that in Bommalattam.

Thus these forms ^{art} provide the following benefits:

1. Serve as templates for ideal behaviour for individual.
2. Promote community based harmony as all gather for entertainment.
3. Provide a spiritual template for the society and individual.
4. Work as an impression of self-via art.
5. Provision of livelihood for makers of puppets and performers of theatre.

Thus both art forms are closely inter-linked to performance to provide for India's rich heritage.

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 Sanchi Stupa works as not only a Buddhist Relic but also an example of living history of India:

1. gives account of Ashoka's additions to Stupa.
2. Has decoration of Amravati school of art.
3. Gives insight into burial practices of ancient India.
4. Provides account of patrons of Buddhism.

Significance in architecture:

1. Can be seen as the dom's inspiration
in Rashtrapati Bhavan



2. Can be seen as borrowing from
Hindu tradition of Parikrama
3. Can be seen as a historical source
of marble sculptures that adorn
entrances of stupa.

Thus the Sanchi Stupa remains
an essential part of Indian
Heritage that continues to
inspire contemporary architecture.

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

Bhagat Singh as a revolutionary was inspired by Voltaire and Rousseau; to keep the state accountable to the people. Impact of revolutionary activities and ideology:

1. Revived a sense of 'masculinity' in the freedom struggle.
2. Inspired youth: Naujawan Sabha established by him.
3. Inspired fighting and laying down life for country. [Eg: voluntary surrender after Parliament Bombing]
4. Filled in the lacunae of dormant peaceful struggle after the

non cooperation movement.

However, he could not establish a connect with the masses and this limited his social base.

He was larged at a young age but his death was said to be the catalyst behind:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru's president election to the congress in 1929.
2. 'Poorna swaraj' declaration in Lahore congress session 1929.

Thus he eradicated the fear of the 'British masters' and filled the Indian national movement with renewed zeal and enthusiasm.

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

The Meiji Restoration of 1868 led to Japan's re-involvement in international trade and re-starting international contact. The factors are:

1. need felt for industrialisation and advancement.
2. Matthew Perry from US who re-established contact with Japan.
3. Willingness of leadership to engage in international space.

Significance for Japan:

1. State-led development of industry → led to industrialisation.
2. Improvement in standards of living for common man.

3. Shift from traditional occupation of fishing, rice agriculture to industry based employment.
4. Improvements in techniques of production → technological advancement.
5. Eventually - Japan could overthrow colonial subjugation in the first world war.
6. Accrual of gains from trade and export of finished (semi finished goods (yarn / textile etc) to world markets.

Thus the Emperor backed restoration helped Japan gain importance militarily and politically on the global stage; besides having an economic impact.

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 ^① 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

②
India has long been an inclusive civilisation and continues to be so even as a modern nation state.

Basis of India as a nation:

1. Rooted in ideals of Freedom Struggle: non-violence, justice, equality and liberty with fraternity.
2. Constitutional morality: with one single citizenship - not as binary identities (linguistic, regional etc. but national)
3. Political Representation: that is reflective of common aspirations and is inclusive and open to all regardless of social background.
4. Accommodation of overlap of identities:
Eg: a Punjabi muslim, a Southern state christian, a north eastern state christian etc.

Threats to nation idea:

1. Highlighting one identity over the other (eg: Kuki and meitei tribes violence)

↓
as pointed out by Amartya Sen

2. Spread of fake news and media sensationalisation.

3. Caste-based fracture lines.

4. Communal identities that lead to violence (eg: Nuh violent clashes)

5. Gendered identities and ostracisation

eg: LGBTQIA+ communities

Thus, India as a nation rests on the idea that it belongs to all who

are part of it. Isolating anyone

can lead to feelings of not belonging,

thus harming the unity of the

nation.

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)

India is deemed to be the pharmacy of the world especially after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key factors behind growth:

1. Foot loose industry : can be established anywhere as only natural resource is water.
2. Increase in FDI : due to cheaper production costs in India.
3. Expanded market : that caters to a population of 1.4 billion.
4. Government support : such as subsidies and production linked incentives

The significance to economy :

1. Provides employment
 2. Caters to export growth
 3. Adds India to global Value Chains.
 4. Adds to economic growth.
- Significance to public health:

1. Cheaper production \Rightarrow equitable access.
2. Improved health \Rightarrow healthier workforce for India.
3. Catering to global needs \Rightarrow has geo-political significance (Bangladesh, Nepal public health spillovers)

Improvements:

1. Improvements in regulatory framework.
2. Improvement in quality of clinical trials.
3. Transparency in publishing reports and findings by companies.

To retain its spot as a top producer, India must avoid instances such as those in Gambia and spearhead affordable and quality pharmaceuticals

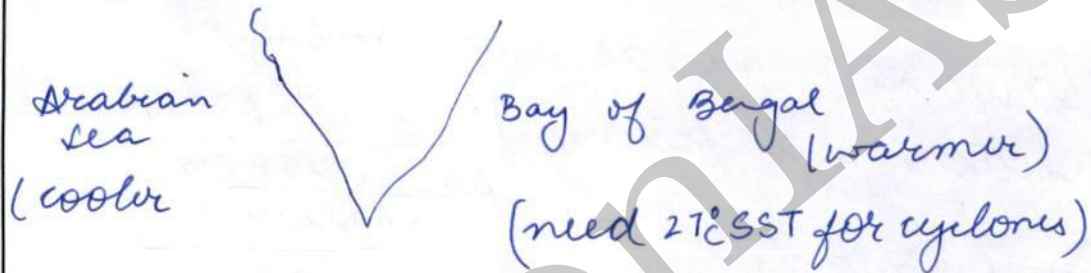
7.

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

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

10

The Bay of Bengal is warmer than the Arabian sea and hence more prone to cyclones that form near the Indian shoreline.

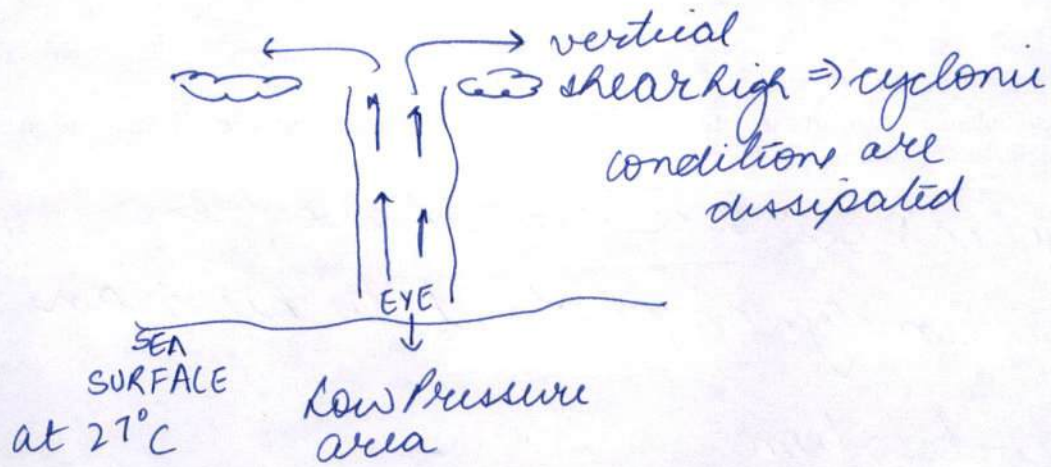


Timing of cyclones:

Usually end of south-west monsoon, October, April in Bay of Bengal

Reasons for decrease in Frequency in SW monsoon:

1. Increase in vertical shear.
2. Active movement of Bay of Bengal Branch of monsoon.



FORMATION OF CYCLONE

However, the Arabian sea is now witnessing more cyclones due to:

1. Warming due to climate change.
2. Higher sea surface and ocean mean temperatures in Arabian sea.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are and have been extremely important to human civilisation:

1. Provide fertile soil for agriculture post eruption. Eg: Mt. Vesuvius.
2. Provide various metals / rocks / precious stones: granite, quartz etc.

However, they are also extremely destructive:

1. Loss to human life caused.
2. Loss of infrastructure
3. Destruction of human civilisations
Eg: Pompeii

4. Can cause tsumamis/earthquakes

Eg: Tonga island wreckage

However, they give us an insight into the working of our planet and provide diversity like that on the islands of Hawaii and Andaman and Niobar:

1. serve as strategic bases for geopolitics - US and India.
2. Aid in trade and connectivity of major landmasses

Here volcanoes are critical for existence of 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) ①

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

relative deprivation refers to poverty / social deprivation or political deprivation in comparison to another.

Aspects of deprivation:

1. Economic Aspect → relative under-development in north east: rise of insurgency in Nagaland, Assam etc.

↓
unequal job opportunities:
eg → in Punjab, a rich state but reliant on agriculture

↓
UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, host large populations of poor on MDPI.

↓
Karnataka and Maharashtra receives most FDI in country.

2. Social Aspect → Presence of tribes in Odisha, Jharkhand overlaps with deprivation of health and education facilities

↓
distance from mainstream politics and civil society.

3. Political Aspect → Eg: Jammu and Kashmir due to have a legislative assembly: lack political voice.

↓
NCT Delhi → lack control over services, political deprivation at state level

Rise of regionalism as a result of deprivation:

1. North Eastern States: Lack of connectivity, infrastructure, political amalgamation - leads to movements demanding new states.
2. Southern States: Cross subsidise the poorer states via central pool of taxes, often resent this set-up.
3. Language Diversity: Lack of representation can lead to demands for strengthening regional independence.
4. Lack of economic opportunities: can lead to youth radicalisation in states such as Punjab.

Hence, inclusive growth as per SDG-15 must be the policy imperative for harmony in the country.

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 हार्गिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As India approaches its demographic window, it becomes necessary to address issues in the school education system.

Issues in system:

- Caste divide → disparity in access to education
↓
caste discrimination present in implicit forms. (eg: ragging in IITs etc)
- Rise of bullying → due to economic conditions (poor v. rich)
↓
due to social conditions (so called backward)
↓
due to gender (girls v. boys)
↓
due to academic performance (poor performers)
- Gendered Divide → women to embrace traditional gender roles.
↓
sanitation facilities and bullying by boys for menstrual changes
→ women traditionally discouraged from attending school

4. Tribal education → absence of teachers
in Eklavya schools

↓
difficult assimilation
into mainstream,
bullied for dressing,
behaving, eating
differently.

↘
distant from
mainstream
culture and
geographical
distance

5. Cases of violence by teachers: for academic
non-performers → leads to friends
ostracising child, social media and cyber
bullying faced by children.

Solutions for the same:

1. sensitisation towards differences in
culture, backgrounds, economic and
social disparities for students.
 2. Training for teachers to identify
and address bullying.
 3. Provision of mental health
practitioner and counsellors to create
safe spaces for children.
 4. monitoring use of social media for
children < 14 years
- Hence, once people are sensitised, one
can truly seek to achieve education
for all.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Ahom Kingdom remained the ruler of Assam from ~13th century till ~1526 when the Mughal rule started in India.

Role in shaping identity:

1. Sense of belongingness - amalgamation into fold of mainstream.
2. Unification of various identities
3. Provision of new culture - of music, dance, art.

Role in contemporary times:

1. Source of inspiration for local population.

2. stood up to mighty mughal
empire

3. Chouardes mounds - preserved
heritage burial sites of significance
in North East.

Thus, a cultural unification of
sorts took place under the Aram
rulers.

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इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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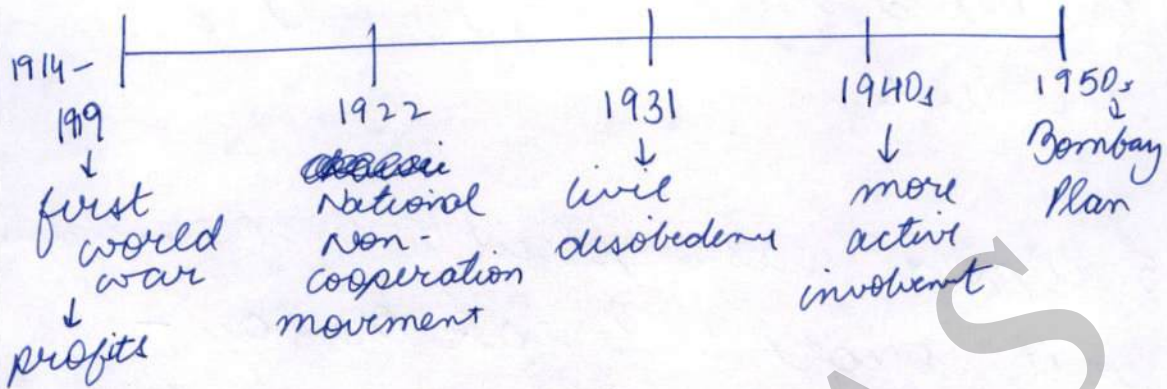
12.

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



Indian capitalists were un-involved till 1940s to a large extent for they were majorly driven by a profit motive.

The timeline:

- Profits from first world war in 1914-19 → gummy bags, clothes for soldiers etc.
- Inter-war period: expansion of exports to south-east Asia.
- Discontentment with being out of business circles of European houses.

4. Limited support to non-cooperation movement (to remain in good books of British) — but some were involved in boycott of foreign products.

5. Support was implicit to civil disobedience as it sought to break the law — may not have been agreeable to most capitalists

6. However, as the second world war started, capitalists such as Birlas lent active support to Gandhi Ji.

7. Additionally, Jatas set up indigenous steel plants: Rourkela and Jamshedpur for promotion of self-sufficiency

Thus capitalist support spilled over into the 1950s where industries and airlines were nationalised and the Bombay Plan which gave importance to state role for development of the country.

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13.

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

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

15

The Press in India was an introduction by the British and earlier the Portuguese.

The evolution and impact

I | Phase I |

- vernacular press,
- social reform propagation
(mirat ul- akbar)

| Phase II |

- Revolutionary Activities
- Nationalist sentiments

(Kesari for eg.)
Punjabee

Phase III

- For uniting people via art and common culture
- Eg: Vitha Press.

Impact:

1. Cultivated feeling of national identity
2. Acted as a binding force.
3. Brought several fringe elements to fore: women's literature etc.

Efforts were made to curb free press via Ultramarine Press Act but Indian Press continued to provide an outlet for freedom fighters and

an inspiration for the common
man.

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14.

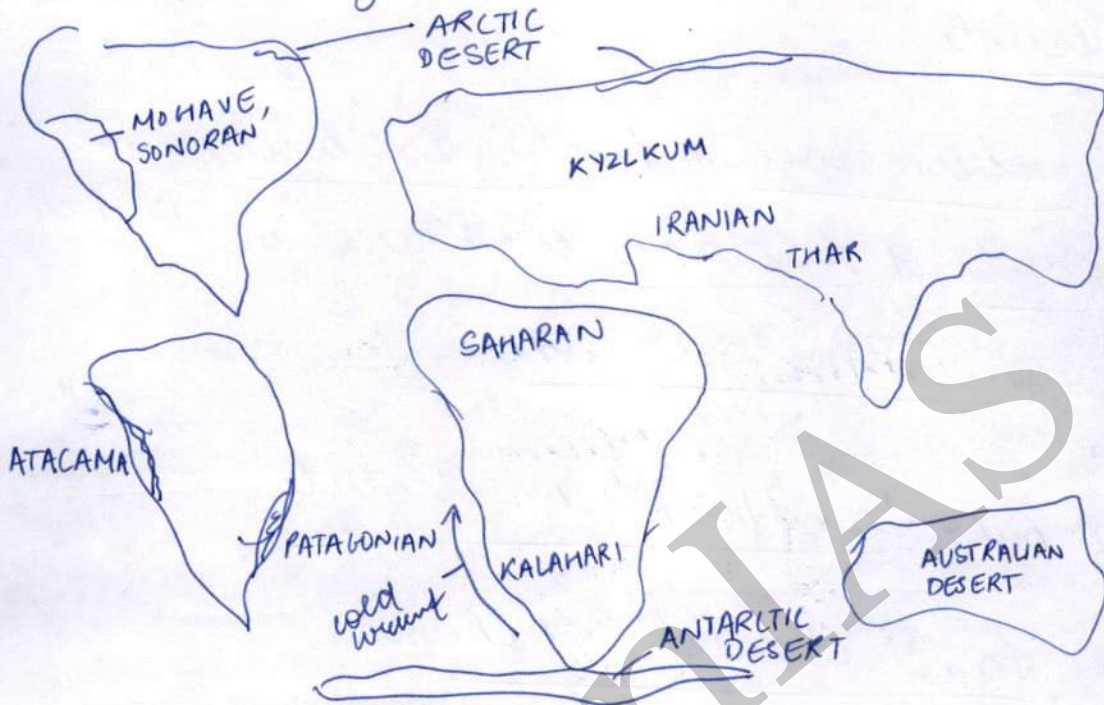
विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

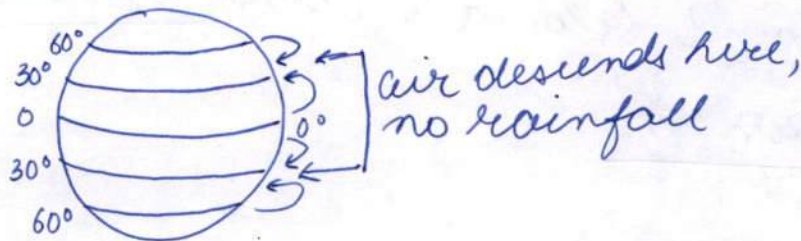
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Distribution of Deserts



Desert Formation:

1. Warm winds: mohave, sonoran, Saharan Deserts [chinook wind for eg.]
2. Continentality: Thar Desert, Kyzlkum Desert
3. High Latitude Deserts:





4. Cold ocean currents: Humboldt current, Peruvian current form Patagonian and Namibian and Kalahari Deserts


4. Extremely cold: Arctic, Antarctic and parts of Ladakh that are too cold to sustain vegetation.


major landforms in deserts:

1. sand dunes / Barchans

 formed by unidirectional flow of wind.

2.  mushroom rocks → formed by flow of wind below a certain height leading to erosion.

3.  stumps → formed due to
wind erosion of rocks/
boulders

4.  → sand dunes that form
patterns on the surface.

Hence, landforms are mostly
temporary and form due to the
winds in deserts. Wind erosion
and temperature differences of
night and day (diurnal range)
causes weathering of rocks to form
some 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

The recent floods in the Himalayas (July-August 2023) have revealed the sensitivity of the mountains to climate change and anthropogenic activities:

1. Increased rainfall : short and intense spurts : as atmosphere warms up, holding capacity increases (in air) and leads to intense rainfall.

2. Four laning of roads : unscientific chiselling of mountains that lead to landslides. } = cutting of mountain in Himalayas

 = ^{low} actual cutting should have been done.

3. Loss of vegetation : due to developmental projects such as hydroelectric projects and infrastructural projects.

4. Population pressure on certain cluster towns: such as Shimla, Nainital, Dehradun.

5. Tourist Burden: leads to littering, air pollution and unfettered rise of buildings for accommodation.

The initiatives thus taken for sustainable management are:

1. Contour bunding: on slopes to prevent soil erosion and land-slides.
2. Forest fire management: as heating up can lead to destruction via forest fires.
3. Limiting vehicles: such as those in Nainital to prevent burden of population.

However, the following steps can augment measures:

1. Halting extreme developmental projects: Char dham roads, hydro electric projects (eg: Toshimath land subsidience linked to the latter)
2. Involvement of local population to encourage best practices.
3. Himalayan ecosystem warming up faster than ever - hasten the process to avert warming: factories, industries near the hills.

Hence, mountain ecosystems have long sustained humans. It is only rational to have to protect them for our own material and ecological well-being.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand as a resource falls as a minor mineral under the purview of the state in the mines and minerals Act. It is managed unsustainably because:

1. Lack of uniform regulation across the country. (state-wise regulation.)
2. Increased demand for construction activities as India's cities develop.
3. Sand mafia - usually powerful and vengeful in most states.
4. Involvement of local officials: high office corruption.
5. Lack of cheap alternatives such as m-sand which is more

expensive.

6. Lack of adherence to environmental Impact assessment - damage is often undisplayed.

Impact of unsustainable management:

1. Loss of biodiversity in regions. eg:
Chambal river gravels
2. Decreased quality of water resources:
from river-bed mining.
3. Contamination of ground water resources → as sediments are finer and float up.
4. Can damage livelihoods of those dependent on river resources.

Thus, the following measures are taken :

1. m-sand : manufactured sand :
a little more expensive, but is
finer and more uniform so better
for construction.
2. Environmental Impact Assessment :
for legal sand-mining operations
3. Use of floodplain sediments in
younger rivers : that wash up in
monsoons to prevent river bed
exploitation.
4. Involvement of local people, inform
report
Hence, more proactive policies can
aid proper management of these
resources and provide equitable
development to backward areas
prone to illegal sand mining

4. meeting country specific NDCs for
Paris Agreement: self-sufficiency
a must to ensure energy and
transition security.

India's estimated lithium reserves
are now the 5th largest in the world
(found in Leasi district of Jammu
and Kashmir)

- this will aid self sufficiency
- will help leverage iCET with USA
- will aid E-vehicle transition

Environmental Aspects of Production

Brine method

- Pollution of water
resources as water
dried up to
extract lithium
- Prevents proper
utilisation of water:
leads to scarcity

Mining

- Leads to land
pollution
- Extraction causes
loss of vegetation
- causes loss of
biodiversity

Thus the A-B-C triangle faces acute water shortage that is exacerbated. Besides this, foray of countries to produce more lithium prevents value addition and income generation in these countries (lithium imported as a natural resource.)

Way forward:

1. sustainable extraction methods:
move away from brine extraction.
2. mining done to prevent as much damage: Eg- use of Environmental Impact Assessment.

Hence, despite its importance, lithium must be used in a way and produced such that benefits accrue equitably to those involved.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India presently has a quarter of its population under the age of 14 years.

Development of a global identity:

1. Unifying movements : such as Greta Thunberg's 'Fraturdays for climate'

2. Proliferation of social media :
'the world is a village' - Eg:

participation and solidarity in the Black Lives Matter movement and France anti-police protests.

3. Access to global culture - Food:
such as fast food, pan-Asian cuisine
etc.

- Entertainment : such as global artists:
Taylor Swift, K-Pop artists

- Clothing : such as those provided by fast-fashion brands.

4. Popular Culture: in TV and OTT shows that pan out across the globe. (Friends, Big Bang Theory) etc.

Impact on youth identity:

1. Change in societal structure: from more family oriented to more individualistic (independence valued over joint family values)

2. Change in gender identities: to move from conformative binaries to non conforming gender fluidity and self expression (via the LGBTQIA+ movement)

3. Widened perspective: to question one's own value system and beliefs when confronted with other cultures. Eg: gender discrimination in Indian families's depiction of the

same in US-based television shows)

4. role models that emerge: Eg:
Michelle Obama, Simone Biles,
Beata Shunberg as women for girls
to look up to.

This impact comes with its negatives
too:

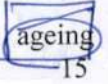
1. Individualism may lead to isolation and decline in mental health of youths.
2. Erosion of social support systems that come with family.
3. Single global event can trigger chain reaction (eg: Iran's Mascha Amini Hijab protests)

Thus, the shaping of a global youth identity can bring together the young people for common causes worth fighting for

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)



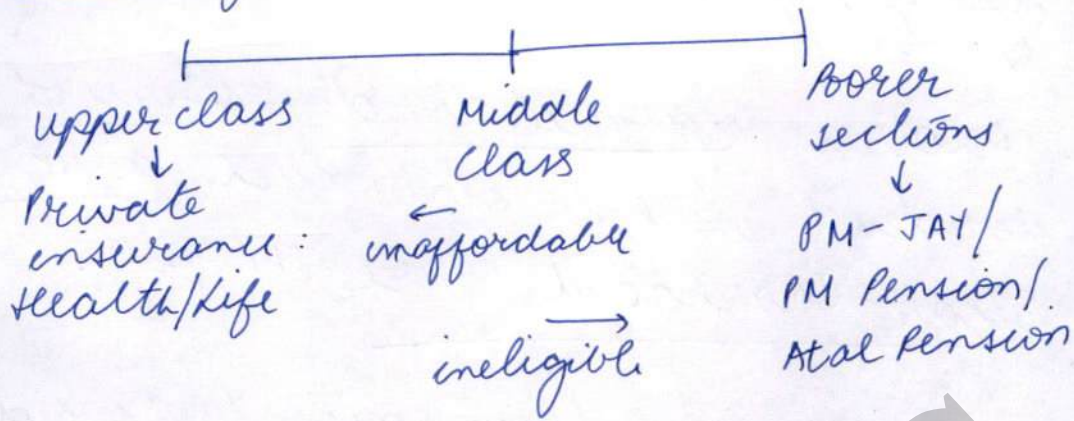
Fertility rate refers to the average number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime. This for India has reached $\boxed{2.0}$ ^{TFR} as per NFHS-5.

Demographic Concerns :

1. Reduced demographic window as TFR falls below 2.0 (replacement level is 2.1)
2. Increased fiscal burden on state as working age population retires (60-65+)
3. Increased burden on healthcare system
 - geriatric care
 - palliative care

senior citizens:
 12% of population by 2025
4. Lack of financial inclusion among rural elderly and rural elderly women.

5. Low enrollment in social security schemes for middle class.



Thus, to address weak social security system:

1. need improvements in healthcare.
(reduction in out of pocket expenditure)
2. need provision of old-age bonus as family structures change.
3. need more productive jobs for youth.
[Youth earnings] → fuel → [pension schemes for retirees]
4. need to address digital divide:
among rural and urban populations (30% rural women use internet)

5. Address digital literacy : for ageing populations.

6. Address regional divide : source of dividend will be states such as UP, Bihar, Jharkhand where $TFR > 2.0$.

7. Harness silver economy : by 'senior internships' for retirees

8. Improve women workforce participation → aid financial inclusion

↓
will make women more independent / take back agency.

→ provide safety of savings and independence

A declining TFR is hard to reverse, as seen in countries like Japan. India's per capita GDP is said to grow by 43% by 2061. To reap this dividend, one must also focus on social security that fosters a healthy population.

20.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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At present, about 31% of India's population lives in urban areas. Unsurprisingly, it is projected by PwC that the number of urban poor is expected to grow.

Shift to urban areas :

1. As job opportunities are clustered near cities. (eg: National Capital Territory)
2. Search for better living conditions: better education, better healthcare etc.

Current status of urban poor :

1. Improper public spaces - eg: parks, pathways, street lamps etc.
2. Sub-standard living conditions: in slums, crammed apartments. (leads to domestic violence too) ↙

3. Improper amenities: such as running water, electricity, sanitation.

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

need for urban-poor centric policies:

1. Living Conditions → provision of housing (PM Urban Housing scheme)
→ Provision of electricity
→ sanitation facilities
↓
access to running water

2. Productive Employment → focussed around hub-spoke model for industries
↓
can reduce crime rates in cities
→ need for skilling urban poor

3. Infrastructure → need for affordable and well-connected public transport
↓
gender sensitive public spaces (transport/parks etc)
→ provision of blue-green architecture: to improve environmental conditions

Thus, provision of basic facilities must also be augmented by the following measures:

1. Food security: such as one nation one ration card for migrants.
2. social security: such as some unemployment benefit (eg: Rajasthan's urban employment guarantee)
3. Gender sensitive administration: that takes into account disparity in pay, structural violence and abuse by women. etc.

Besides this, rural development via self help groups and rural livelihood mission to augment incomes could curb unnecessary migration to urban areas and promote sabka saath and sabka vikaas

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VisionIAS