



VISIONIAS

INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरान्त अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)	
पंजीकरण सं./Registration No.	: 0964337
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student	: Yashwardhan Singh
माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी Medium: Hindi/English	
English	
तारीख Date	
26/08/23	

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

केंद्र Centre	IISE, Lucknow
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निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Invigilator's Signature	26/08/23
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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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

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

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



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

Theatre form in India has been a vital tool for cultural expression, entertainment and sharing of human values.

① Theatre like Yakshagan (Kannada) Dasavataara (Goa) celebrates integrated form of local culture (dance, music, literature)

② Theatres like Mudiyattam, Kudiattam puts emphasis on spirituality.

③ celebrates connection in devotional way with god
Ex. Rasleela.

Individual's Role

① Tries to inculcate core values that are required for individual

Ex. Lessons from Krishna in Krishnalela, Ram from Ramlela

② Imparts the idea that individual is for society and society for individual

③ celebrates diversity in unity and unity in diversity
Ex. Bhad Pather

④ Tool for social persuasion and change.

India's rich repository of theatre art need be utilized in social changes such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

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

Sanchi Stupa complex was constructed during Mauryan Period and later improved by Sunga rulers

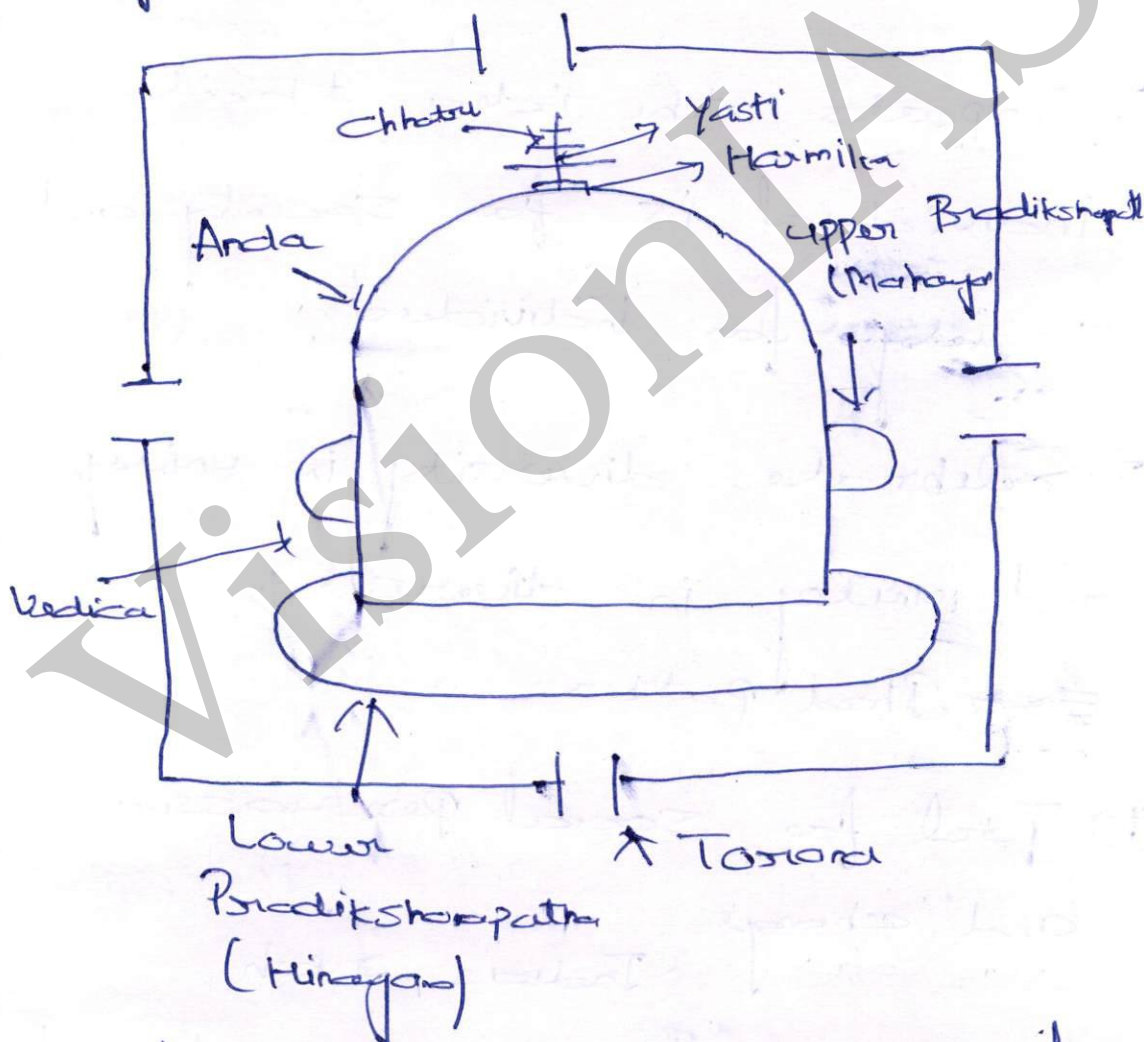


fig: Sanchi Stupa architectural features

Historical importance

- ① Contribution of two major dynasties.
- ② Reflects Socio-economic and Political realities (economic Prosperity, political stability was there)
- ③ Manifests tolerance, acceptance of diverse religions.

Inspiration for future architecture

- ① Torana can be seen as precursor of Gopurams
- ② Pradakshinapath took the form of circumambulatory
- ③ Depiction of Jataka stories and sculptures, later also seen (Meenakshi temple)
- ④ Stupa as Axis Mundi of universe.

Thus Stupa became source of inspiration for future art.

3.

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

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

10

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

Bhagat Singh is regarded as a pioneer among patriots due to his contribution to cause of freedom struggle.

Breakthrough

① was a avid reader, read and engrained moral, political values from across the spectrum

② Added civil disobedience to revolution

Ex: Accepted punishment after entered legislative assembly revolution

③ Use court as a tool to spread the message of freedom struggle

④ Maximizing gain of freedom struggle, but minimising gain (harmless bomb)

⑤ Core value can be understood by his autobiography where I am an atheist.

⑥ Socialist influence, change of HPA to HRSA.

⑦ Took up the cause of trade union. Ex: opposing trade dispute act

⑧ Revolution channelled to 'make the deaf hear', not just to cause violence.

Thus, Bhagat Singh was embodiment of core values, which later become base of freedom struggle and independent Nation

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

Meiji restoration was done by Japan after humiliation faced by it during era of warlords by western invasion on its economy, culture factors.

① Era of warlords led to Stagnation of economy, decline in societal value.

② Constant infighting led to decline of spirit of nation

③ Reflective thinking by leaders regarding decline.

Significance

④ opened the way for modernization

③ Sent a mission to western countries to learn about education system

④ Second phase of global industrialization, which was speedy and efficient.

⑤ Rise of capitalist class

⑥ Transformation to major Power (Russia Japan circa 1905)

⑦ Rise of colonial ^{Japan} China (invasion of Manchuria, China)

⑧ Aspiration to create hegemony in Pacific (during world war I and II). Ex. Pearl harbour attack.

Rise of Japan was quick and decline after world war II even quicker.

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)

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

10

Nation refers to an identity of shared belonginess, shared humanity, shared values.

while western countries were based on idea of common language, race and ethnicity. India was manifested of unity and diversity since ancient times.

India as a Nation

① Historical idea of shared belonginess. Ex: King Ashoka, Rishi Angustya from north to South, Bhakti and Sufi movement, integration of kashi - Sangam culture, Jainism, Buddhism

② Common beliefs such as onward to vedas, upanishads, idea of shared humanity (tolerance, acceptance) lead to Salut Basel model

③ Celebration of unity in diversity (Agriculture based festivals) and diversity in unity (caste system prevalent in different forms).

④ Visionary leaders like Ashoka and Akbar. (Salh-i-kul).

Threats

① Globalisation eroding historical culture values (Macdonaldisation, walmardization)

② Communalism as a threat to secularism (Delhi riots, Muzaffarpur riots)

③ Role of state and Non-state actors affecting internal and external security.

④ Inability to conserve rich tradition
Ex: degrading monuments.

6.

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

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

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

India has huge share in generic, vaccine sector. However its share in patented drugs is very limited.

Factors

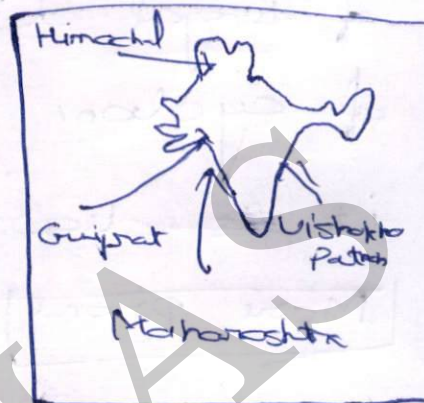
- ① Public policy leading to growth in certain areas. Ex. Baddi Himachal Pradesh
- ② Petrochemical industry provided raw material.
- ③ Large export market (west coast to Africa)
- ④ Availability of Active pharmaceutical ingredients from China.
- ⑤ Huge domestic demand (140 crore)
- ⑥ Entrepreneurs in field (Cipla and Ranbaxy)

⑦ Agglomerate effect leading to decline in cost.

⑧ Availability of raw material (water and power)

Significance in economy

① Promoting employment (both blue collar, and white collar)



② Inclusive growth, gender justice, and balanced regional growth (fast-track industry)

③ Setting up ecosystem of research and development, IPR, ease of doing business

Public health

① Generic drugs, required for poor section (blood cancer medication)

② Antibiotics, ORS for public health like diarrhoea, pneumonia

③ Burden of HIV, TB is increasing, need of cheap drugs to decrease human suffering.

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 इलाके में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Traditionally the status of Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea in terms of cyclone has been $4:1$, but it is decreasing now
More prone

- ① water is warmer in Bay of Bengal (Latent heat.)
- ② Low salinity leads to more cyclone (huge influx of rivers)
- ③ Travels westwards (BoB cyclone affects India, while arabian sea reaches Oman, Pakistan)
- ④ Disturbances from Arabian sea, South china sea and Pacific also travels to BoB.
- ⑤ Huge density on eastern coast, huge disaster.

→ Lack of wind shear, presence of Coriolis force and presence of upper air divergence.

Reasons for decrease in frequency

- ① Variability in setting up of ITCZ.
 - ② Southern branch of Sub-tropical easterly jet stream is getting erratic.
 - ③ El Nino Southern Oscillation, El Nino Modoki, Madden Julian oscillation also affects cyclone.
 - ④ Early initiation of monsoonal wind leads to shear stress.
 - ⑤ India under anticyclonic condition for longer time.
 - ⑥ Unpredictable western disturbance (late initiation).
- Climate change is attributable cause for all these changes.

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)

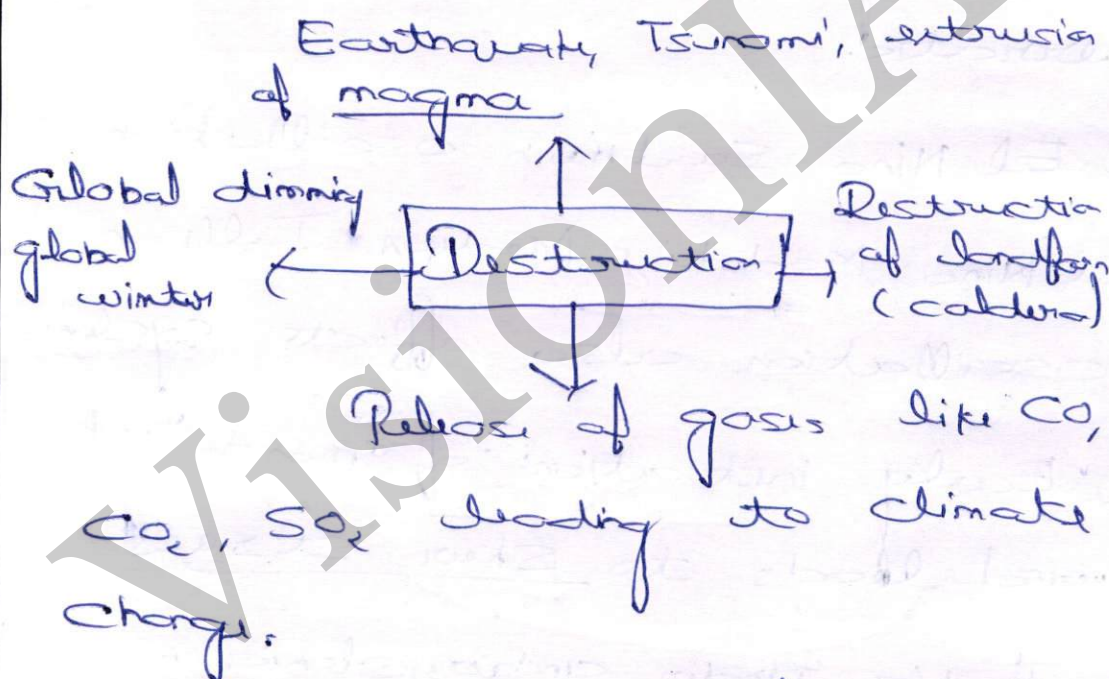
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanism refers to complex process of

- Generation of Magma
- Travel of Magma (charges such as xenolith inclusion)
- Emplacement (intrusive and extrusive).



Ex: Mount Stromboli, Mount Shasta, Mount Catapaxi

Critical for existence

④ Source of such minerals such as iron, nickel, cobalt.

② Adds Micros and Macro nutrient
to soil (vital for agriculture)

③ creation of primary rocks
and initiation of rock cycle
(Basaltic, granitic, Andesitic
rocks)

④ Black soil → Cotton and
Sugarcane cultivation

⑤ creation of landform like shield
(Hawaii island), islands arcs like
Indonesia, mountains, mid-oceanic
ridges, Composite mountains,
Ash cinder cone (steep and jagged)

⑥ Release of gases CO_2 for
greenhouse effect (required) Nitrogen
oxide for Nitrogen required for
plants.

Volcanoes are nature's
way of establishing balance
of earth.

9.

क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

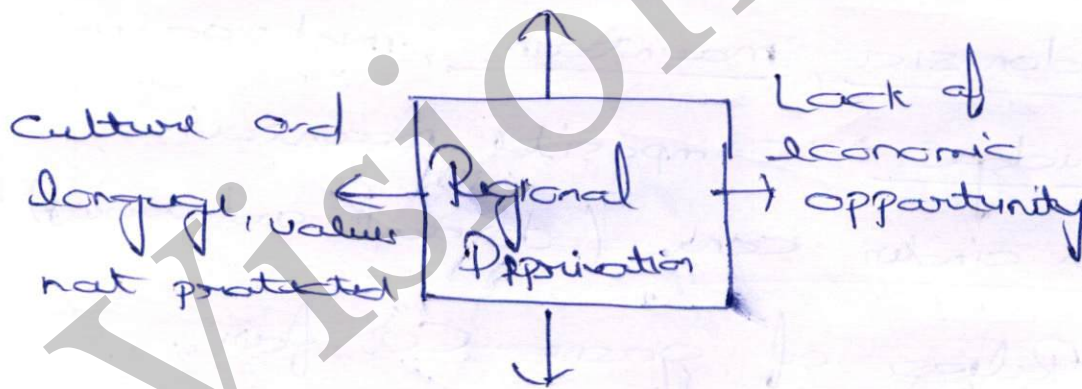
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नहीं लिखना
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Relative deprivation results from
lack of inclusive growth and
absence of balanced regional
development

Ex: Skyscrapers of Mumbai and
drought prone area of Vidarbha

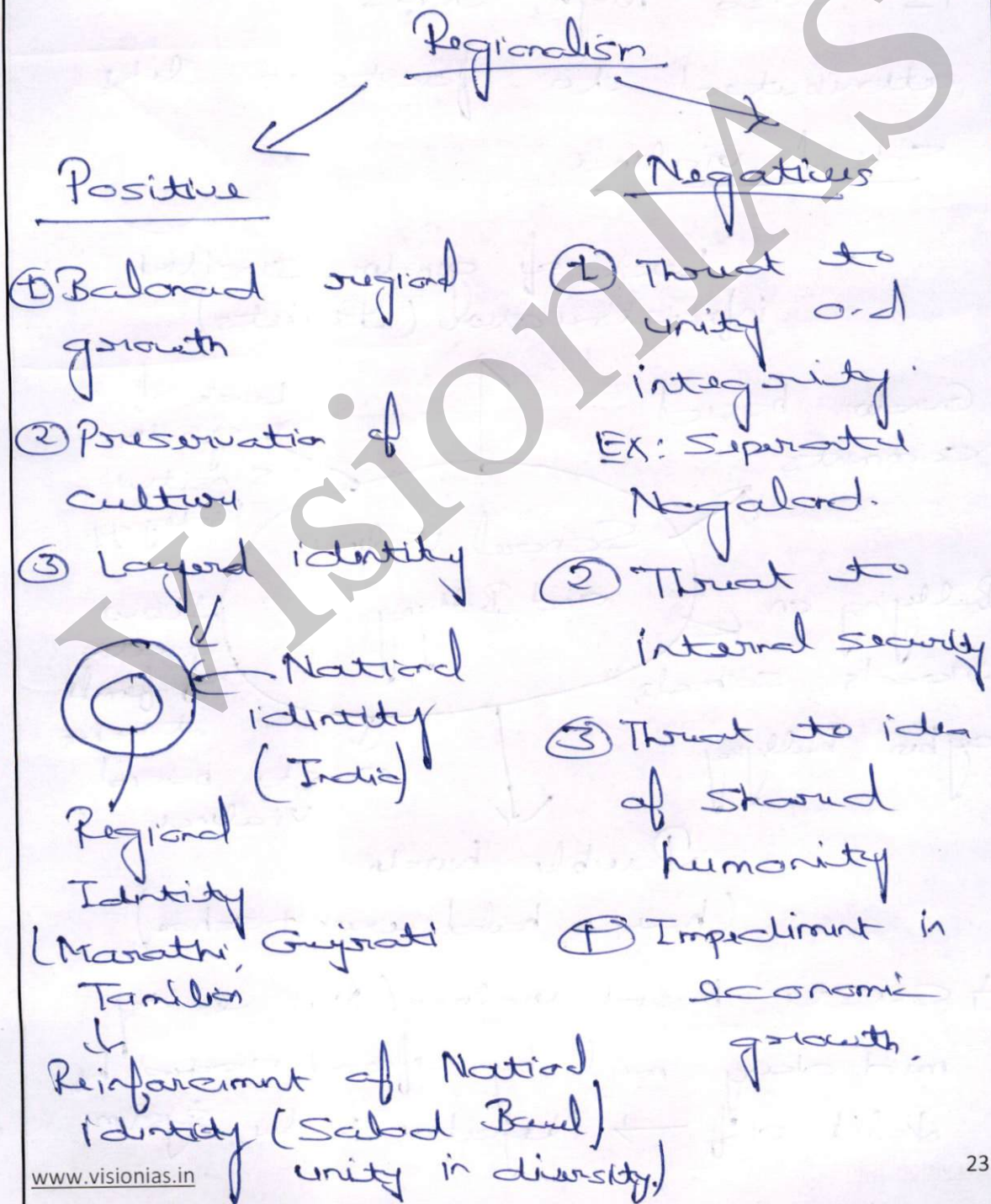
Lack of political representation



Declining or stagnant social
indicators like higher education
institutes (IITs, AIIMS, IIMs), high
MMR and IMR, poor standard
of living, increased disease
(disability) adjusted life years.

Relative deprivation + Political awareness about rights

↓
Regionalism (Bodoland, sipah
Udharbho, Marathwada, Bundelkhand)

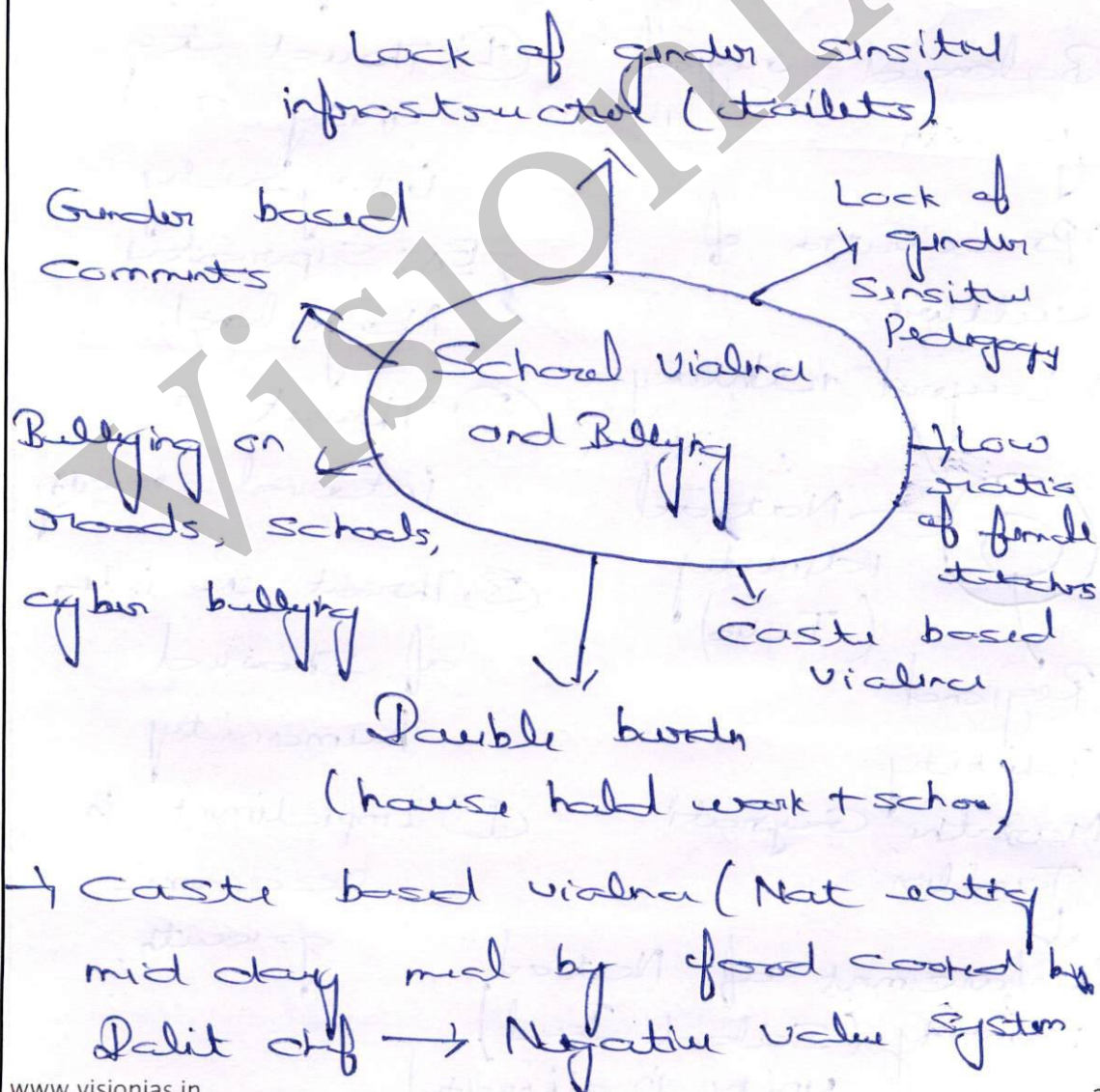


10.

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 दृष्टि में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
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The Gross enrolment ratio has been (103%) due to double enrolment in some case, but drop out ratio is also high, this can be attributed to factors like School violence.



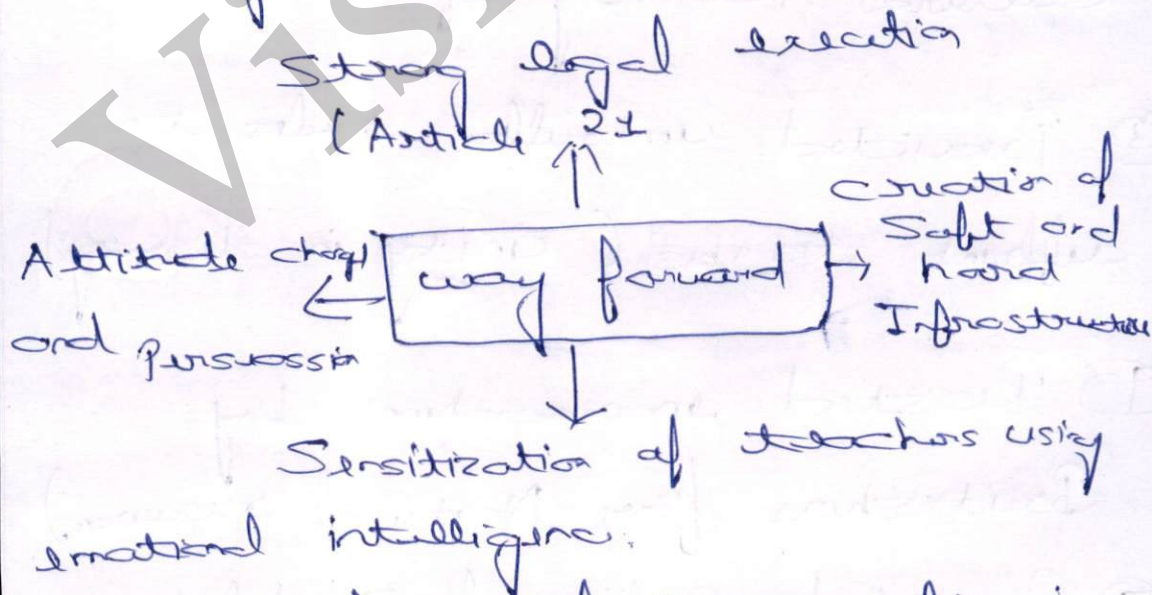
Why bullying and school violence
needs to be stopped

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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① School violence creates sense
of negative attitude towards
education.

② Threats such as social prestige
deters parents to send their child
to school.

③ Verbal and non-verbal violence
by co-students, unsensitized
teachers → low motivation
→ high dropout rate.



Future of Nation lies in
classroom, thus to achieve status
of developed nation, this is
Sine qua non

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)

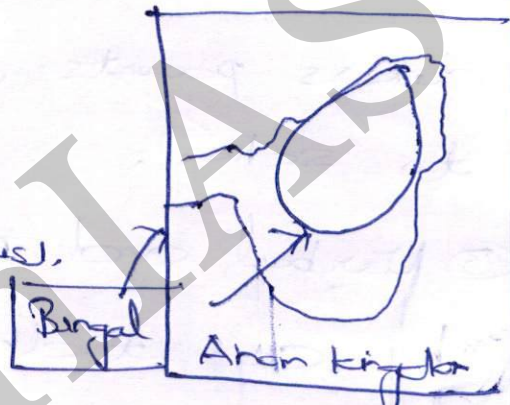
Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom covered large part of Assam, Arunachal and has great impact on history of north-east

① Historical identity

Resisted Chinese, Burmese, and Mughal invasion



② This lead to preservation of cultural identity of north-east

③ Provided umbrella rules to different tribes (unity in diversity)

④ Resisted encroachment by Britishers for Natural resources

⑤ Provided political stability, which lead to cultural and economic growth

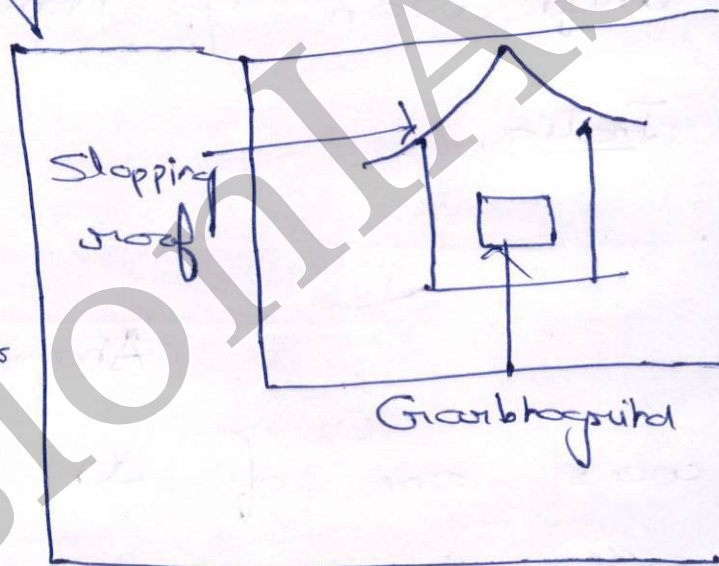
Cultural

→ Promoted dance forms such as Sattriya, Music based on the idea of Shankaradeva.

→ Assam style of temple

Ex: Komakhya devi temple.

→ Nurtured tribal way of life (closeness to nature).



→ Religious acceptance for all religions (tribal culture along with Hinduism, Buddhism).

→ Establishment and reconstruction of Buddhist monasteries

Legacy in contemporary times

① Bravery of Lachit Barphukan is celebrated even today

② Political and cultural unity created by Ahoms led to unification of North-eastern India.

Ahom kingdom was one of the greatest Medieval Indian empires, whose significance is seen in even today's world.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

The trend of Capitalist charge has been variable due to changing politico-economic cond. scope of time

① Initially asked for promotion of export, limitation of import and nationalisation of super-sterling interest rate through Petition, Prayer

② financially supported sessions of Congress

③ Gave support to Swadeshi movement which led to creation of Swadeshi industries

- ④ Against Non-cooperation movement as it disrupted economic activities
- ⑤ Against Congress agenda of trade unionism and organizations like AITUC.
- ⑥ After economic crisis of 1920s, support for National cause increased.
- ⑦ Establishment of FICCI in 1927
- ⑧ Industrialists like G.D. Birla, J.R.D. Tata provided continuous support.
- ⑨ During WW-I, boom in economic activity, took benefit out of it.

⑩ Sponsored visits of several leaders to different areas of country.

⑪ Participated in constitutional Programme of Gandhiji.

⑫ Bombay plan of 1944.

Capitalist movement
forms a strong pillar in
Indian Struggle for Independence.

13.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiation of press can be traced to Bengal Gazette by J. Hickey.

Later on several newspapers like

Calcutta Gazette, Amrita Bazar

Patrika, Hindu Patriot, Sarjuvari,

Misrat-ul-Akbar Also started

Repressive policy by Britishers

① Curb on press by Wellesley in 1799 (fearing napoleonic invasion)

② Ban in year 1823.

③ Charles Metcalf, Liberator of press (1835)

④ Restriction by Lord Lytton (Vernacular press act)

⑤ Easing of restriction by Lord Rippon

⑥ Fresh restriction by Curzon

⑦ Imposition of restrictions during world wars (official secret acts)

Instrumental role

① During Socio-religious reform movement, leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Mirat-ul-Hikmah), Jyotiba Phule, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc. took help of Press

② Indigo revolution, 1860s, Pabna Agrarian League, Peasants Agrarian revolts were widely covered by Newspaper (Nalbandan, Hindu Patriot)

③ During Moderate phase, leaders wrote intellectual articles

- ④ Revolutionary ideas like Bandi
Jeevan, Gadar
- ⑤ Mass Mobilization by Gandhiji
(Young India, New India)
- ⑥ Giving voice to downtrodden
unhappy section (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar)
- ⑦ Press also acts as a mediator
to tell contemporary global
realities (Irish home rule movement,
defeat of Russia by Japan)

Press was a
tool of social political and
economic awakening during
freedom 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 हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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Deserts refers to areas of lower biological productivity.

Factors

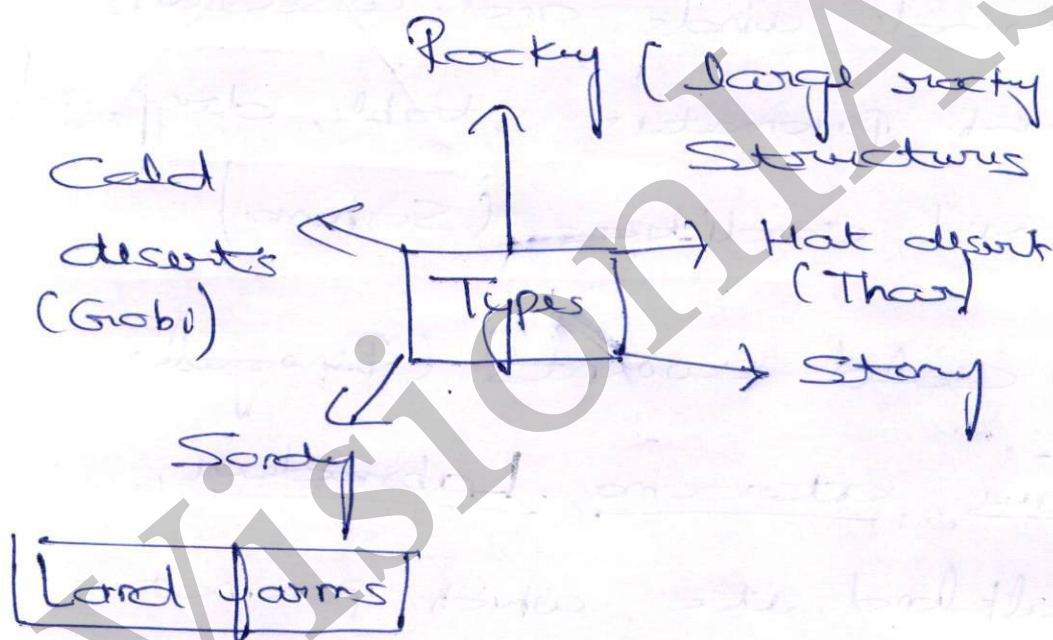
① under the influence of offshore trade winds and westerlies which promotes stable, dry and arid conditions (Sahara)

② Cold currents (Boregub, Peru, atacama, Labrador, falkland, etc, which promotes dry and desiccating condition. (Morawan, californie))

③ Lying in rain shadow region of Mountains Ex: cold desert of Ladakh, Gobi desert

④ Climate change leading to increase in desertification
(Great green wall of Africa)

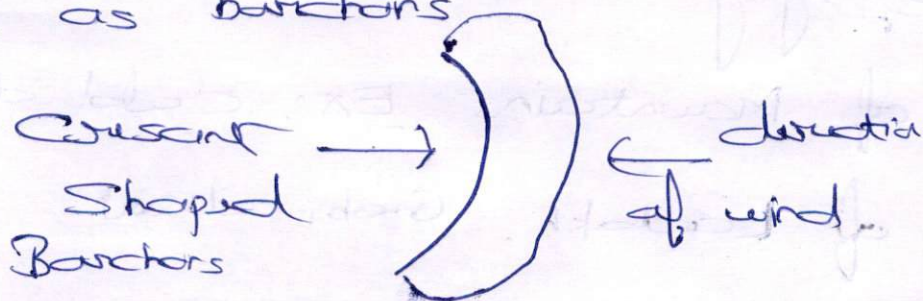
⑤ Afforestation, soil erosion, mining (Asexual mining) also leads to extension of deserts

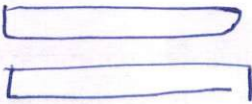


④ Dispositional

① Sand dunes in various shapes

Such as barchans



⑥  ← Parallel deposition

⑦ Deposition in form of loess
(Yellow river of China)

② Erosional land forms

① Mushroom rocks

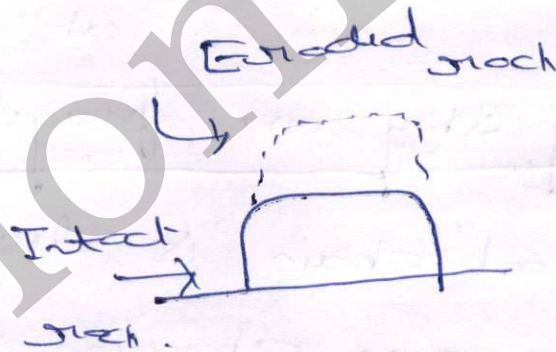


② yardangs

③ Zungurs

④ Messa

⑤ Buttes



These landforms are

great source of souvenirs as
well as can be developed as
tourist destination

15.

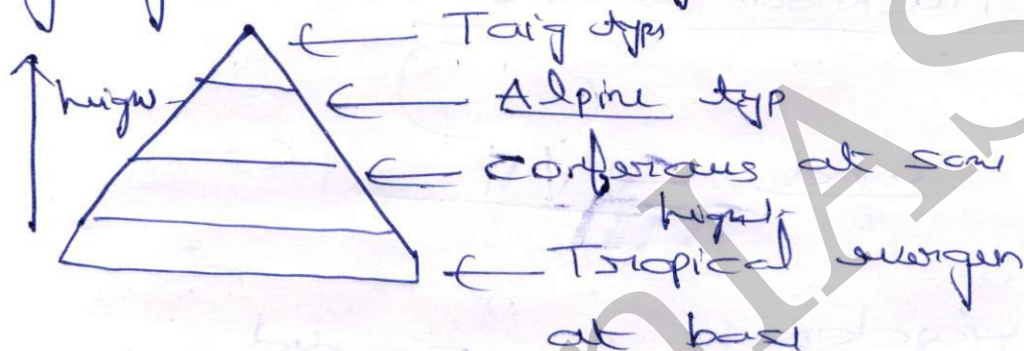
पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountain represents wide variety of ecosystem within narrow geographical range



Why they are fragile

① Food chain is less complex, hence more chances of disruption.

② Density at each trophic level is less

Ex: Snow leopard's declining Population in himalaya.

③ Processes such as decomposition and nutrients (Geochemical cycle)

are time taking

④ Limited carrying capacity due to difficult terrains

⑤ Primary and secondary succession is slow.

⑥ complex interdependence of alpha, beta, Gamma diversity.

All these factors makes mountain ecosystem more vulnerable.

Initiatives taken

① SECURE Himalaya initiative

② Council of Himalayan States

③ Transnational cooperation with China, Tibet, Nepal.

④ National action plan for sustainable mountains.

⑤ Special Committee for maintain
ecosystem at UNFCCC.

⑥ Promoting small hydroelectric
Power project in place of large ones

⑦ Biodiversity Conservation alliance
such as leopard conservation
with leopard range countries.

⑧ Promoting afforestation under
REDD and REDD+.

⑨ Applying principle of fair or
equitable sharing (Nagoya protocol
for maintain biodiversity)

unsustainable
exploitation of mountains can
become global tipping point for
climate change.

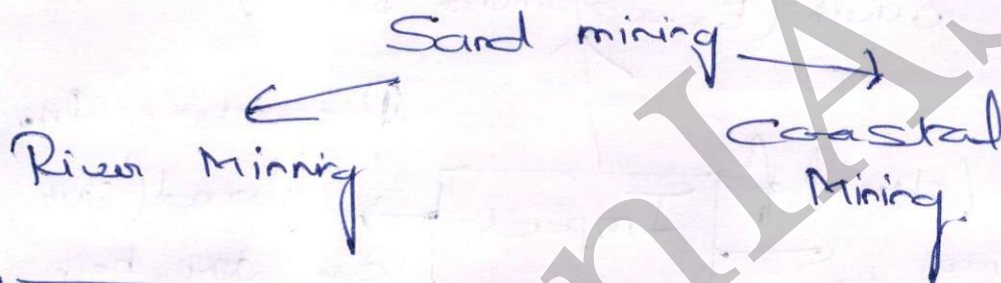
16.

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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Unsustainable sand mining as a concern has been raised many times by National Green Tribunal and Hon'ble Supreme Court.

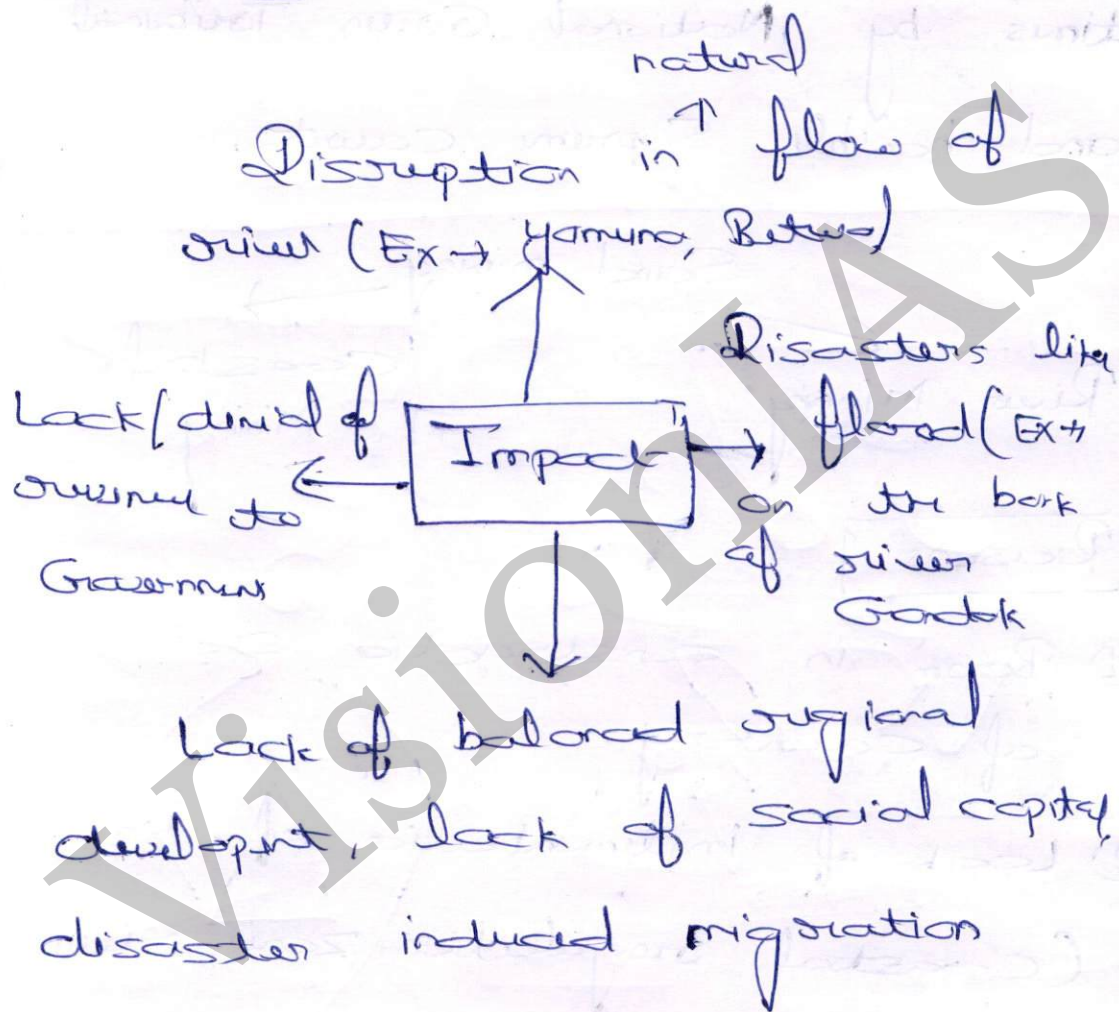


Reasons

- ① Boom in construction sector of country
- ② Lack of implementation of laws (Coastal regulation zone, river mining regulation)
- ③ Lack of availability of construction alternative
- ④ Important source of government revenue

⑤ Prevalence of Mafia, local goons which leads to illegal sand mining.

Impact



Remedial Measures

- Focussing on alternatives like M-Sand.
- Coastal regulation zoning

→ flood zone mapping and limitation of mapping to certain areas only

→ Prohibiting Mechanical digging of Sand, setting limit on depth of extraction.

→ District Minerals fund under mines and minerals regulation act.

Sand mining is
Silent Natural disaster, which
if not stopped would have
several environmental, socio-economic
impacts

17.

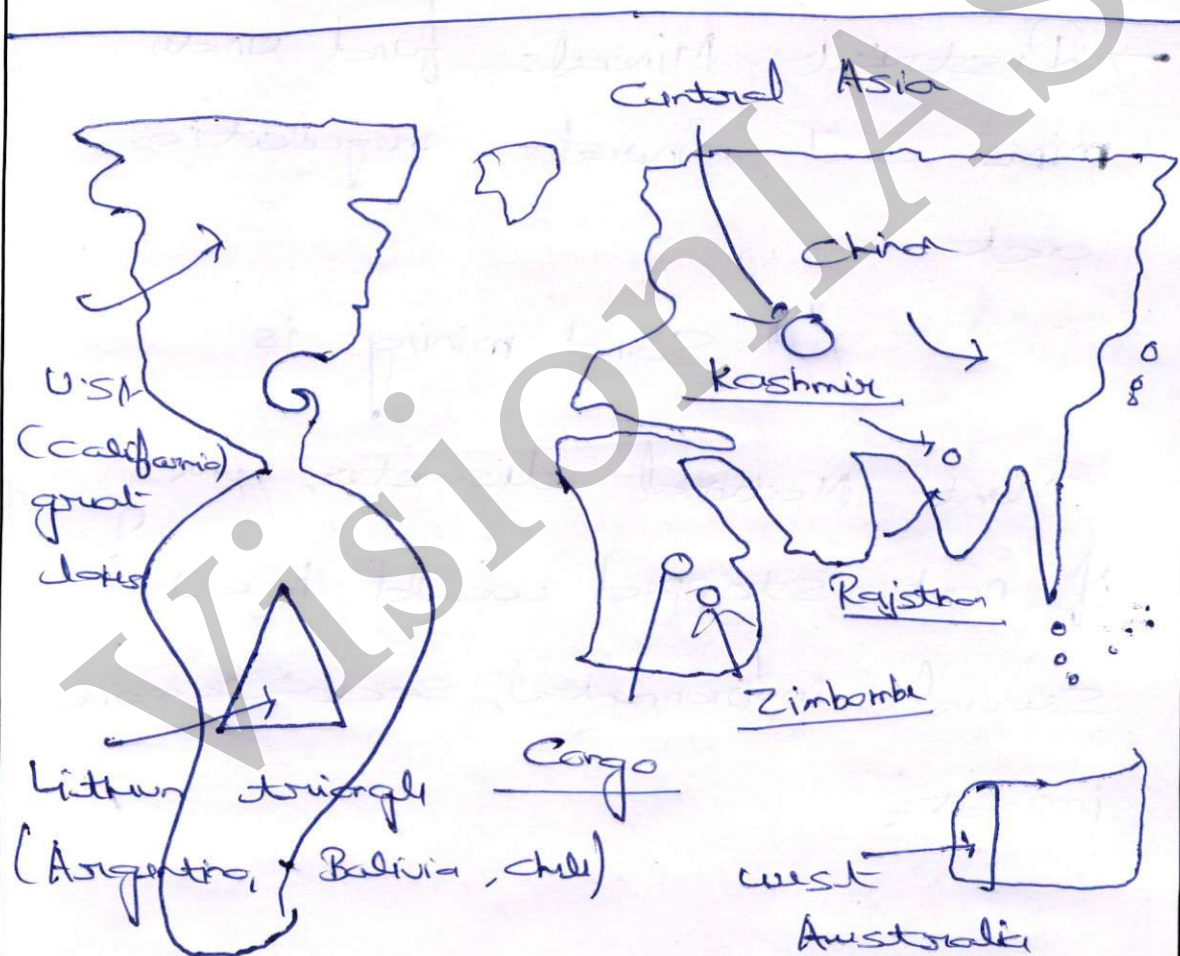
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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Lithium is a critical mineral
on which electrical and semi-
conductor industry rests



Global distribution of
lithium

Geo political Aspects

- ① New arena of conflicts, rise of new great power.
- ② China trying to control as much as lithium
- ③ Rise of debt trap diplomacy, coercion in lithium rich areas
- ④ Denial of lithium extraction technology (technology colonialism)
- ⑤ Spreading of Neocolonialism through chequebook diplomacy, initiating civil war, regime change.

Environment implication

- ① climatic and ecological impact of lithium mining is not clear, so precautionary Principles needs to be followed.

- Violation of climate justice, as poor countries will suffer the most. (Tuvalu, small island developing states)
- Lack of recognition of loss and damage
- Disruption to biodiversity ecosystem services (provisioning, regulatory, economic, cultural)
- Disruption in food chain, food web, decline in primary and secondary productivity.
- Large scale deforestation (Amazon rainforest)

India's Idea of LIFE, focusing on mindful consumption can provide way forward.

18.

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

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

15

Globalization refers to borderless transaction of economy, polity, and ideas. This has impact on each and everyone and makes an individual a global citizen to a certain degree.

Impact on youth identity

① Social identity.

② Rising individualism, declining Socialisation, institution such as marriage are no more just sacred institutions

Ex: Nuclear family, live in relation ship, single parent family, both parents working family.

② Rising consumerism, mall culture
rise of new middle class,
EMI culture

③ Economic identity: No idea of
permanent job, changing job as per
changing environment, gig
economy, contract based
employment

④ Cultural identity: Imbibing
of western culture (celebrating
halloween), hybridisation of
local culture. Ex: celebrating
Diwali and Eid at restaurants
not at home

⑤ Family identity: Disintegration
of households, but retention of

family ties, uniting at festivals,
idea of extended family, creation
of family cycle.

⑥ Intellectual identity

Imbibing ideas from elsewhere
of world LGBTQAT, support, support
to black life matters, #MeToo
movement.

Also taking pride
in National identity. Taking
pride in achievement of ISRO, India
winning in sport along with supporting
other country in football.

Many of these
can be progressive and
many can be regressive.

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)

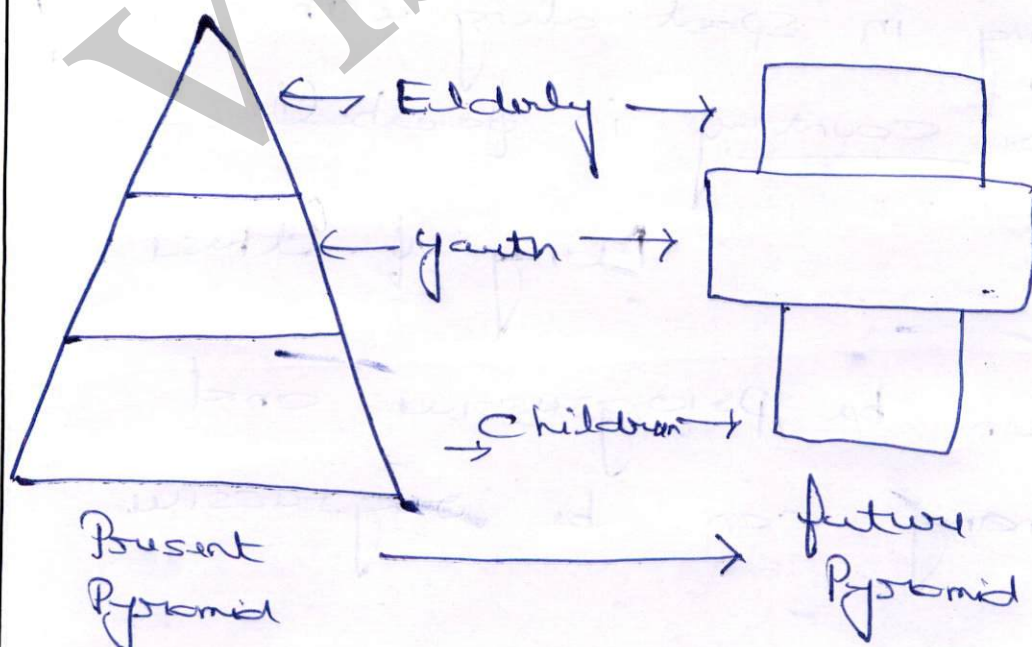
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Currently 8% of Indian population is elderly, with expectation of rising to 18-20% in next 30 years.

NFHS-5 projected Total fertility rate of country to be 2.1%. (replacement level) while many states have below it.



Concerns related to ageing Population

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

- ① Absence of well developed geriatric care and geriatric mental health care (Accessible, affordable)
- ② Lack of well developed silver economy in which elderly could participate (Develop partial like SAGE, SAREP)
- ③ Social security in terms of insurance, pension, provision of emergency care. (rising gig economy, contractualization and informalization of gig work)
- ④ Ruralization of Ageing
- ⑤ Feminization of Ageing

- ⑥ Poverty of aging process
- ⑦ Ageism (Stigma associated with aging)
- ⑧ other social issues like
rise of nuclear family, large
distance migration of youth
adds to this problem.

The development
Status and value system
of a nation is reflected in
its attitude towards elderly;
thus a strong social foundation
for elderly is need of the
hour.

20.

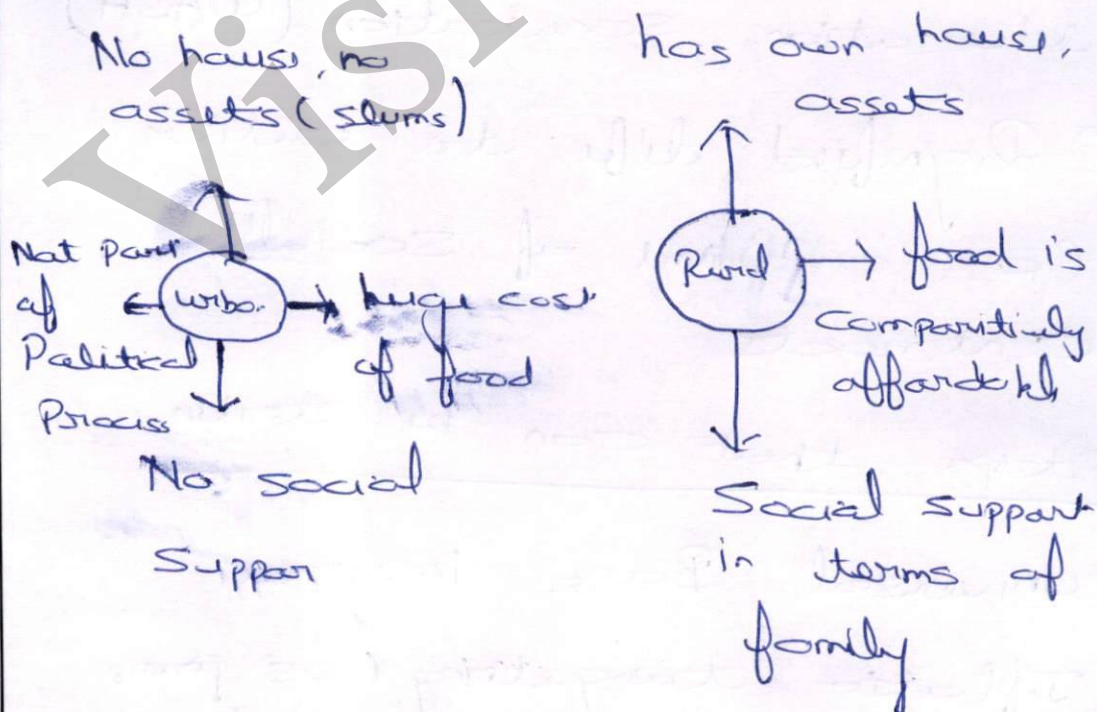
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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There has been an issue of invisibilisation of urban poor in policy formation, as their socio-economic condition as per several surveys is worst than rural policy. At any strong policy framework is missing.



Why it needs to take Antodaya Stages

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

① Realisation of idea of Antodaya
Se Sarvodaya

② Achieve the idea of inclusive growth.

③ Providing bare minimum necessities
(Bare necessities index by economic survey)

④ Social Service like health, education, sanitation (WASH)

⑤ Dignified life to citizen
(as a part of social contracts).

Steps that can be taken

① Universal Basic income

② Inflation targeting (as poor are worst victim of inflation)

③ Employment Guarantee Scheme
on line of MGNREGA (as being
done in Rajasthan)

④ Slum redevelopment (Dharavi
Slum redevelopment)

⑤ Capacity building or
creation of economic
opportunity (Kaushal vikas yojna,
MSME promotion)

⑥ Convergence, better targeting
better uptake and better utilization
of government services
(One Nation one Ration card,
DBT)

Urban poor are
economic cog in the wheel of
development of India as a
nation.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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