



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. : 962608
अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Gorakhpur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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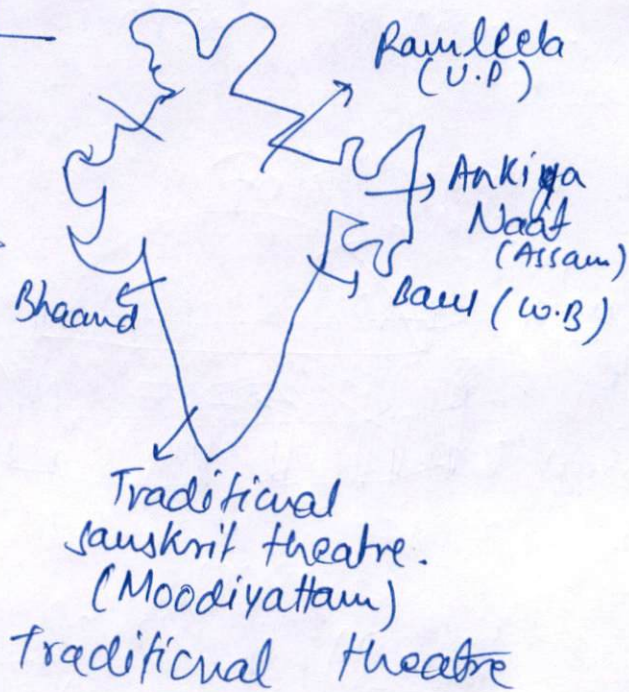
The traditional theatre in India was inspired from principles mentioned in Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra and Greek theatre & drama.

→ Manifestation of ideals of society

- ① Use of traditional mythological stories in theatre
 eg. Ramayana

- ② Use of emotional expression, through combination of Music, dance and drama
 eg. Moodiyattam in Kerala

- ③ Part of Bhakti movement, connecting people with love and devotion of God.
 eg. Ankia Naat, based on bhajana



Compositions by Arimanta Sankaradeva, a vaishnava proponent in Assam.

→ Individual role in community

- ① Use of drama to give lessons on ethics, morality and individual duty.
eg. Ramleela.
- ② Enactment of local stories, by nomads. Their drama included various life lessons
eg. Baul in W.B.
- ③ Theatre → seen as enjoyment of leisure and a form of entertainment, which are inherent part of individuals' life.

Thus, these traditional theatres, need to be preserved through academic integration in curriculum on Drama.

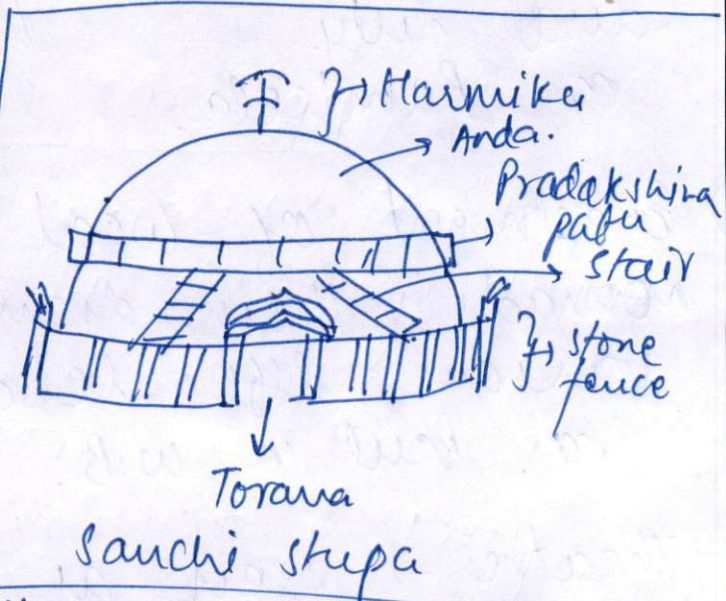
2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The Sanchi Stupa in M.P was built in post-Ashokan phase of Mauryan period, and reflects rich architectural and sculptural heritage of Indian artisan.

→ Historical Importance

- ① Help in reconstruction of post Ashokan phase in Maurya dynasty
- ② Study of Buddhist motifs and symbols depicted in the decorations of stupa.
- ③ Significance of Sanchi → for political and religious importance during period
- ④ Use of burnt bricks to design the stupa.



→ Architectural Importance

- ① largest stupa, among buddhist stupas in India
- ② elaborate decorations through sculptures from life and lessons of Buddha.
eg. Jataka tales
- ③ New features like stone fencing around stupa and Torana, which was entry point of stupa.
- ④ Use of stairways to reach the circumambulatory passage → thus transition from more simple stupas to more elaborate design.

However, after the end of Mauryas, the stupa art declined and reached its nadir during Gupta age.

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

Bhagat Singh was the most significant proponent of Revolutionary struggle during India's freedom movement. He made a real break ~~through~~ through in terms of =

(I) → Revolutionary ideology

① Integrated socialist ideals as a part of revolutionary struggle.

eg. ~~HRA~~ HRA → transition to HRA in 1928 i.e. Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Army.

② Identified the need of mass based revolutionary action rather than individual heroic action

(II) → Goals of Revolution

① End the exploitation of man by man, irrespective whether

it was white or black.

- ② Establish independent India based on socialistic ideals, inspired from marx and lenin.

II) Forms of Revolutionary struggle

- ① Propoganda by deed
eg. Throwing bomb in central legislative Assembly.
- ② Terrorise british psyche
eg. Murder of saunders.
- ③ Communicate revolutionary ideas and logic to mainstream nationalists who criticise
eg. Philosophy of Bomb.

Further, in later part of his life Bhagat singh moved from revolutionary terrorism toward significance of mass based action to gain freedom.

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)

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

Meiji restoration, is name given to phenomenon of reform of Japanese polity wherein, the King assumed a more centralised role, to address challenges faced by Japan.

→ Factors that led to Meiji Restoration

- ① US Naval fleet → knocked at door of Japan, which was taken by ~~set~~ surprise.
↓
Japanes realise their military backwardness.
- ② Rise of local power centres that led to weakening of Japanese Kingdom
- ③ Samurai^{based} military structures that facilitated Meiji Restoration.

→ Significance for Japan

- ① Infusion of Modern Education based in English language
- ② Fast rise as and Industrialised nation, with powerful military.
- ③ Centralisation of Japanese polity enabled channelisation of limited resources for Japan

It eventually led to strengthening of Japan, such that, it defeated Russia in 1905, announcing its arrival as a power to contend with.

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 as a nation, it is argued, has its root even before the formal independence in 1947.

→ Basis of India as a Nation

- ① Geographical Basis → Northern mountain wall and the Indian ocean bounding geographical limits → led to similarity of cultural diffusion & exchange within Indian subcontinent
- ② Collective freedom struggle of India from British colonialism
- ③ Plurality and the concept of unity in diversity of various races, language, cultures etc.
- ④ Secularism → equal respect & freedom to all religion.

⑤ Caste system as basis of social structure in India.

→ Threats to concept of Nationhood

- ① Rising religious polarisation → Threatening pluralism & unity in diversity
- ② Regional consciousness → based in language politics.
- ③ Regional disparity → leading to secessionist tendency eg. North Eastern states
- ④ External Threats from China & Pakistan.
 - Khalistani movement
 - Religious extremism
 - Separation
 - Anti-Hindi Movements

Thus, there is need to address above concerns, with balance and inclusive development policy for all based in Sabka, Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.

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)

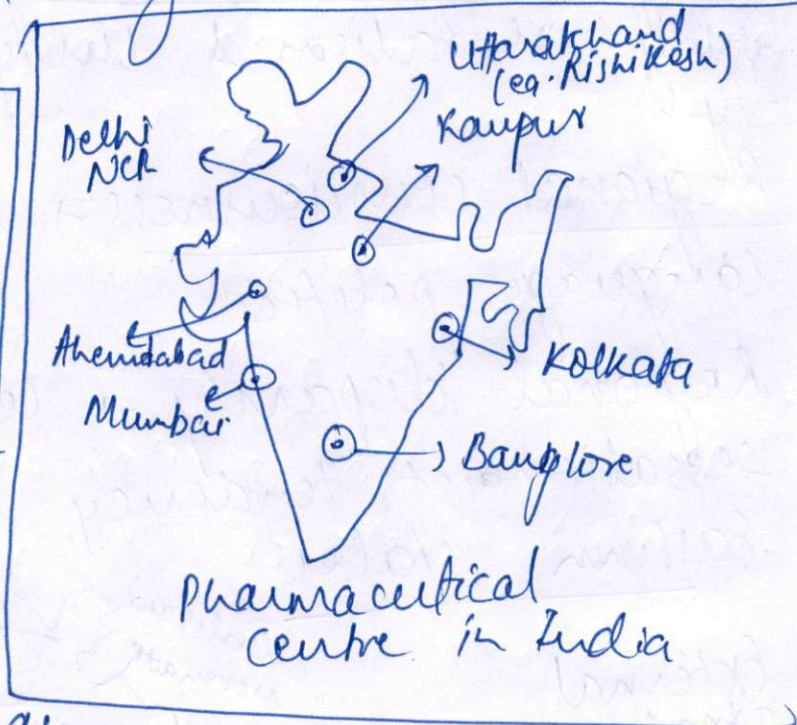
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India is 3rd largest Pharma producer by volume and 14th largest by value.



Factors behind the Growth of Pharma Industry



① Comparative advantage & focus on low cost generic drugs.
eg. India fulfills 80% generic drug needs of Africa, 50% for USA & 15% for UK.

② Research and innovation driven by leading firms in this sector
eg. Cipla, Dr Reddys etc.

③ Agglomeration growth in already existing industrial areas like

Kempler, ~~Bang~~ Kolkata.

- ④ large urban market for pharma sector eg. Mumbai, Bangalore etc.
- ⑤ 100% FDI in pharma sector.

→ Significance of pharma sector

- ① Forex earnings through export.
- ② Provision of low cost drugs, particularly generic drugs for large Indian population
- ③ Promote indigenous development of drugs and vaccines. eg. ~~Cox~~ Serum Institute of India → Covisheild
- ④ Value addition to raw materials like API → generate resources for domestic company & government.

Thus Pharma sector in India is a sunrise sector.

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

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

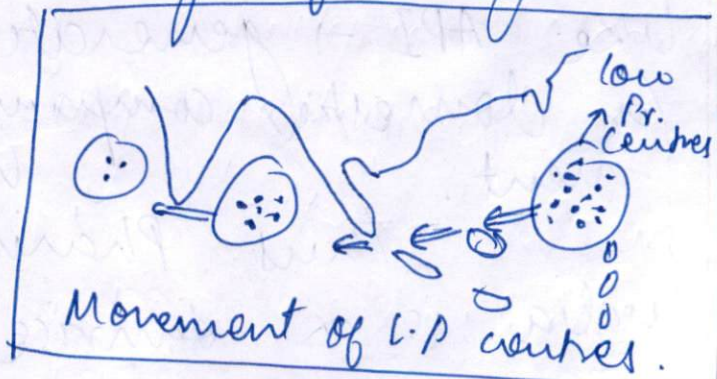
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Tropical cyclones are low pressure circulations in subtropical oceans, ^{formed} beyond equator due to high oceanic temperature and Coriolis force

→ Reasons of severity of Bay of Bengal (BoB) cyclone.

- ① Higher temperature of Bay of Bengal due to greater continentality.
- ② Movement of trade winds which bring low pressure depression from S.E. Asia toward Bay of Bengal.
- ③ More certain landfall in Eastern coast due to Easterly winds.



Decrease in frequency of ^{Cyclone in} S.W Monsoons

- ① S.W Monsoons → lead to reversal of wind and pressure condition
↓
H. pressure on ~~Oceans~~ oceans & low pressure on land.



- ② This condition prevents low pressure generation ~~of~~ on ocean & thus absence of cyclonic circulation.

Cyclones are hazards which can be addressed by effective use of mangroves as barriers to protect coasts.

8.

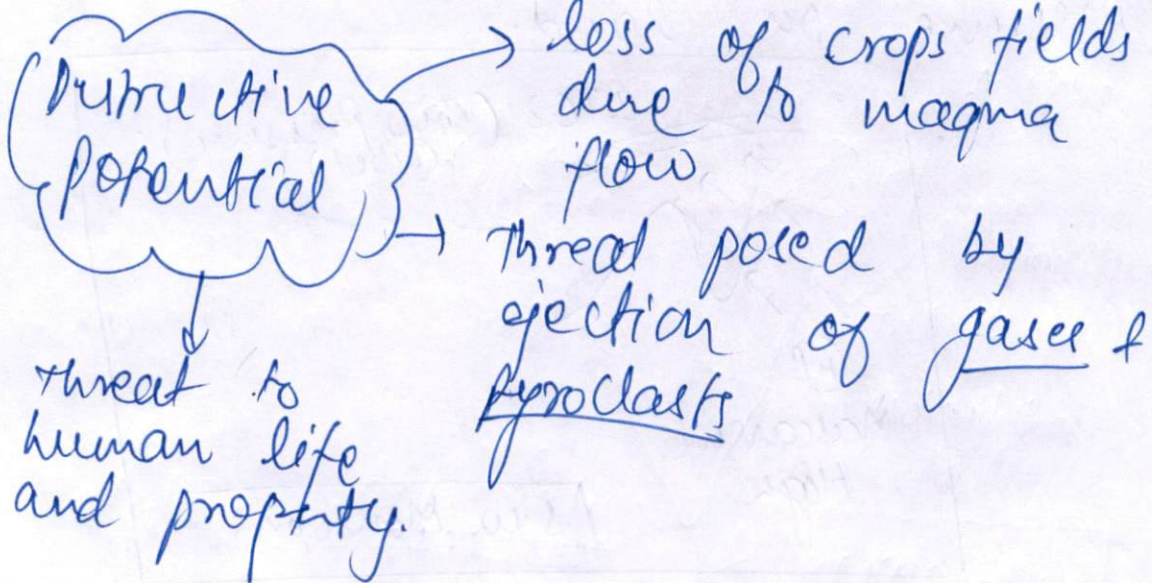
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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Volcanos are mounts developed due to ejection of hot molten magma from earth's interiors.



→ Significance for Human life

- ① current atmosphere → is result of sequence of a historic volcanic eruptions during geological past
- ② volcanic eruptions, bring lava to surface, which enriches surface fertility.

eg. → fertility of Black soil
rich regions in . Deccan
Yunan plateau
formed by magma
ejection.

(3) Volcanos enable cooling within
earth surface, and release
of ~~the~~ radioactive heat.

↓
Thus sustains internal process-
-ses within earth → leading
to endogenic forces

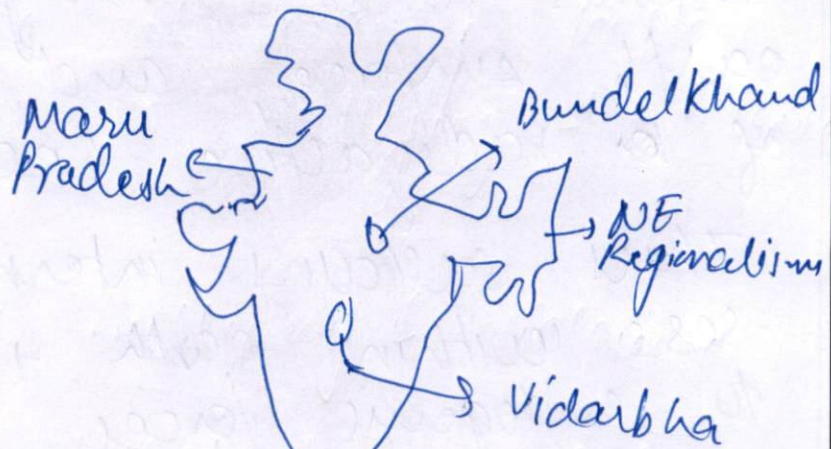
(4) Volcanos → give rise to unique
biodiversity.

(5) Plutonic deposits → mineral
rich including igneous and
metamorphic rock → thus metallic
minerals.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Relative deprivation in India has led to Regional calls for separate state and even separatist tendencies.



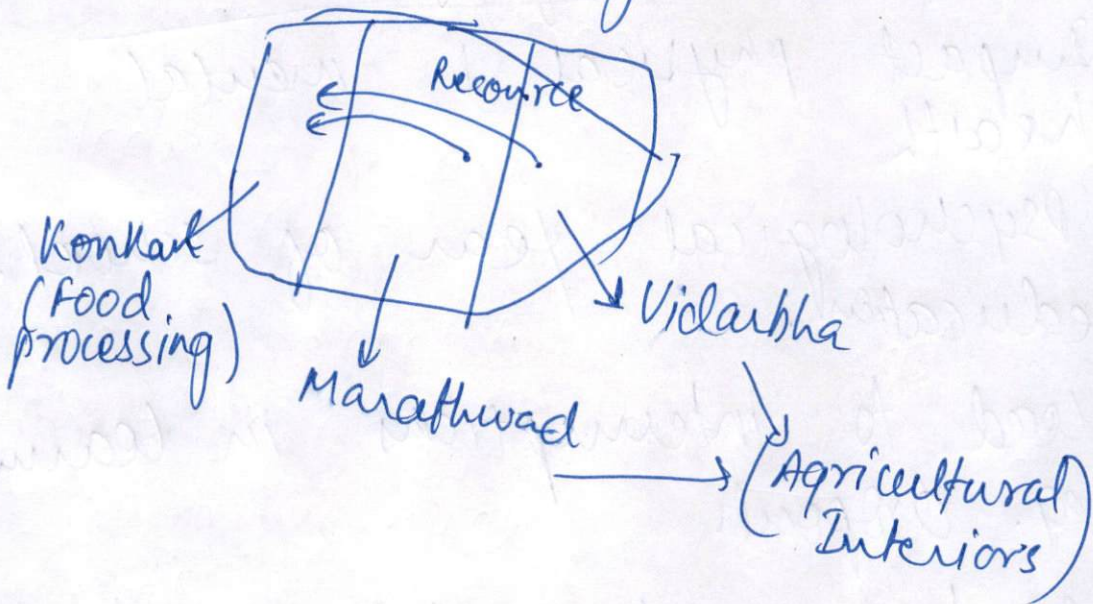
→ Relative deprivation & regionalism

- ① Deprivation → leads to lack of resources → poor standards of living & social development.
This leads to call for statehood.
eg. Bundelkhand → creation is seen as addressing woes of people.

② Often deprivatation is due to unique factor of the region, which can be developed well by separate regional autonomy.

eg. ^{unique limiting factor of} ~~Manu~~ Pradesh → scarcity of water
Bundelkhand → deep ravines.

③ Transfer of resources to developed region → seen negatively by resource rich regions



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

India has achieved near ~~cent~~ cent percent school enrolment, but, still is affected by high dropout rates.

One of many factors for dropout is bullying & violence in school.

→ Impact of Bullying & Violence

- ① Impact physical & mental health
- ② Psychological fear of school & education.
- ③ lead to interruptions in learning e.g. dropouts
- ④ Reinforce violent behaviours in adult-hood.

→ Need to address violence

- ① to reduce drop out
- ② Inclusive learning
- ③ Proper nutritional & educational needs fulfillment.

→ Ways

- ① Focus on moral education
- ② Ban on Corporal punishment
- ③ Student welfare cell.

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

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

Indian capitalist class
~~not~~ dealt with the dilemma of supporting an independent national movement, that would help it grow, and, the need to secure their capital from sporadic & violent movement.

→ Varying positions of Indian capitalist class

① It remained largely pro British before the swadeshi movement phase.

② Swadeshi movement

↳ Formation of national enterprises by Acharya P. C. Ray in Bengal

↳ Vo Chidambaram Pillai in Madras

• However, most business class remained aloof.

③ Non cooperation movement

↳ Gandhi ji → received support of some Indian capitalists like Ambedkar Sarabhai, G.D Birla.

↳ Business class → suffered brunt of skewed tariff policy of British against Indian finished products.

↳ Thus, support to National struggle but, a peaceful one

④ Socialist & Revolutionary Phase

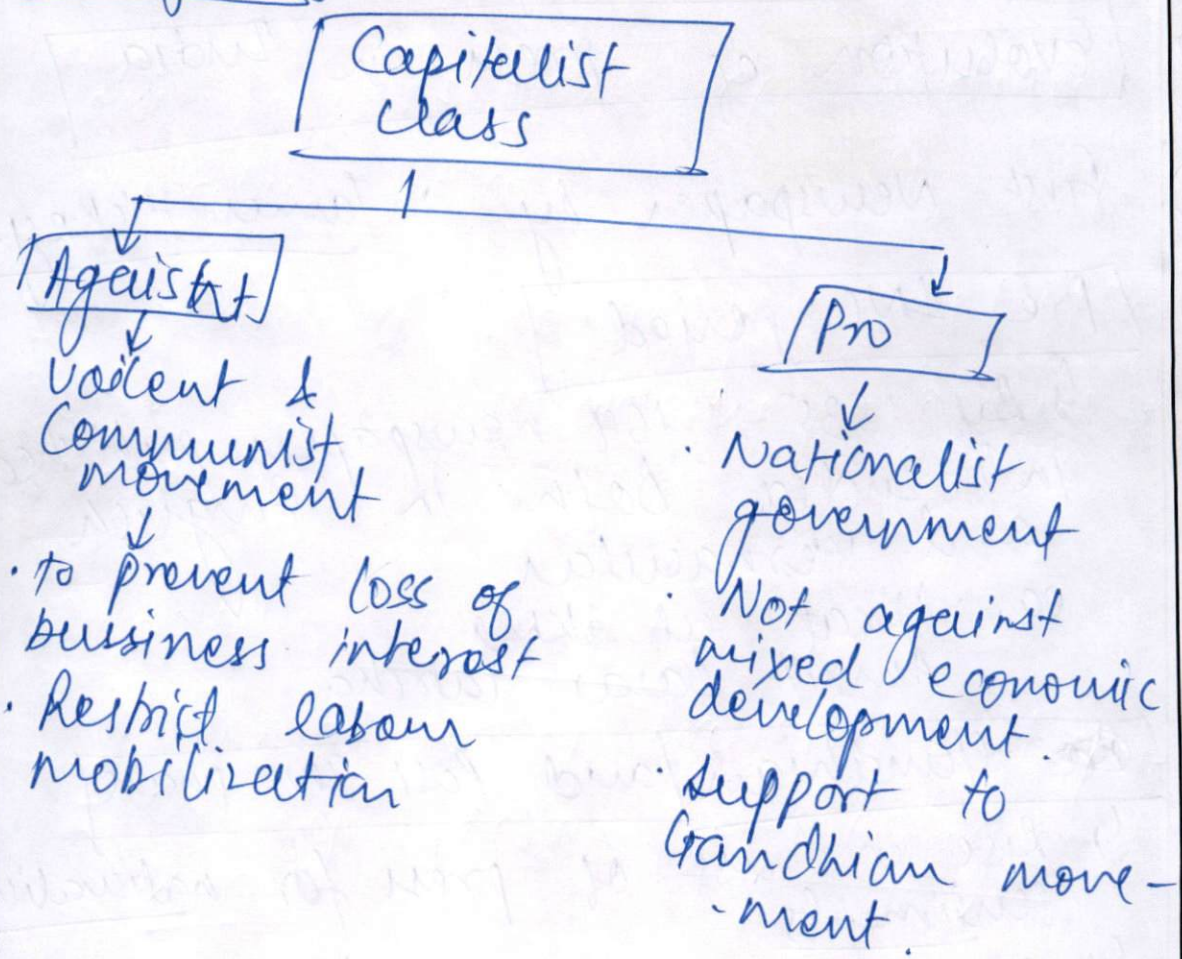
↳ Capitalist associations like FICCI strongly opposed Revolutionary and Socialist movement.

↳ It opposed socialist tendencies within Congress, driven by J.Nehru and SC Bose.

⑤ Post Quit India Movement

↳ Bombay plan 1 (1944) by significant capitalists, envisage a free sovereign government initiating industrial development based on mixed economy model.

→ Analysis



13.

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

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

15

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

The first press in India was established by the British living in India, with an objective to secure their own financial interests in India. However, soon Indians caught up, to use press in national struggle.

→ Evolution of press in India

① First newspaper by → James Hickey.

② Pre INC period

↳ By 1835 → 169 newspapers published in India both in English and vernacular
eg. Mirat ul Akhbar
Amrit Barar Patrika.

③ ~~Pre~~ Gandhian and Post INC phase

↳ Rise in use of press for nationalistic sentiments
↳ eg. Voice of India by Dada

Bhai naroj.

- India opinion → Gandhi
- Tilak's Maratha and Kesari
etc.

→ Instrumental impact of press

- ① challenge the repressive tendencies of British
eg. overnight Mirat Barar patika transitioned from vernacular to English, to evade Vernacular Press Act.
- ② Role in generating nationalistic and anti British sentiments
eg. Kesari & Maratha of Tilak
- ③ Role in socio religious reforms
eg. Mirat ul Akbar by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ④ Anti untouchability
eg. Harijan weekly by Gandhiji
- ⑤ Communicate Indian opinion to Brits
eg. Voice of India by Dada Bhai.

→ Repressive policies

- ① ~~the~~ Press registration requirement which was overturned only by Metcalf Act 1835.
- ② Vernacular Press Act 1878
- ③ Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1910 → to curb press
- ④ Press Act 1908
- ⑤ Defence of India Act 1915.

These experiences made Indians realise significance of freedom of speech which was made a separate right under fundamental rights of part III of constitution.

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

Deserts are regions which have higher evapotranspirational loss than precipitational gain, resulting in long term water deficit conditions, that impact their biotic carrying capacity.

→ Factors leading to various types of Deserts

① High pressure location → leads to subsiding air and absence of clouds thus precipitation.
eg. sub tropical deserts → Sahara Desert.
• Polar H.P. locn → Polar deserts

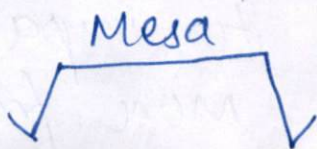
② off shore trade winds → occur at western margins of continent in tropical location.

- ③ Presence of cold currents → leading to lack of moisture in adjoining on shore winds.
eg → Atacama desert along the Peru current.
- ④ Continent interior location → leading to winds with poor moisture
eg. Gobi desert.
- ⑤ Leeward location
eg → Fildmond Desert, Argentina



→ Major landforms in desert

→ Erosional features



→ Temporary river channels eg. Dhara & Dharyo in Thar desert.

→ Playa lakes

→ Pedi plains → erosional levelled surface.

→ Depositional features

→ Sand Dunes → small mounts of sands deposited by wind, called Barchans, Seifs etc.

→ Oasis → water rich ~~to~~ green zone in vast seas of infertile hot deserts.

These landforms are mainly shaped by wind and fluvial ~~erosion~~ agents.

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

15

Climate change is a universal phenomenon, however its impact is more intensive in more fragile regions like mountaneous regions. It has further been accentuated by human interventions in mountains.

→ Vulnerability of mountains...

① ...TO climate change

① Melting of high altitudnal ice

↳ resulting in floods in downstream regions

eg. GLOFs experienced durin Uttara-Khand floods of 2013

② Precipitational changes

↳ Extreme event like cloud burst

↳ Heavy monsoonal rainfall

eg. recent floods in Himanchal Pradesh.

③ High temperatures due to Global warming → Heat waves in srinagar.

→ Other anthropogenic intervention

① Deforestation → due to agri-expansion and urbanization.

↓
leading to decline in slope stability
thus landslide

eg. Frequent landslides in western ghats.

② Overpopulation and Anthropogenic loading

↓
land subsidence eg. in Jashimath

③ Construction of Dam

↓
Breaching of Dams due to increase precipitation & ice melt

↓
Floods occurrence eg. Floods in chamoli district UK in 2021

④ Mining in Mountains, Infrastructure

construction etc → lead to collapse
of slopes eg. in Meghalaya and
Manipur

→ Initiatives taken

- ① National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan ecosystem.
- ② Mandatory EIA before any infra-structural project.
- ③ Transition from major to minor Hydro projects i.e. Run off the river dams in mountains

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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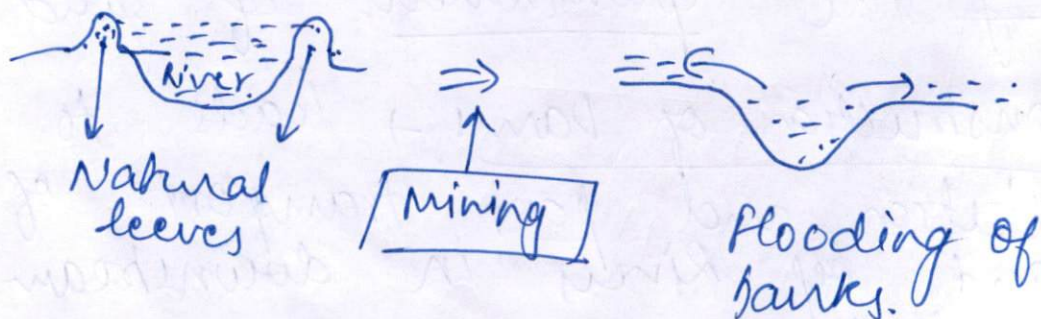
Sand is a minor mineral and is managed by states under specific state laws for mining of sand.

Reasons for unsustainable sand resource management

- ① Prevalence of high illegal mining of sand from flood plains of river and coastal areas.
- ② Poor enforcement of sand mining regulation laws by states
- ③ Continuance of mining is even in heavy monsoonal period, preventing the replenishment of sand.
- ④ Construction of Dams → leads to siltation and poor transport of sand by rivers in downstream regions.

→ Impact of unsustainable sand management

- ① Prevalence of illegal sand market and supply chains
- ② Ecological disturbance → in flood plains and riverbeds.
- ③ Increases vulnerability of coasts to wave erosion
- ④ Damage to biodiversity, particularly, the river bed diversity.
- ⑤ negative impact on lateral stability of rivers
- ⑥ Rise of floods due to mining of Natural levees.



→ Remedial measures taken

- ① Ban on all types of ~~the~~ sand mining during peak monsoon period
- ② State level action against illegal sand mining. eg. in U.P., Jharkhand.
- ③ Centre's guidelines to states on sand mining from river and coastal areas.

There is need ~~to~~ of cooperation among all stakeholder i.e. Centre, State, Companies etc. to evolve policy of sustainable sand management.

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)

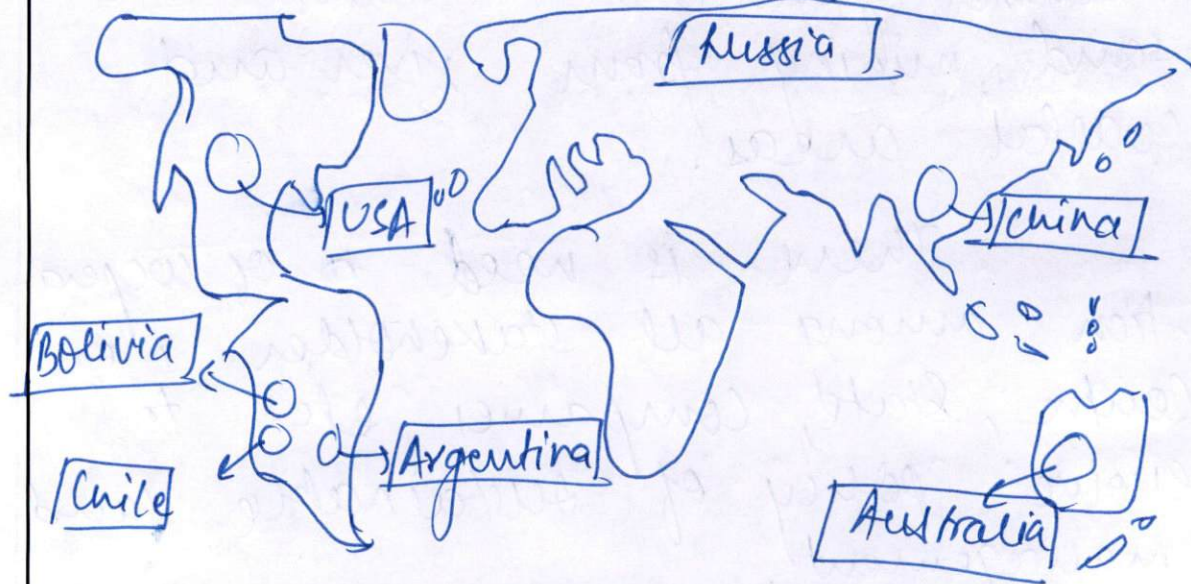
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Lithium is a significant critical mineral which is used in electric batteries to power electric vehicles, and other electric systems.

→ Major lithium producing countries



→ Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

① Lithium → production help control of critical mineral supply chains
↳ currently in most lithium supply

Chain driven by China.

- ② Climate change politics → Transition to low carbon economy driven by lithium based batteries
- ③ Investment in lithium rich countries in S. America, Africa, Australia etc. to secure production and supply priorities.
eg. India's investment in Chile.

→ Environment implications

- ① Lithium recycling rate is low and is restricted in unorganised sector (eg. in India) leading to health and environment risks.
- ② Mining of lithium from fragile areas. eg. earthquake prone region ~~risk~~, like, Reserves in Riasi district of Jammu.

- ③ ~~use~~ of risk of leakage of heavy metals during mining process
- ④ use of large amount of water in lithium mining.

Securing supply chain along with sustainable mining operation should be priority for India to develop its own potential reserves in Jammu & Rajasthan.

18.

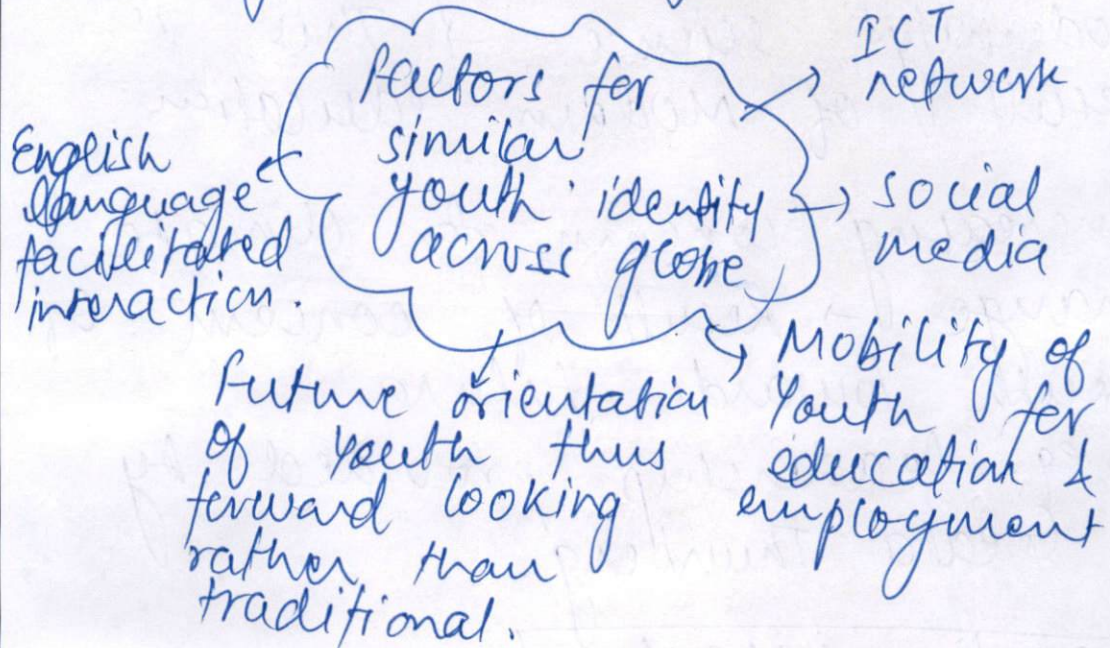
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Recent globalisation facilitated by ICT network and rise of social media, has facilitated generation of a seemingly common global youth identity.



→ Impact of Globalization on Youth

① → Positive Impacts

① Rise in empowerment of women and young girls, manifested in

movement for rights.

eg. women rights movement in Iran.

- ② Increase in global awareness on rights of LGBTQ population → driven by dynamic youth.
- ③ Trend of secularization of youth, due to greater identification with modernity, science. → This is result of modern education
- ④ Increasing concern for climate change → result of concern of youth towards future
eg. leadership provided by Greta Thunberg.

→ Negative impacts

- ① Spread of Consumerism culture → driven by Capitalist culture of US and West Europe.
- ② Expectation boom → leading to narrow vision to get faster

fame and popularity → leading to decline in ethics & morality.

- ③ mental health pandemic among youth → due to isolation driven by virtual life on social media
- ④ spread of Junk, ~~and~~ poor nutrition food → leading to issues of obesity, malnutrition and cardiovascular diseases.
- ⑤ spread of demand of ^{illegal} drugs even in non traditional markets.
eg. India → rise in drug demand from Golden Crescent + Golden Triangle.

Above concerns can be addressed by channelising youth into productive activities for their physical & mental health along with balance between traditionalism and Globalization.

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
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Currently the elderly population in India is around 8%. But with recent NFHS-5 data showing reduction in TFR below Replacement Rate, signifies a transition in demography which would lead to faster increase in old aged dependency ratio.

→ Future demographic concerns

① Related to ageing

① Increase in dependency ratio after demographic dividend ends by 2055.

② Feminization of ageing → due to greater survival rates of women

③ Health concerns related to ageing

eg → rise of Age related disability, Parkinsons disease,

schizophrenia, etc.

(4) Epidemiological transition to greater salience of lifestyle disease.

(II) Related to weak social security

(1) Decline of traditional family based social security. eg. → weakening Joint family

(2) Lack of focus upon old age homes for ageing population

(3) Poor financing of ageing related health concerns.

(4) Large unorganised sector → with lack of any kind of social security framework.

(5) Government incapacity due to low revenue generation to support ageing population.

→ measures to be taken

- ① Development of silver economy
- ② focus on second demographic divi-
-dend, as in case of Nordic
countries.
- ③ social-security schemes for unorga-
nised sector eg. SVANLOHI.
- ④ Intensive investment of old age
related morbidity
- ⑤ link old aged homes with orphanages
to meet social need of both.

India as a welfare state
need to take into account that
demographic transition particularly
in later stage of demographic
dividend period happens smoothly.

20.

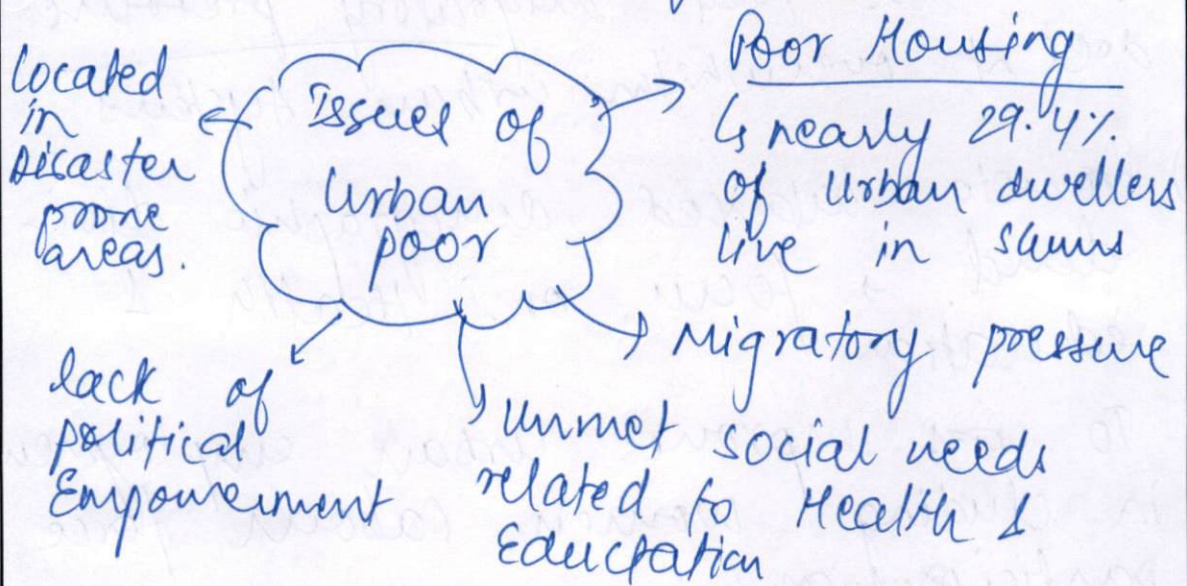
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Rajasthan Government has come up with Indira Gandhi urban employment guarantee scheme which has brought into focus the necessity to address issues concerning urban poor in policy.



→ Need for urban poor welfare in public policy

- ① To promote inclusive and balanced urban development.
eg. In India → phenomenon of two

cities within a city i.e Rich & poor quarters.

- ② Traditionally, urban poor → ignored in policy making, due to lack of significant vote bank.
eg → No. or national urban employment guarantee scheme as compared to rural (MGNREGS)
- ③ To ensure that migratory pressure doesn't overwhelm urban systems
- ④ Promote balanced demographic dividend → focus on health & education
- ⑤ To ~~was~~ improve urban employment including women labour force participation.

→ Challenges in addressing urban poverty

- ① Greater skills required for urban job guarantee.

(2) Poor coherence of identity of urban poor → prevent effective mobilization & lack of political empowerment.

(3) Rising migratory pressure
43.2% of urban population live in 52 mega cities

(4) lack of political will

→ Way forward

(1) Skilling of urban poor

(2) Slum redevelopment under ISSR component of PMAY (Urban)

(3) Rural development to reduce migratory pressure

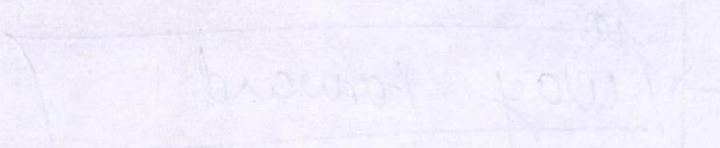
(4) Extension of rural poverty programs in urban areas.

Urban poor need to be part of policy framework to address SDG of poverty alleviation.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

① First concern of identity of labour
② First → period of active participation
③ Lack of political awareness

④ First → period of active participation
⑤ Lack of political awareness



① Skillful of labour force
② Skill development under
③ Skill development of labour force

④ Skill development to reduce
⑤ Skill development to reduce
⑥ Skill development to reduce

⑦ Skill development to reduce
⑧ Skill development to reduce
⑨ Skill development to reduce

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