



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1005570

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TUSHAR CHAUHAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

NOIDA
(114)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

25/8/2023

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

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

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

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



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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.

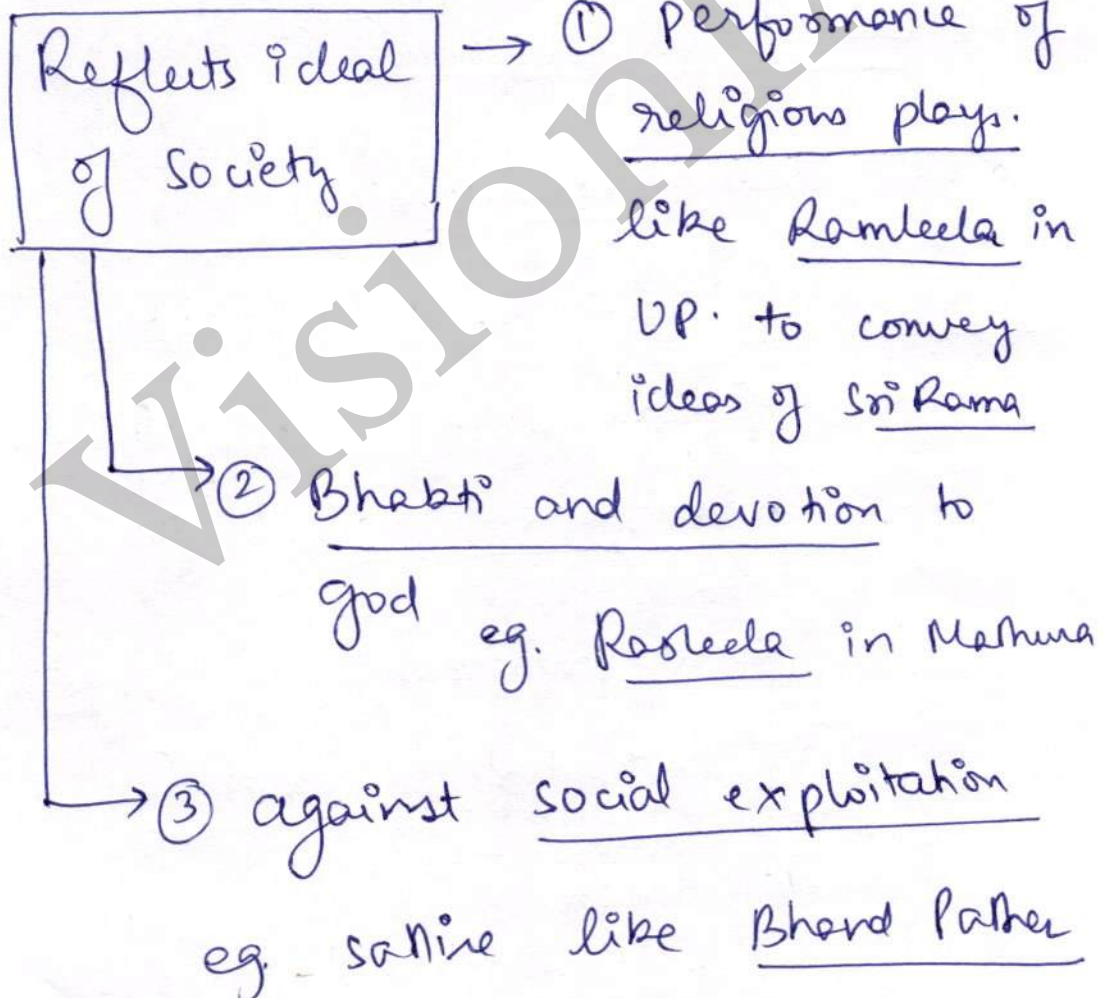
भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

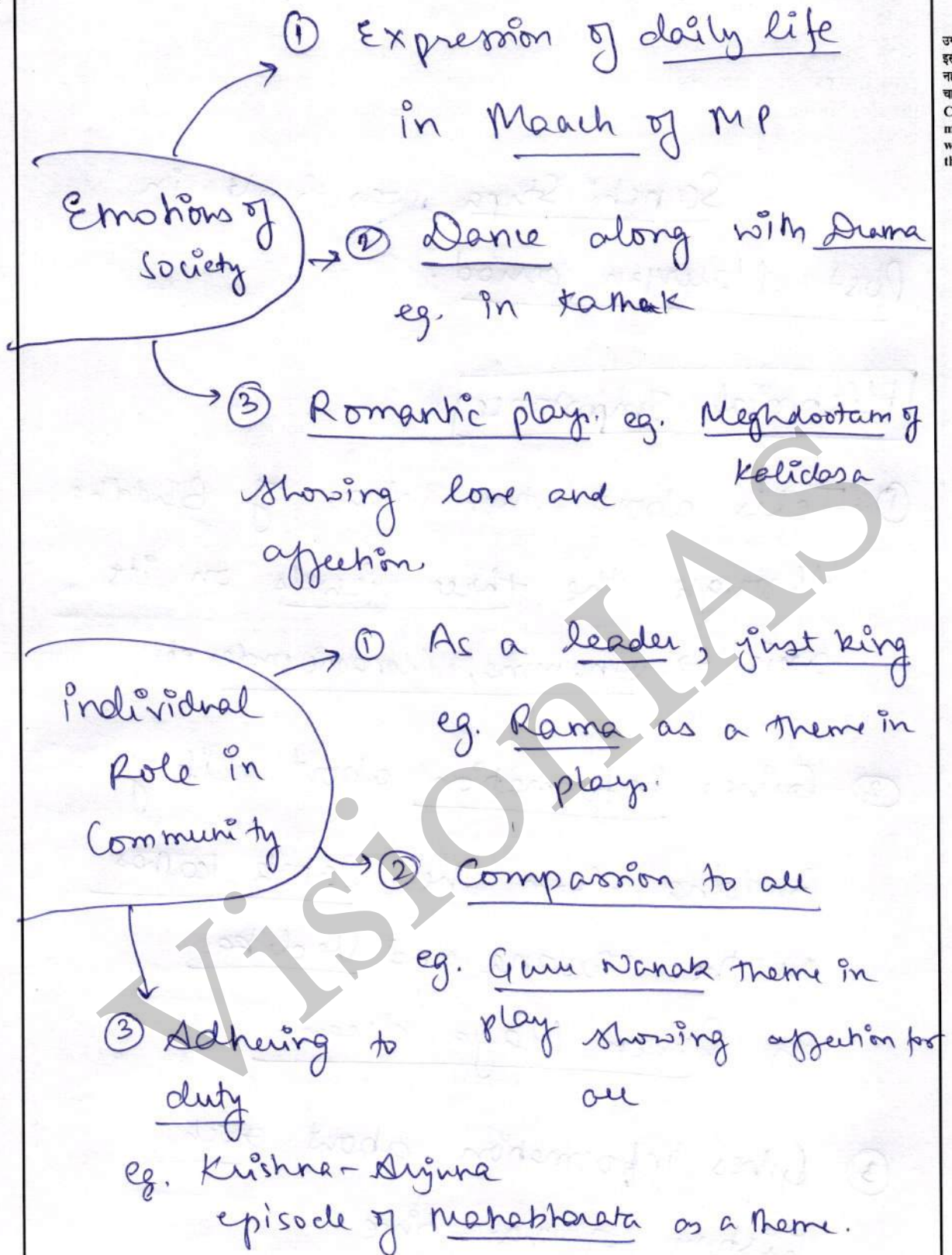
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Traditional theatre in India dates back to ancient period where magnificent drama like Murchhika by Sudraka, Ragwamsha by Kalidasa used to be performed.





Thus, traditional theatre played key role in building India's Heritage and ethos. like 'Sarve bhavanto Sukhina'

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 हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sanchi Stupa was built in Post-Mauryan period.

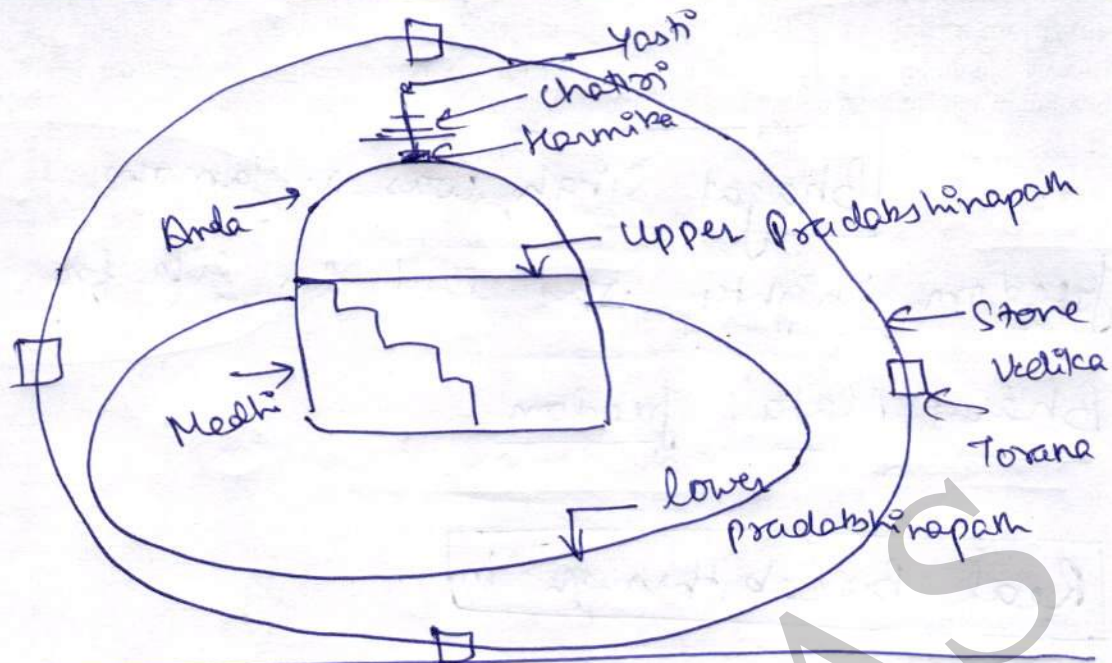
Historical Importance

① Tells about the ideas of Buddha through the three jewels on its axis → Dhamma, Monastic order etc.

② Gives information about life of Buddha from The Jatak Kathas on the Torana and Vedika
eg. Queen Maya dream

③ Gives information about rich history of that time

eg. Merchant's name engraved on (donations) Stupa.



Architectural
Importance

- ① Development of Dome
like structures (Anda)
- ② Stone circular wall
(Vedika)
- ③ gateway (Torana)

This inspired the modern
architecture in Rashtrapati Bhavan and
Lutyen's Delhi.

3.

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

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

10

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

Bhagat Singh was a famous freedom fighter who laid his life for 'Bharat Mata' freedom

Real Breakthrough in

① He studied Leninism, Marxism and was influenced.

② He was member of Hindustan Socialist Republic Association

which spread revolutionary ideology of overthrow of British rule

Revolutionary ideology

③ Used newspapers, pamphlets, fair discussions, court hearings to spread ideas.

Goals of Revolution

① He prophesised the idea of social - political - economic freedom

→ ② He called for right to equality, liberty and workers right to wages, upliftment of poor

③ Communal harmony expressed in his book 'Why I am Atheist'

Form of Revolution

→ ① Violent struggle → killed British officer to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai death

② threw bomb in central legislative assembly ^{protest for} to repeal of Public Safety Bill with Bomb

③ Spread of "Inquilab Zindabad" (Long Live Revolution)

④ Fast (63 day) in jail to protest jail condition and spread revolution

Bhagat Singh will be remembered for long in ~~the~~ we celebrate 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsava'

4.

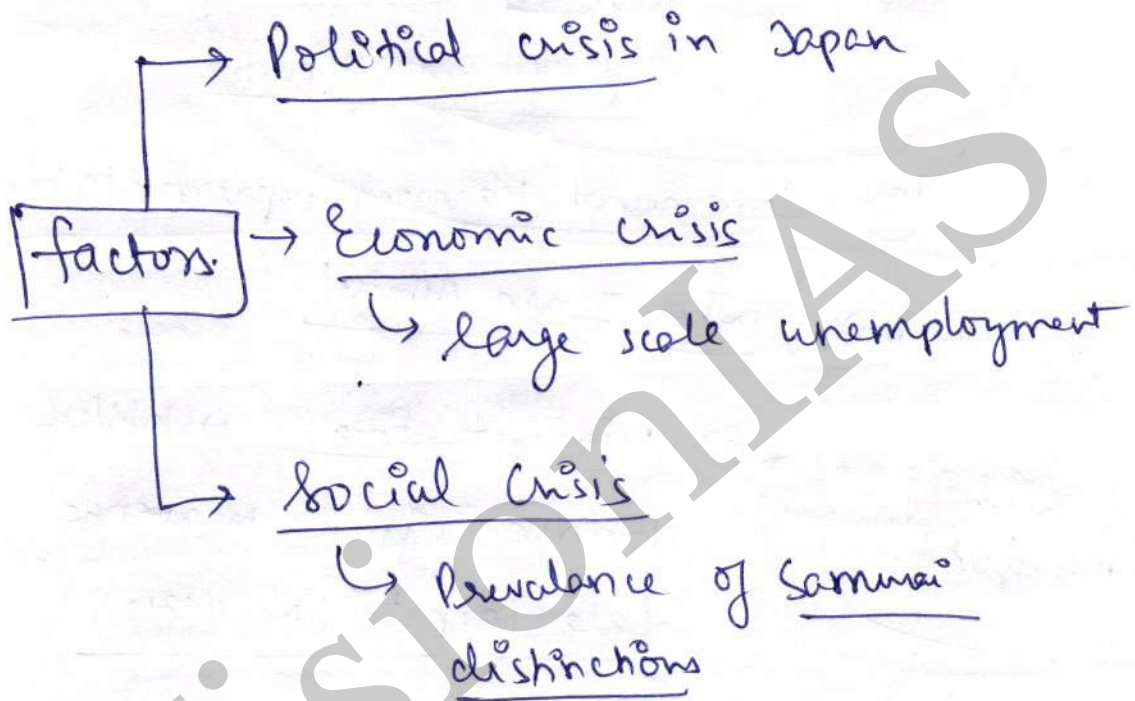
मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 the revival of Empire in Japan.



Significance for Japan

① led to Industrial Revolution in Japan

② State led manufacturing

was promoted.

③ SOPs and tax reforms provided
eg Mitsubishi company

④ Economic growth of Japan

↓

⑤ made it powerful

↓

⑥ Rise in Nationalism + Military strength

↓

⑦ Manifested in World War I
(Russia - Japan War) ⇒ Japan won

↓

⑧ After World War I ⇒ the economic
depression 1929 ⇒ crisis in Japan

↓

Rise in Nationalism

↓

World War II ⇒ attack on Pearl Harbor

Meiji restoration had wide
impact and significance for Japan

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

India i.e. Bharat is a Union of states, called by Article 1 of the Constitution

A nation is the summation of people who feel one and that is what India is.

Basis of India as Nation

① Common Belief → of civilization values of tolerance, religion harmony, embracing diversity.

eg. India's ethos "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"
(belief in common one family).

② Shared History ⇒ India has been ruled by various empires from Ashoka to Akbar ⇒ embracing

India's rich culture

→ Further, India's common struggle
against Britishers generated a national
identity

③ Political aspirations

→ India's bid for becoming a secular
and egalitarian society

→ To become Global leader

① Secessionist tendencies

eg. Khalistan Movement, Jannam &
Kashmir Militancy

Threats → ② Caste and Religion based
politicisation (vote bank
politics)

③ Social Media ⇒ fake news, hate
speech
eg. Recent Nuh Violence

④ Regionalism ⇒ Son of Soil.

Need is to build wider harmony
through people participation in nation building
and ensure "Fraternity and Unity & integrity"
of nation as per Preamble

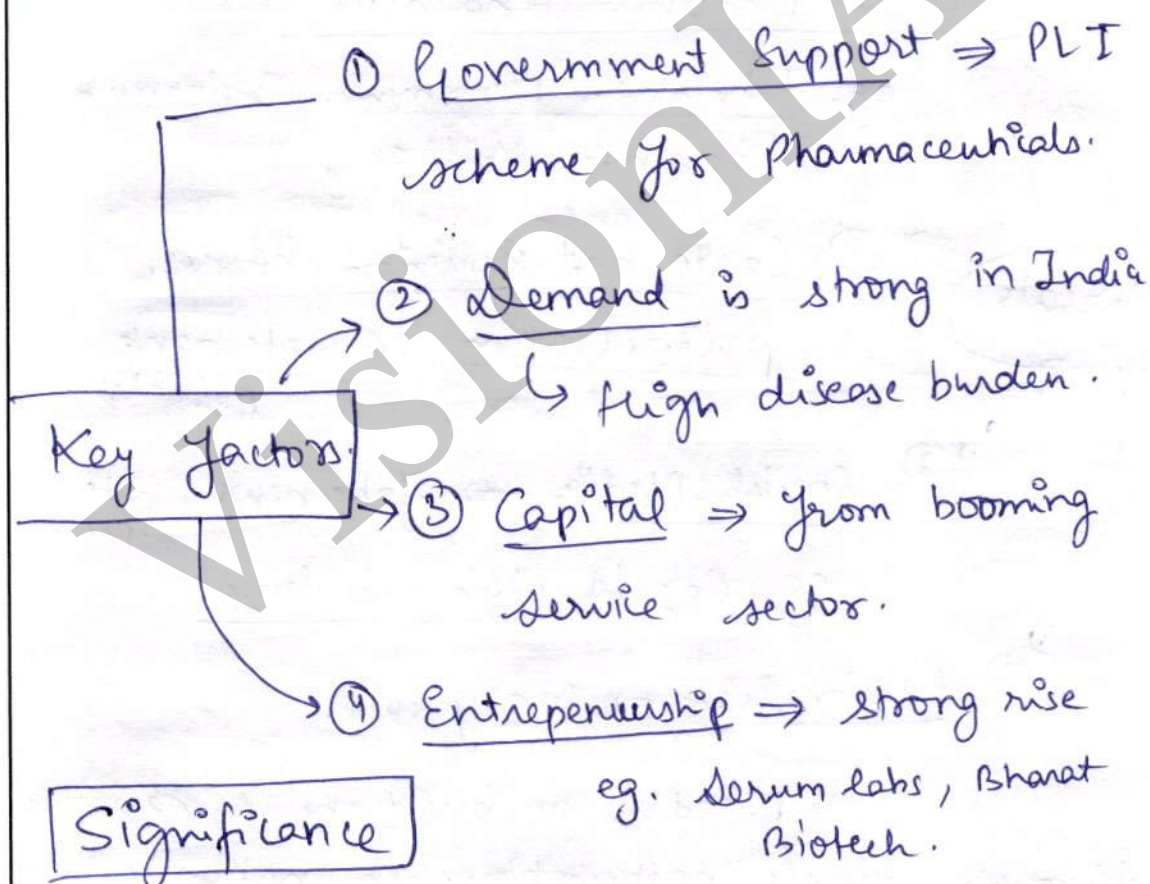
6.

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

India supplied vaccine doses to more than 90 countries under "Operation Vaccine Maitri". This illustrates the growth of pharmaceutical industry in India, as one of leader in world.



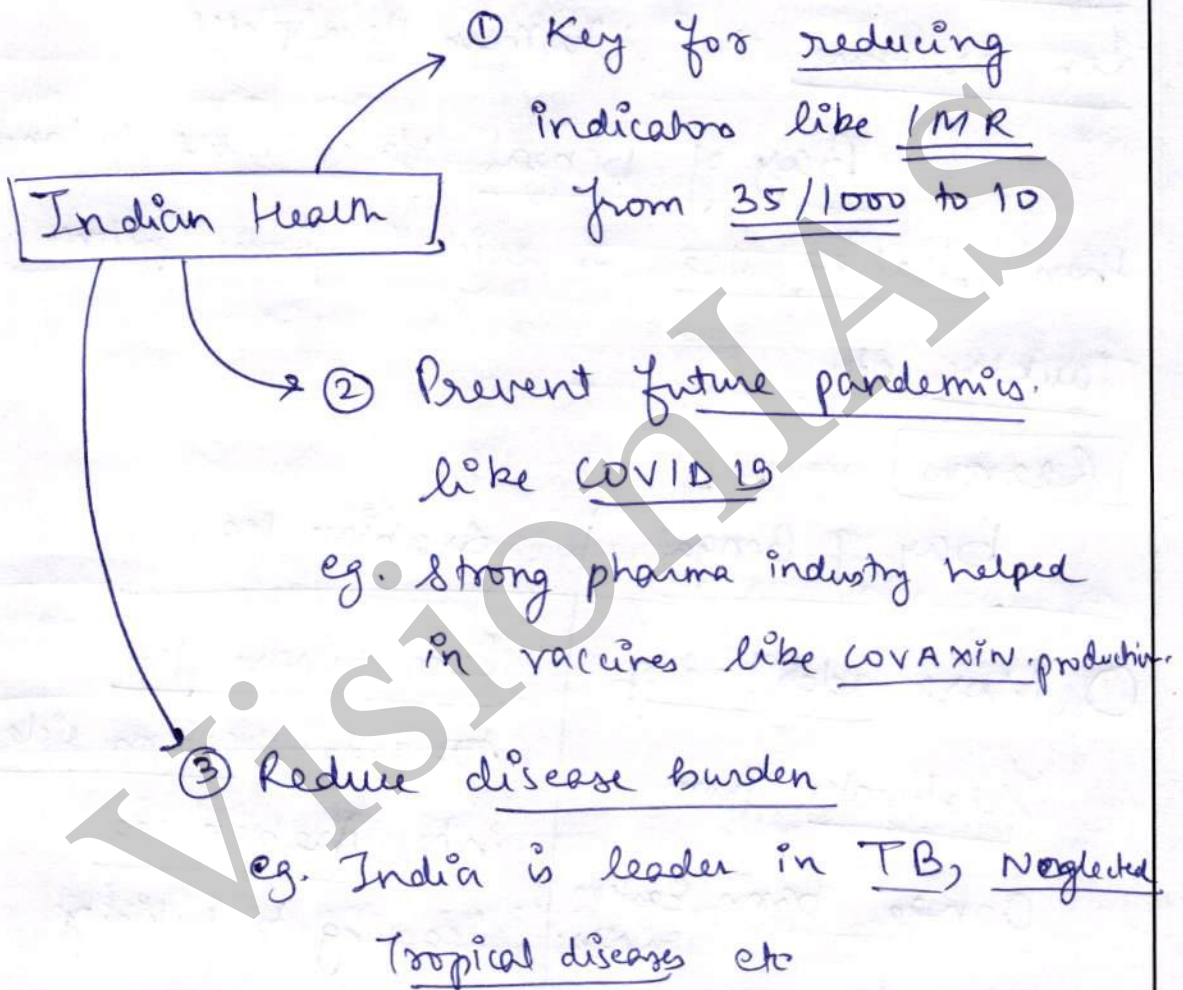
Indian Economy

① Doubling Exports ⇒ fulfilling target

of \$2 Trillion exports by 2030 (National Foreign trade Policy).

② Growth $\Rightarrow$ fulfils \$5 Trillion Economy goal by 2030.

③ Employment $\Rightarrow$ potential to create jobs.



A strong pharma industry is key to achieve SDG-3 (Health for all), SDG-9 (Industry) etc

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

Cyclones are strong circular moving wind systems in anticlockwise around a low pressure in Northern Hemisphere

Bay of Bengal has more cyclones than Arabian Sea as evident from Cyclone Tauktae etc

Reasons

Bay of Bengal

① More addition of freshwater from Ganga basin, Eastern rivers.
leads to more evaporation.

Arabian Sea.

less rivers flow towards western side into Arabian sea
leading to salinity is more than Bay of Bengal

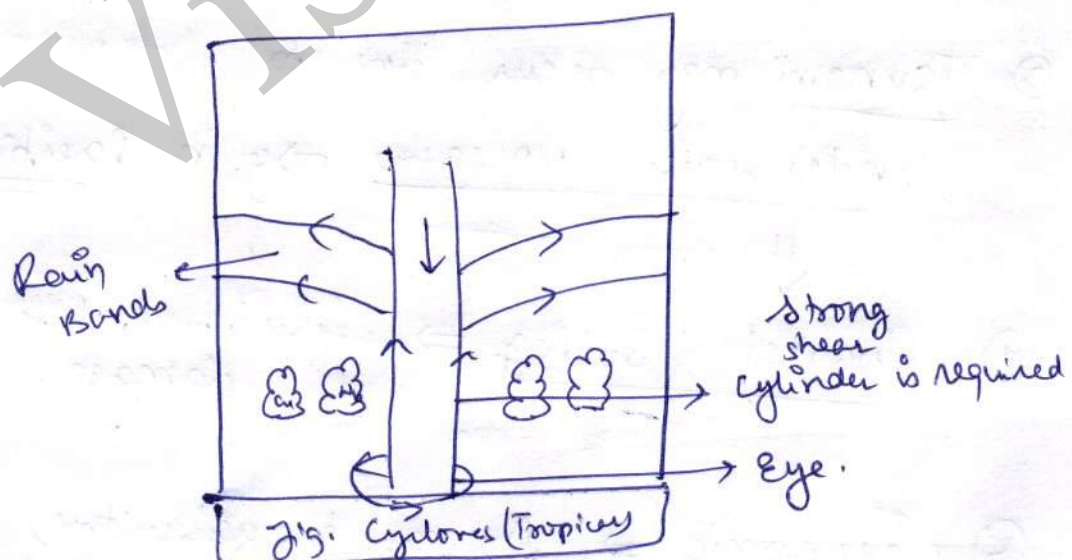
② Large cyclones crosses from Pacific to Bay of Bengal

Crossing from Bay of Bengal is less to Arabian sea.

③ More warmer temperature conditions

less warmer temperature conditions

During southwest monsoon, the vertical wind shear is high, as a result there is no formation of cyclones due to presence of south west monsoon winds and trade winds in opposite direction.



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

Volcanoes are formed when the magma of the aesthenosphere rises as Lava from the Earth Surface

Destructive
Impact of Volcanoes

eg. Mount Etna in Italy

① Loss to livelihood
and Life

② Damage to Biodiversity
eg. forest fires.

③ Tsunami may occur due to
underwater volcano ⇒ eg. in Pacific.



④ Coastal flooding ⇒ : livelihood, life damage.

⑤ Economic ⇒ Damage to agriculture,



Transportation (Aeroplane cannot move due to low visibility)

However, they are critical for existence of human life on earth

① Formation of current Atmosphere is

due to Volcanoes $\Rightarrow$ Releasing

$\downarrow$
Oxygen atmosphere

② Volcanoes provides

$\downarrow$
Key for survival

Igneous rocks like Basalt

$\downarrow$

eg: Black soil in Deccan traps $\Rightarrow$ Fertile for agriculture

③ Important minerals like Silica, Magnesium etc.

Volcanoes are key for human evolution and survival.

9.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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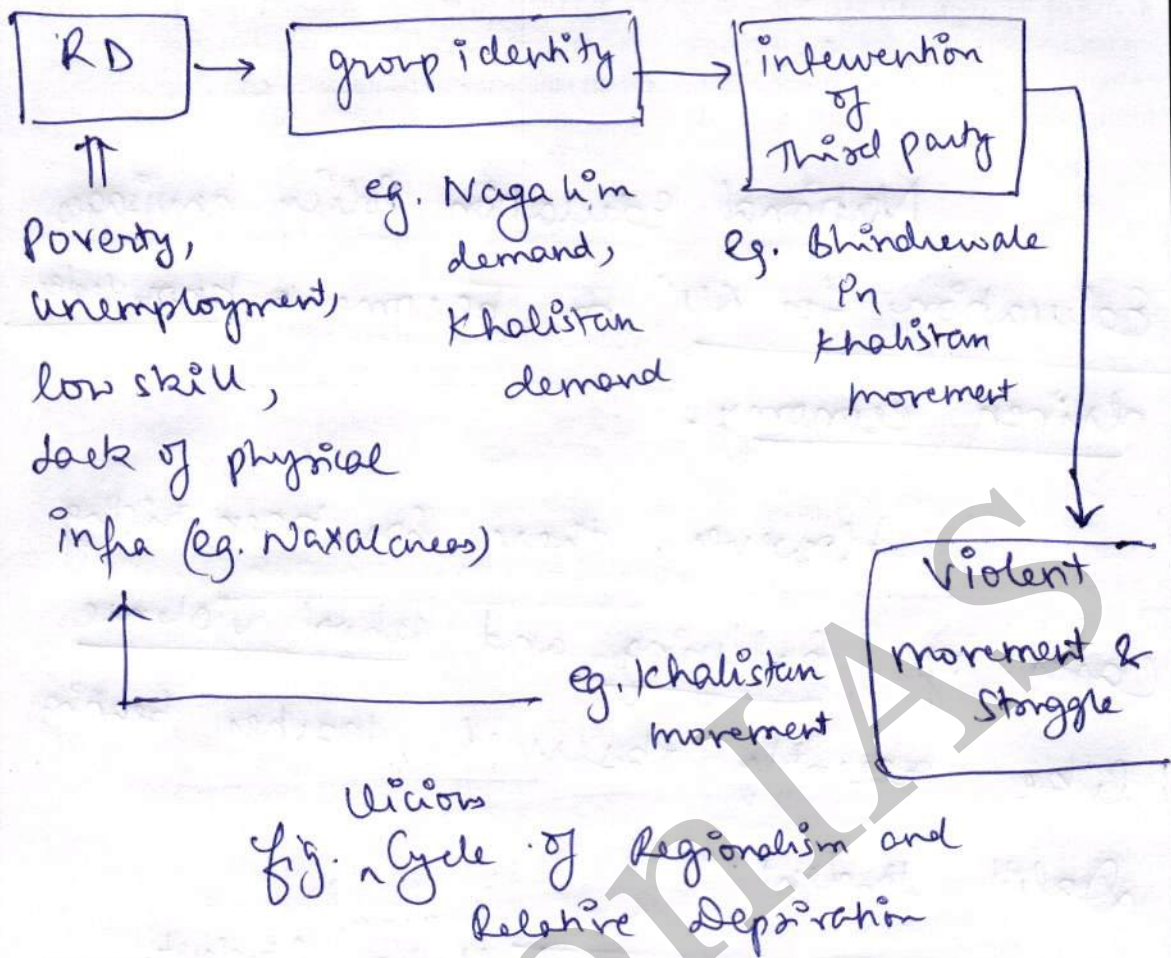
Regionalism refers to the ideology of promoting regional culture at the cost of other region.

eg. → Dravidistan demand.

(RD). Relative Deprivation means that the resources to one's region are lower than other region.

eg → Relative Deprivation in jobs in Karnataka ⇒ brought 70% reservation in local companies.

It leads to the development of son of soil theory meaning that the first right over region resources is on the domiciled citizen.



Thus, Relative Separation needs to be overcome through developmental initiatives like connectivity in north east, Aspirational District program to curb regionalism.

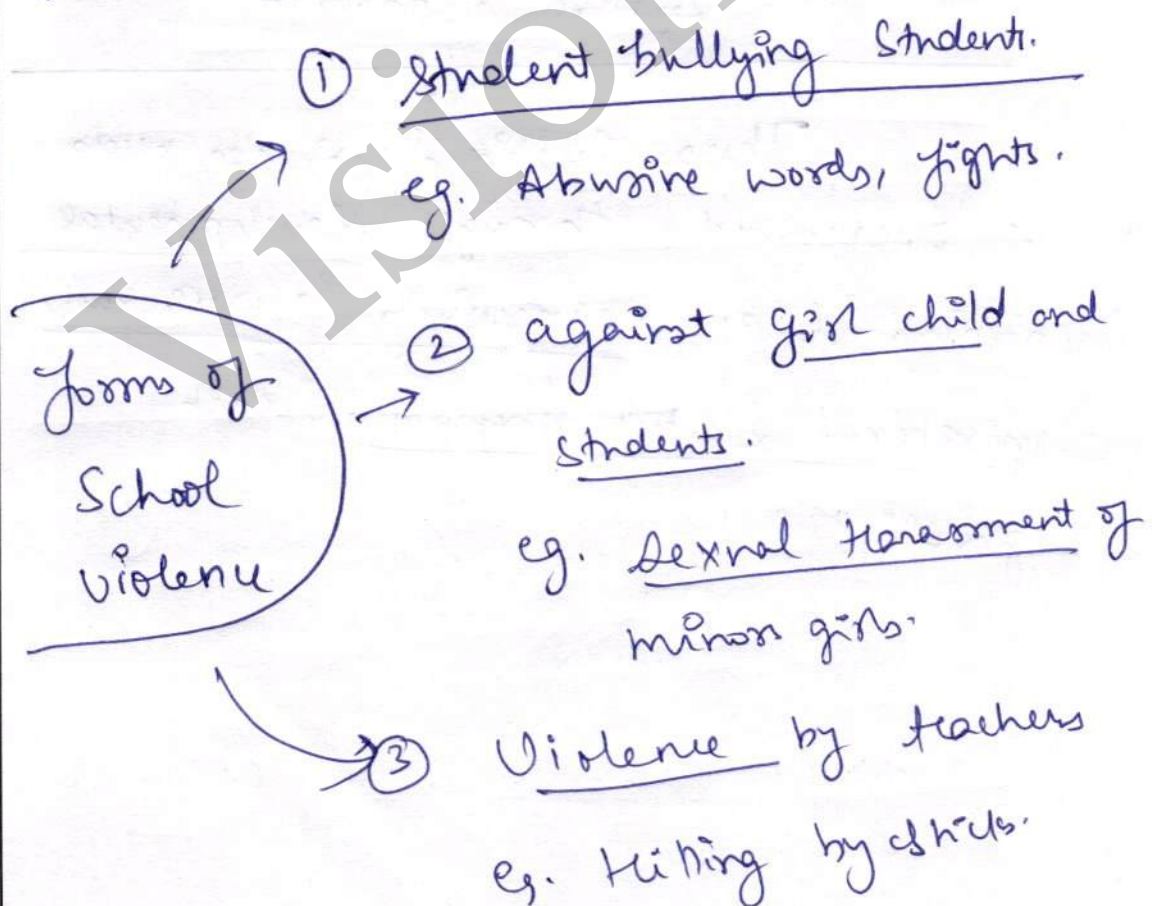
10.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Education Policy envisages "Education for All" to become a knowledge driven economy.

However, there has been rising cases of bullying and school violence like recently observed teacher beating Dalit student.



④ Discrimination as violence

eg. Dalit boy beaten for sitting on
chair instead on bag.

⑤ Lack of hunger food ⇒ hunger
and poverty which are (Starving → 36%)
as per NFHS-4)
worst form of violence (Gandhi's).

① Strengthening vigilance in
all schools through ECTRs,
inspections

This calls
for immediate
steps

② Strong regulation legal
mechanism ⇒ internal
complaints committee
in each school

③ Strengthen schemes like
POSNAN ⇒ preventing

④ Raise awareness
through workshops

Corruption & misappropriation
of funds

Value based Education is
key to achieve goal of SDG-4 (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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom was established by Sung Pa. In Medieval period. They fought against Mughal under the leadership of Lachit Borphukan and defeated them.

Lachit Borphukan anniversary was recently celebrated in Assam.

Role played by Ahom Kingdom

In Cultural identity

① Development of religion and spread of Hinduism

↳ Ahom accepted Hinduism

- ② Celebration of Jeshirab like Bihu.
- ③ Temple Architecture ⇒ development of magnificent temple like Kamakhya temple in Assam
- ④ Spread of Blashi Movement ⇒ promoted by Shankara Dev under Ahom rule.
- ⑤ The movement led to spread of caste equality

In Historical Identity

- ① First one to defeat Mughals.
- ② Secured independence of Assam state till British period.
- ③ Ahom rebellion before 1857 key for freedom struggle
- ④ Development of unique Assamese language

Legacy in Contemporary times.

① Cultural Heritage of Assam



Promotes their struggle throughout India.

eg. PM celebrating Lachita Bumbshapan ceremony.

② Promotes Cultural Integration

(Many assamese are racially discriminated in Delhi, North India).

③ Promotes Unity and Integrity of

India as per preamble.

Ahom dynasty contribution
is important as we enter into
'Amrit kaal'

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

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

The Capitalists class had to face the dilemma of supporting British rule for business vs supporting India's freedom.

Different capitalists took different positions through national movement.

① Swadeshi Movements (1905-1909)

→ Some capitalists supported the idea of Swadeshi for developing indigenous industries

→ eg. (a) Acharya PC Roy starting pharmaceutical company

(b) Navigation Company started by Pillai

② Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1924)

→ largely capitalists remained outside

of the movement and even opposed by capitalists like Purushottam Das.

→ Some hearted capitalists like Jamshedji Tata covertly supported movement

③ Establishment of FICCI (1928) to promote development of national industries

④ Civil Disobedience Movement (1932)

→ No direct support & involvement like boycott

→ Funding to Congress was through indirect

⑤ After 1940s → the capitalists.

realised that freedom is soon going to achieve as evident from August offer (1940).

Thus, they started

to support the freedom struggle to prevent any frame in from political leaders.

Moreover, a sense of nationalism in majority capitalists emerged. This is evident from Bombay Plan 1942 supporting development of industries.

They supported Quit India Movement and support was provided in the form of logistics (movement of leaders as movement was underground) and funds.

Thus, some capitalists like Jam Lal Bajaj who was aide to Gandhiji in Sabarmati Ashram played key role in India's Independence even before 1940s. while some supported after it.

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

British developed press in India. The first newspaper was Bengal Gazette by James Hickey

Further, the newspapers started to spread in ~~vulnerable~~ vernacular languages like Kesari, Maharatta by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, from 1850s onwards.

Moreover, the freedom fighters also started newspapers in English like The Hindu, National Herald etc. by Nehru.

The press was also used by revolutionaries like Yugantar by Anushilan Samiti, Ghadar by Ghadar party etc.

The Gandhiji utilised the press as medium to spread nationalised ideas like through Young India, Kaifan etc.

Instrumental Impact

- ① Promoted spread of freedom struggle to hinterland eg. During Swadeshi Movement, mobilised
- ② Develop strong feel of people nationalism eg. observed in Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920s.
- ③ Created strong Organisational link between leaders and masses.
eg. Home Rule movement used media for propagating key rule.
- ④ Medium of expression against oppression.
eg. Gulamgiri by Phule against caste discrimination and women exploitation

Regressive policies of British

- ① Vernacular Press Act brought by Lytton to suppress vernacular media.
- ② Press Regulation Act during Non Cooperation Movement to ban all freedom fighters press
- ③ Strong regulation to ensure every newspaper sent 2 copies to government

Despite stringent policies of British, the leaders were able to propagate their ideas to achieve Independence of India in 1947.

14.

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

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

15

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

Deserts are arid areas which receives scanty rainfall and have low vegetation like cactus.

eg. → Thar desert, Sonoran desert,

Factors behind formation

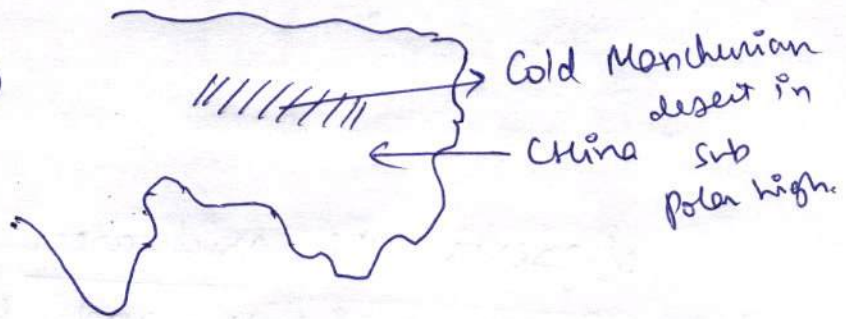
① Prevalence of Cold current on Western margin of continent.

eg.  Atacama desert in South America

② Sub-Tropical High and Sub-polar high is prevalent leading to low rainfall.

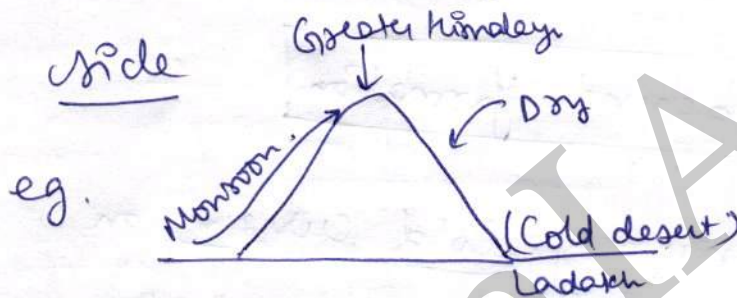
eg. (a)  Rub-al-Khali, Thar desert, Sub-tropical high

③ eg → ①



उम्मीदवारी को इस हदिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Rain shadow regions ⇒ they high mountains prevent the rainfall on leeward side



④ Extreme high and low temperatures

eg. Dast-e-Zut in Iran

Patagonia cold desert in South America

Major Landforms

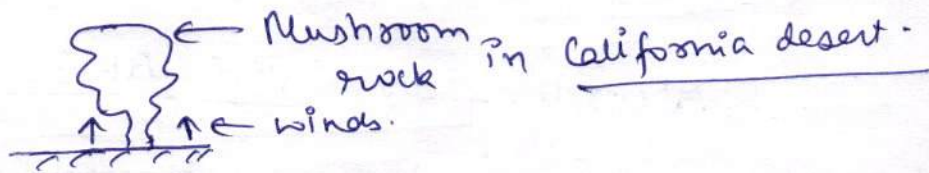
① Sand dunes are found in hot deserts like Thar



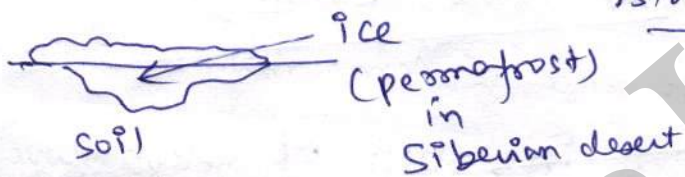
Barchan dunes

(sand dunes heap of sand)

- ② Mushroom Rocks, Table rocks are found due to wind erosion



- ③ Permafrost is found in Cold deserts like Siberia → frozen soil structures



Thus, Deserts are key to study because there is rising desertification due to climate change (IPCC AR6) and thus, UNCCD call to restore 26 Million ha under restoration is key. (eg. Great Green Wall in Africa)

15.

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

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

15

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

According to IPCC AR6 report,

Mountains are vulnerable to extreme weather events like Cloud Burst and disasters like landslides making them highly vulnerable and fragile.

eg. → Himalays and Western Ghats in India.

① Rising instances of flash floods
due to cloud burst

eg. Himachal floods recently.

Adverse
impact of
climate
change

→ ② Melting of glaciers

eg. Retreat of Himalayan glacier (IPCC).

→ ③ Rising soil erosion due to
floods

① Unsustainable land use

eg. Hotels in Uttarakhand along valley slopes.

Anthropogenic
impact

② Land Encroachment due

to agriculture → eg. in Western Ghats

③ Land degradation due to Urbanisation

④ Development of Dams ⇒ Risk of failure ⇒ Heavy damage eg. failure of dam during Uttarakhand floods.

⑤ Development of Infrastructure

↳ cutting for roads ⇒ landslides.
eg. Jashimath land subsidence

Initiatives for Sustainable Management

① National Mission for Sustainable Himalays ⇒ Mission made efforts.

to rejuvenate Himalaya Ecosystem

② Legal initiatives

↳ Wildlife Protection Act to conserve wildlife $\Rightarrow$ eg. Salim Ali National Park.

↳ Biodiversity Act $\Rightarrow$ sustainable use.

↳ Environment Protection Act, 1986 $\Rightarrow$ promote Environmental Impact Assessment for developing infrastructure

③ Climate Change $\Rightarrow$ Panchsmit Principles (Net 0 by 2070)

↳ Global Efforts $\rightarrow$ Global Climate Fund

④ Civil Society $\Rightarrow$ NGOs like TERI, conservation awareness programmes

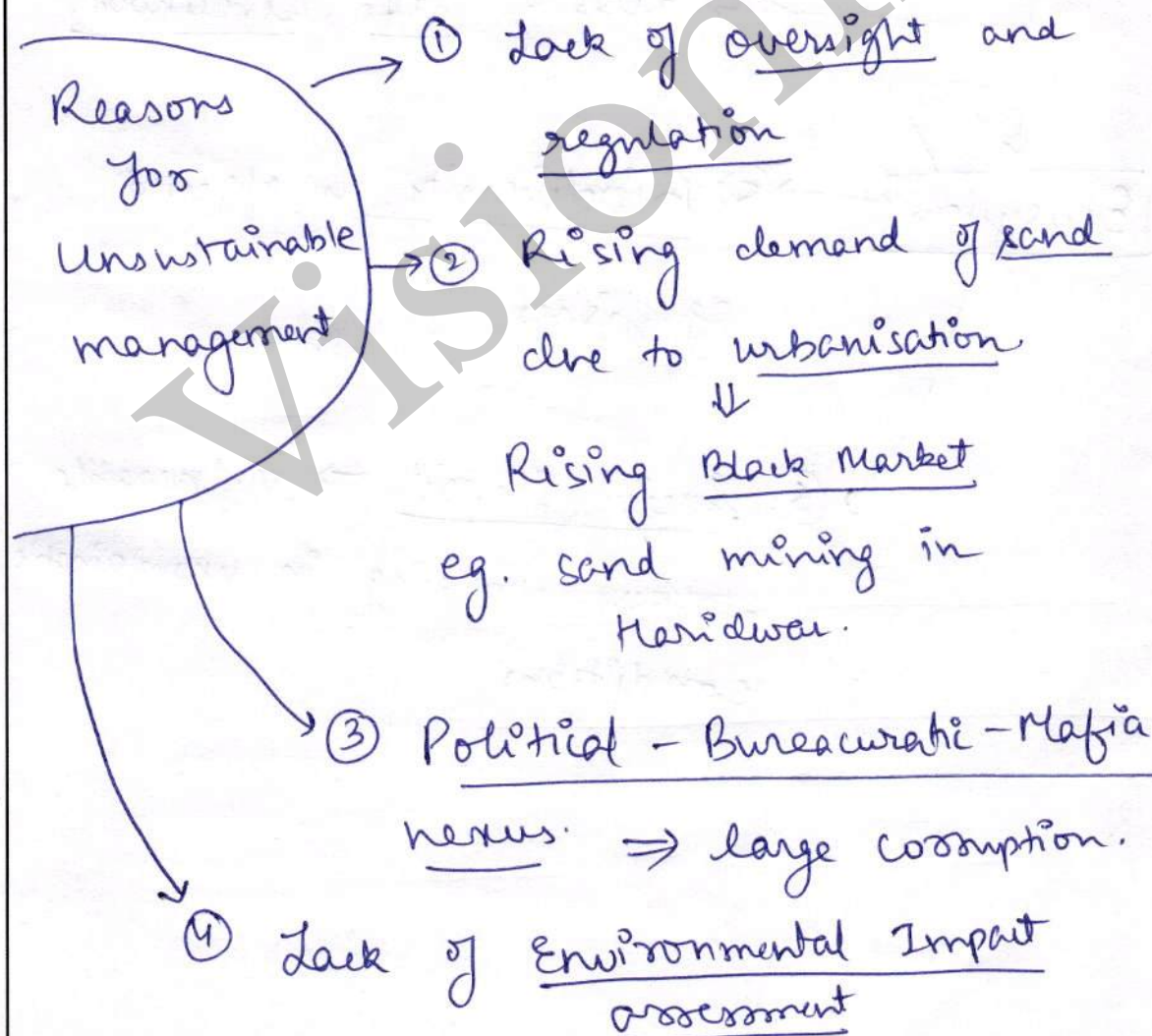
Thus, Mountains needs to be conserved through 'Whole of Government' approach to achieve (SDGs-13, 15, 14)

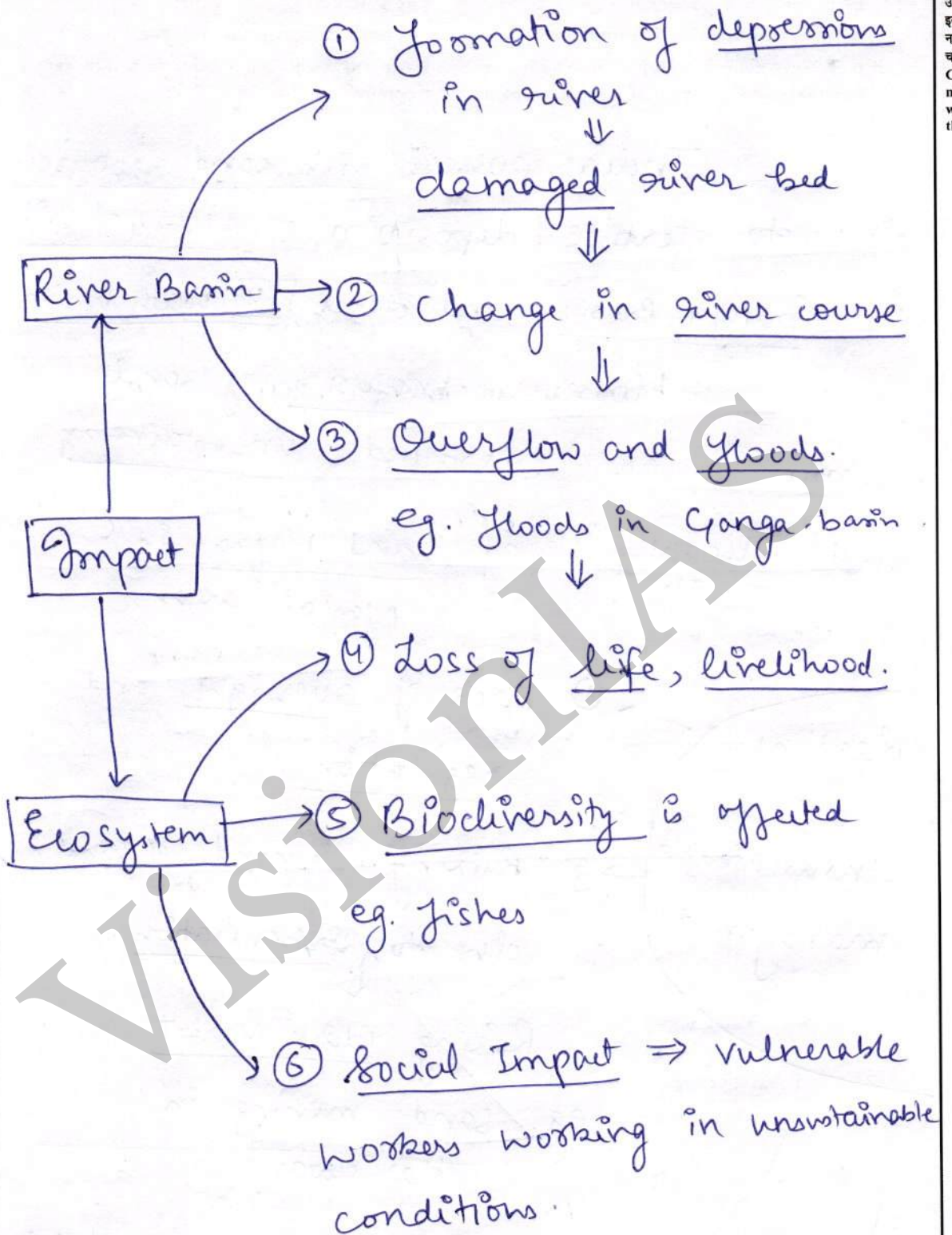
16.

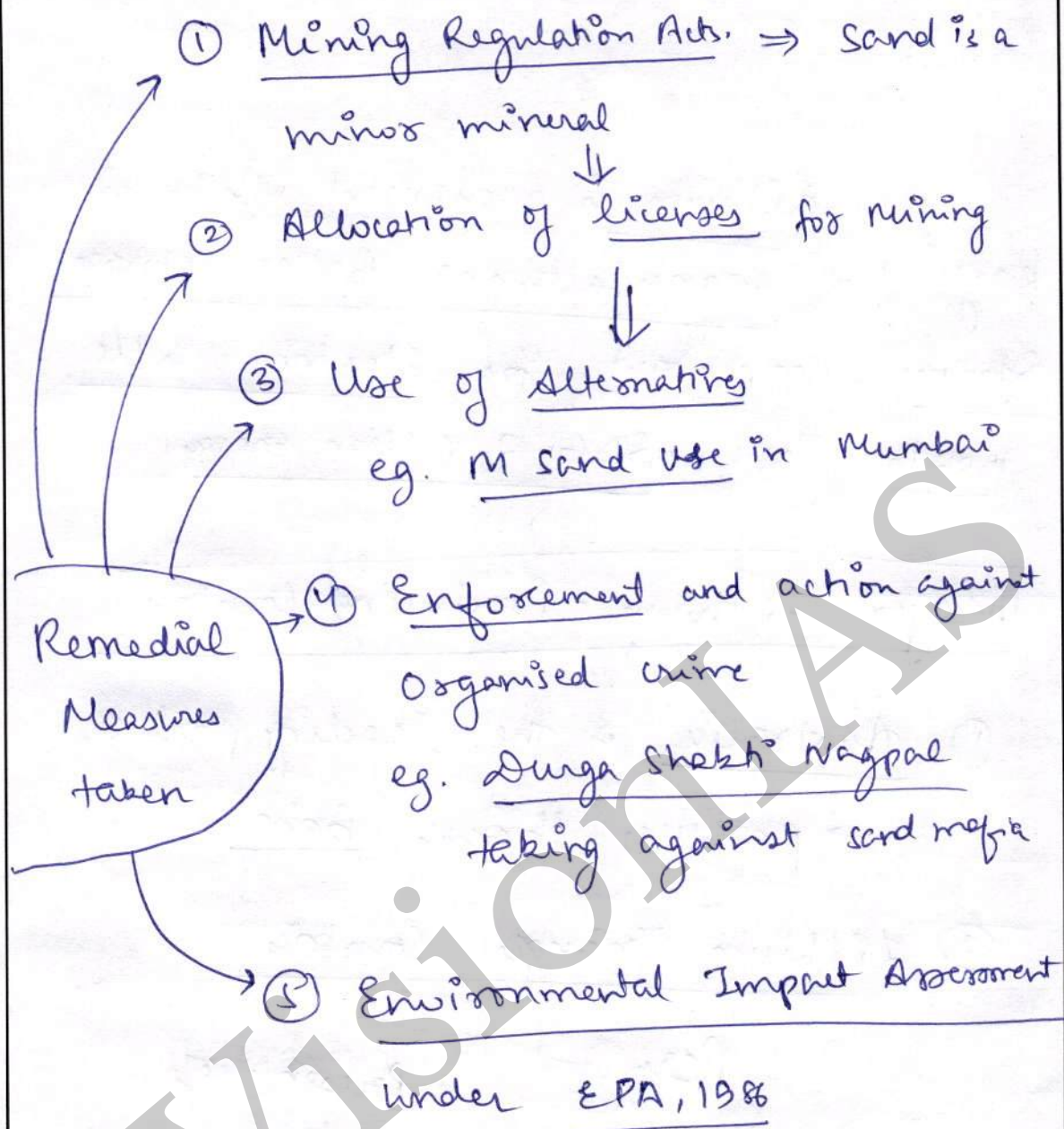
भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact,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

India possess rich sand resources
due to fertile / deposition of alluvial soil
in Ganga Basin and other [14] water basins

However, majority of sand
resources are extracted unsustainably
and illegally eg. Sand Mafia in
Naxal areas.







Sustainable sand mining is imperative to balance Development and Environment together to achieve SDGs - 15, 14.
Strong Regulation is a necessity.

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

Lithium is a element which is key for manufacturing battery storage systems, important for Electric vehicle growth. Thus, SDG-7 (Clean Energy)

Major Lithium - Producing Countries

① Australia is the leading producer
↳ produces through Brine

② Lithium Triangle Countries



Presence of
Lithium in
rocks.

(2nd largest producers)

③ China is other producer.

Recently, Lithium is found in Jammu & Kashmir $\Rightarrow$ potential for India to be a producer in future.

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

① Race for securing Critical Minerals $\Rightarrow$ Supply chain Diversification.

$\Downarrow$

② Formation of Alliances & Partnerships

eg. India joined US led Mineral security partnership.

Geo-political Aspects

③ Key for Solar Energy and Renewable Energy targets.

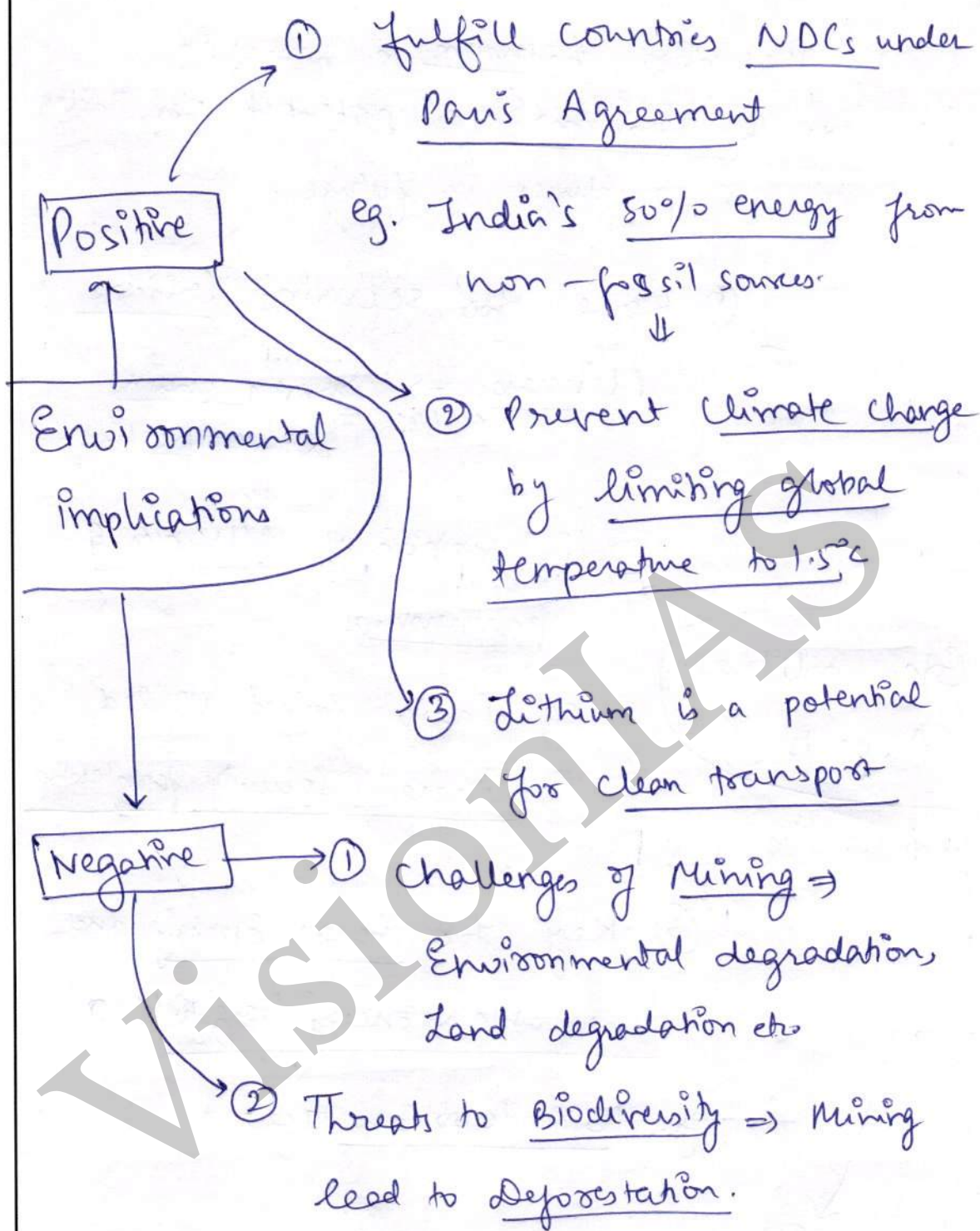
eg. ISA 1000 Gw target

④ Global Competition

$\Downarrow$

eg. China Aggression and dominance

⑤ Presence of Lithium in conflict regions - Afghanistan



Thus, adequate safeguards through global conventions and national laws is key to achieve sustainable lithium mining

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

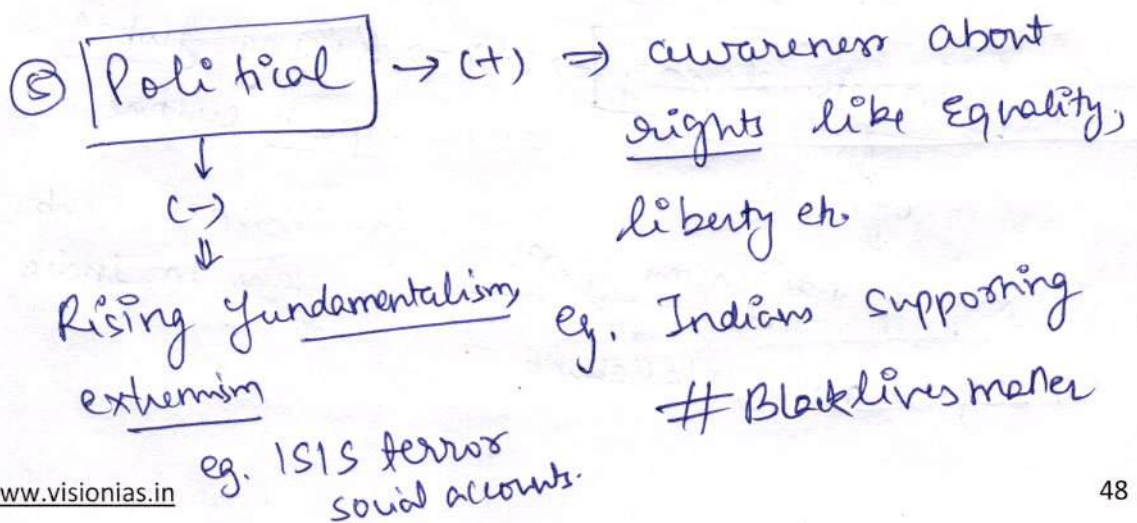
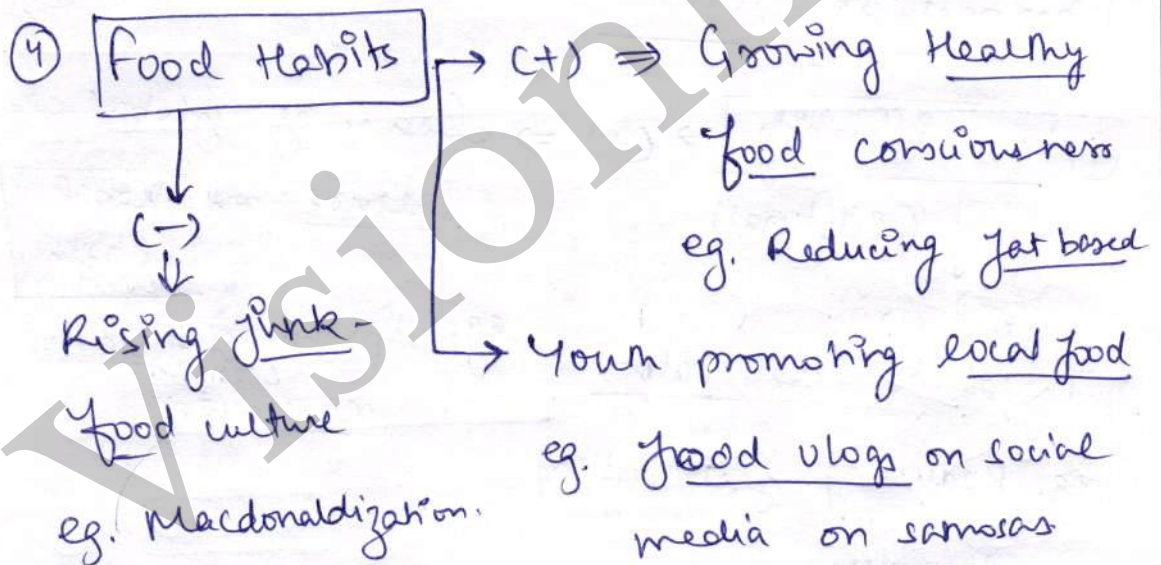
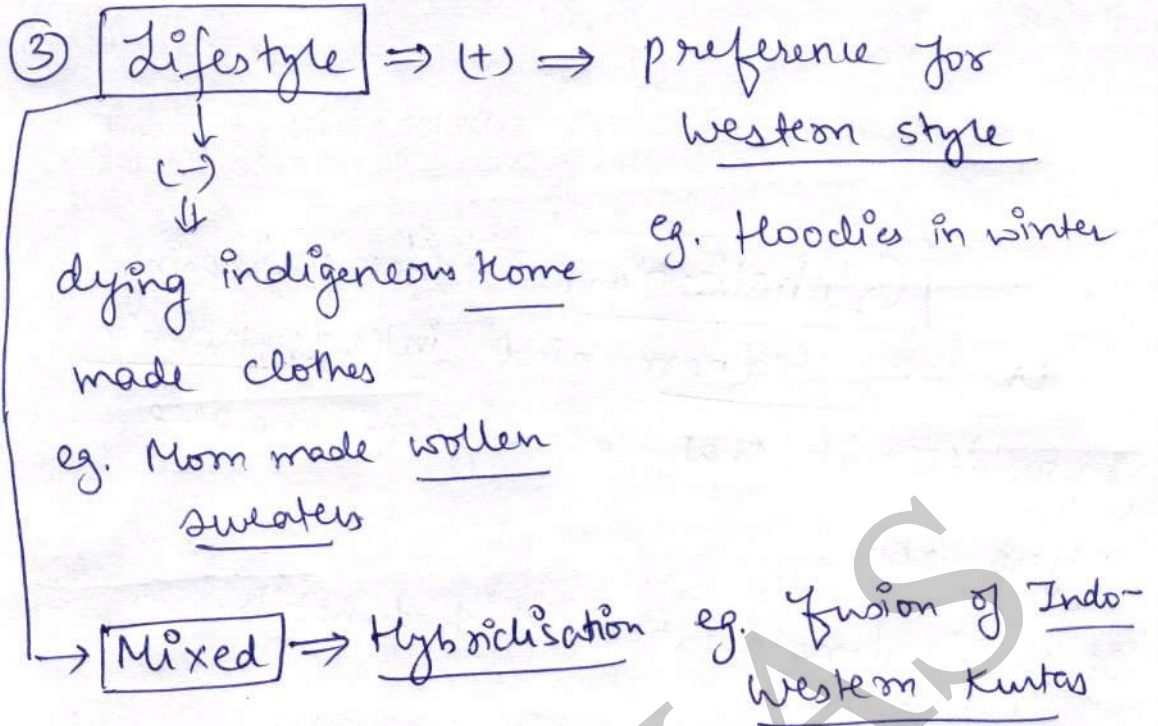
Globalisation is the increasing inter-connectedness and interdependence of world such that a change in one area affects other.

eg → Macdonaldization of food habits.

Impact on Youth

① on identity → (+) ⇒ learning global culture ⇒ global citizen
(cultural).
(-) ⇒ Threat to local values
eg. Reducing feet touching of elders.
eg. spread of #MeToo movement.

② Sports identity → (+) ⇒ Rising global sports culture
(-) ⇒ Dying indigenous sports
eg. Kabho, Mallekamb
eg. Arsenal club fans in India



⑥ Social $\Rightarrow (+) \Rightarrow$ desire for social reform
 $\downarrow$
 $(-)$
 $\downarrow$
 fake news culture,
 hate speeches
 eg. Bulli Bai Case

like Caste Equality,
Gender sensitisation
 eg. Dalit right
 campaigns.

⑦ Woman $\Rightarrow (+) \rightarrow$ Empowerment $\Rightarrow$ Education,
 $\downarrow$
 $(-)$
 $\downarrow$
 Rising Patriarchy
 $\downarrow$
 threatens women identity.

rights, Health.
 eg. Women led startups.
 Nyasa going global.

Multi-dimensional impact of
 Globalisation on Youth is key for economic
opportunities - at the same time, safeguards
 need to be there through initiatives like
Know Your India etc.

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

According to National Family Health Survey-5, the Total fertility rate in India has reached at replacement level at 2 and is expected to continue to decline.

Many states have even less than 2 (Refer fig)

Concerns centering around ageing population & weak social security.

① Women → feminisation

of old age



with lack of social

protection ⇒ violence against old women is rising (NCRB)

Many old ladies are abandoned.



② Lack of job opportunities due to lack of skills.

③ more than 80% working in informal jobs $\Rightarrow$ no pension, retirement benefits.

④ Lack of adequate health insurance
(insurance penetration in India is 2%),
 $\downarrow$ (and)
High Out of Pocket Expenditure (~50%)
 $\downarrow$ (and)
Lack of adequate Public expenditure (2-1% of GDP)
 $\downarrow$
Prevalence of ageing disorders (Alzheimer's).

⑤ Social $\Rightarrow$ discrimination against elderly.

$\hookrightarrow$ Globalisation $\Rightarrow$ Erosion of values
 $\downarrow$ (respect),
violence against elderly

eg. an old lady in

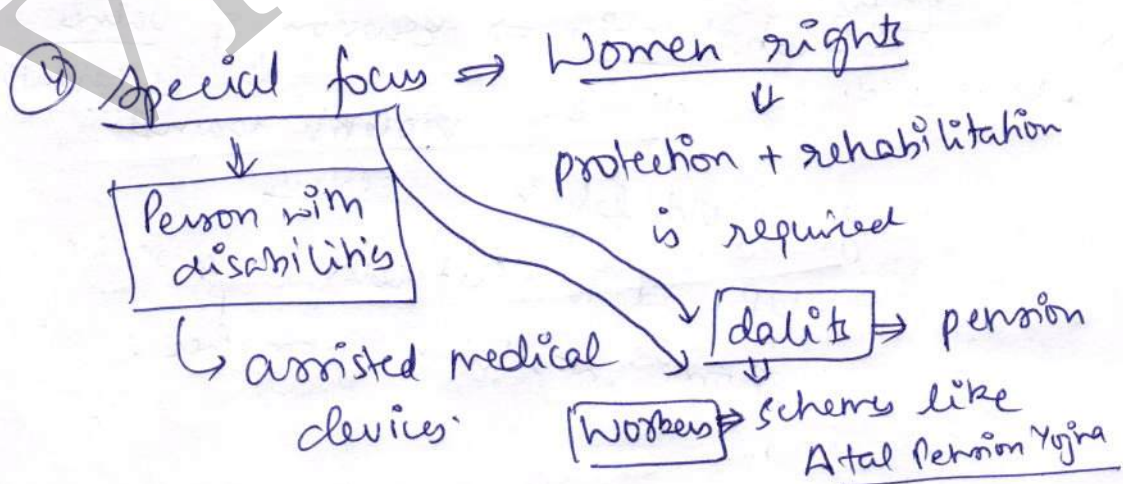
UP had to visit court because her home was taken from her.

This calls for building strong Social Security System and Silver Economy

① Increasing insurance penetration
eg. strengthening PM Arogya Yojna

② Upskilling ⇒ Digital initiatives for elderly

③ Strong geriatric care ⇒ increase public health expenditure, build Health Wellness Centres



Building strong social security regime is imperative to ensure Article 41 (assistance to sick old)

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

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

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

According to UN World Population Report, the urban population in India is expected to rise to 40% by 2030

Moreover, By 2030, urban cities will have maximum poor.

① Rising Urban poverty
(nearly 31% of population is poor in urban areas)

② Rising Slums ⇒ 17% of population is in slums

③ Lack of adequate social security due to informal economy ⇒ No pension, health insurance.

④ Prevalence of economy on roads
↓
threatens livelihood

eg. Street vendors harassed by police.

Need for welfare of urban poor

⑤

30%

Lack

WASH

(Water, Sanitation)

⑤ Women focus

→ Rising violence in slums against women including minor.

eg. Recent Delhi case of minor

→ Feminization of poverty

→ Poor working conditions

eg. Domestic maids harassed in noirde society.

⑥ Vulnerable focus

→ Slums becoming dens of crime

→ Prevalence of substance abuse (drugs)

This calls for urban poor focused policy, which should:

① Focus on rehabilitation of

urban slum people

eg. Bhindi Bazar rehabilitation in Mumbai

② Generate employment through skilling like DDY - National Urban livelihood Mission.

③ Schemes like Urban MGNREGA can be explored

④ Safety of women & vulnerable through CCTVs, policing etc.

⑤ Sanitary Conditions ⇒ Access to clean water, Sanitation should be priority

Urban poor needs to be taken care to ensure goal of SDG-11 (Healthy cities)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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Visionias