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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. : 0468073

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditi Upadhyay

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug. 2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga
School
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Mishra

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

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

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are TWENTY questions printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Various theatre forms are reflective of the cultural diversity across the country.



The common feature between them is that it educates.

4. Ideal and Emotions

1. Rajas, Tamas,

Satvik characters in plays to depict different ideals.

2. Navrasa to depict emotions like happiness, Karuna, Vibhatsa, etc

3. Vidushak character in plays to add comedic element

4. Stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata

common theme depicting values of
righteousness (Rama), duty (Arjuna)
etc.

5. Common message of 'Good over evil')

(B) Individual's role in the community

1. Morals that an individual should
follow are depicted (e.g) Compassion
Honesty

2. Duty or Dharma - through theatre
showing Mahabharata + Ramayana.

3. Ensuring dignity of women -
(e.g) Krishna is a common element
in many plays.

Thus, vibrant theatre
through diff. forms but help in
passing on ideals and values across
generation

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)

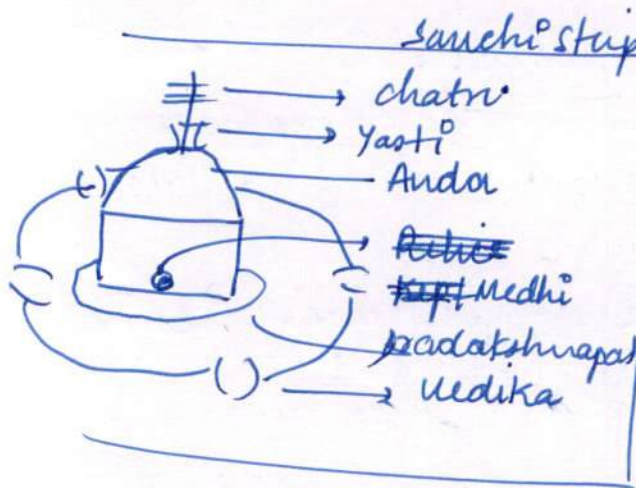
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों के इस ह्रासिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sanchi Stupa

built by the patronage of Ashoka.
It is one of the most intricate form of stupa architecture



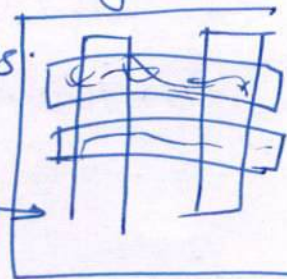
Architectural Importance

1. advancement of stupa architecture
2. presence of elaborate sculpture over the boundary wall

Udika and the gateways

3. Use of stone later on boundary wall

carved gateways



Historical Importance

1. Influence of structures like Yakshini can be seen (eg) Lal Bahajika on gateway

2. Dhammaghosha and patronage to
Buddhist architecture — shows influence
of Buddhism on Ashoka.

3. Scientific method of construction
shows — patronage to artisans,
sculptors etc

It inspired future architecture too :

1. Stupa under Satrahana and Post
Maurya period: more intricate
with double pradakshinapath
longer anda

2. Panchatantra Jataka stories can be
seen in later murals of caves
① Ajanta, Ellora

3. The masonry and sculpture
were elaborated ⇒ Mathura school
Amravati school

Thus, it was not just
a religious symbol but symbol of
architectural prowess of that age 9

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

Bhagat Singh was a decorated freedom fighter that changed the methods of demand for freedom.

Breakthrough in Ideology:

1. Socialism: ideology was brought in the society.
 - He ~~for~~ renamed HRA to HSRA to emphasize the ~~was~~ importance of socialism.
2. He propounded that idea of exploitation of a man by a man is worst form.
3. Revolutionary activity - to send a message of Bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly to show the discontent over the laws being discussed.
4. Ideas of Marx was brought

Goals : 1. make the message of India
reach the British ears (Bomb in Legisla-
^{ture Assent.}
2. Attention from British \Rightarrow to uncorporate
ideas of socialism

Forms of Revolutionary Struggle

1. Era of militant nationalism \rightarrow
Nihilism: self sacrifice, violence to
send a message
2. Erase the idea of personal sacrifice
by masses
3. Formation of Hindustan Socialist
Repu. Association: connect with
masses \rightarrow spread idea of
mass action against
British rule.

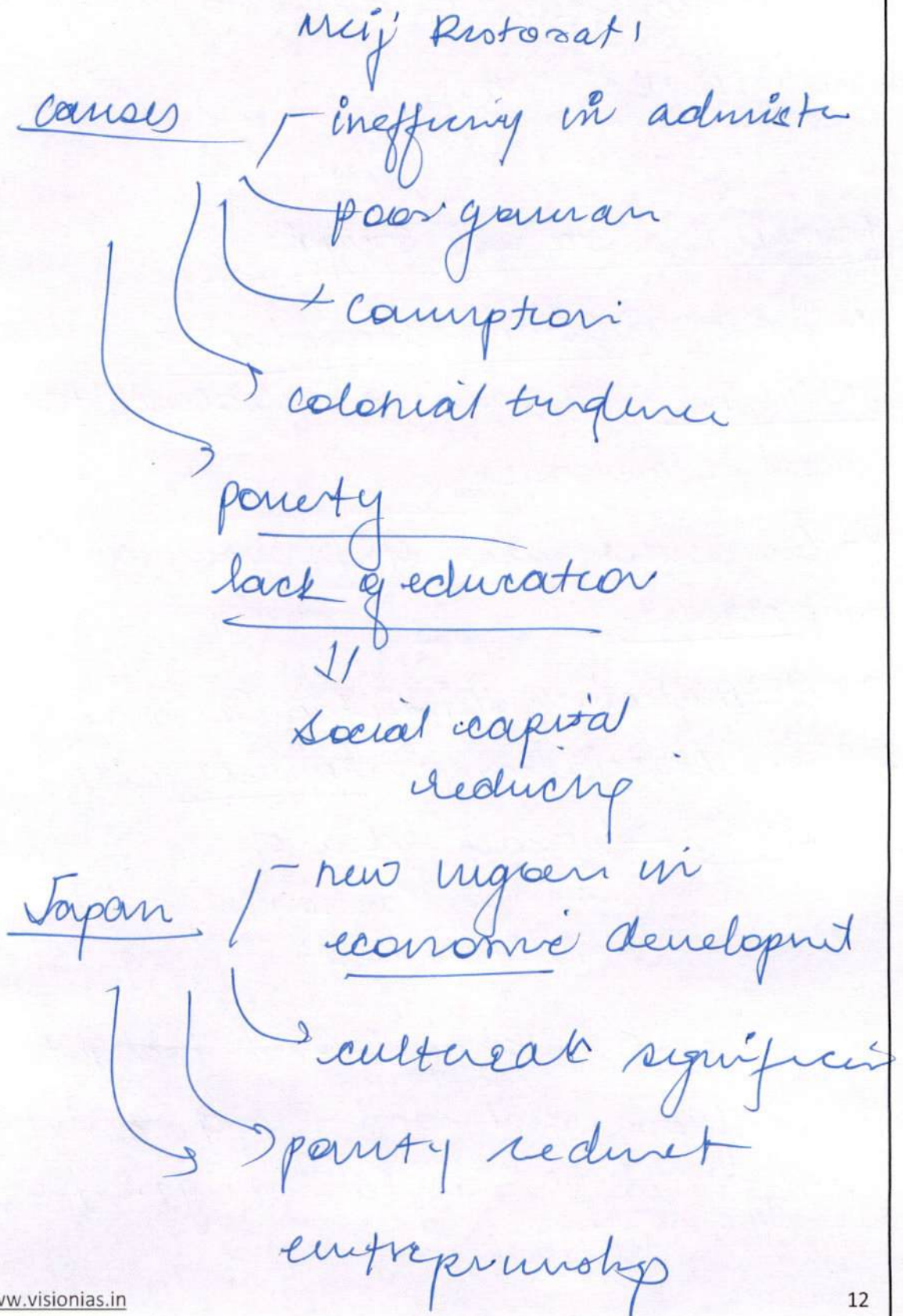
Thus, Bhagat Singh brought
a different ideal and form of revolutionary
struggle in the Indian struggle for
freedom.

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)

10

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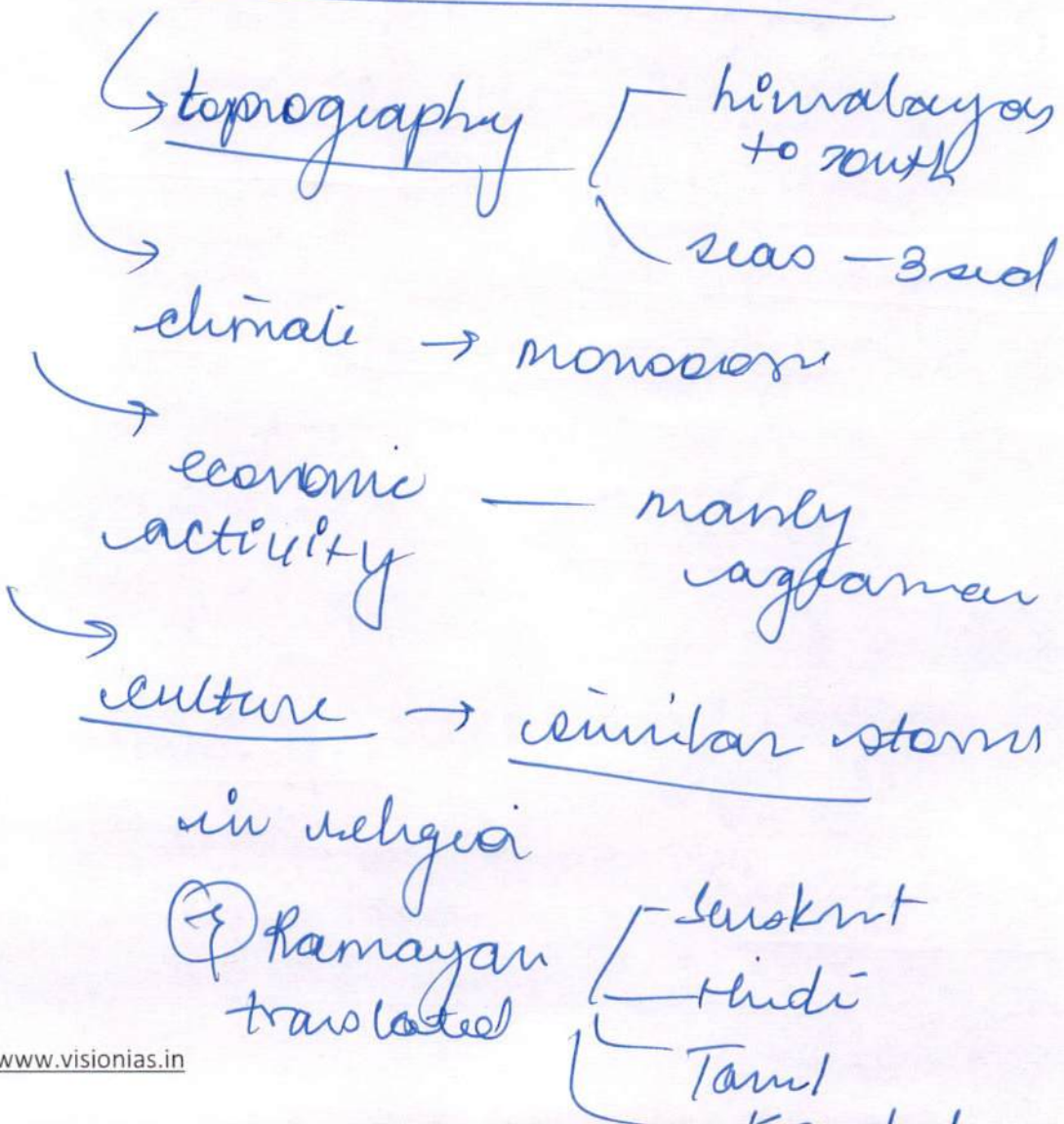
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुतः एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Nation - develops
from sense of togetherness
and common identity

Indian nationhood



↳ Single constitution
Integrated Judiciary
same law and order

↳ Institutions like { Parliament
National Bods
ECI, CVC
↓ etc

↳ National Flag
and Anthem

↳ Permanant of Freedom Struggle

The history of freedom
struggle led to the idea of
common identity against
colonialism.

6.

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

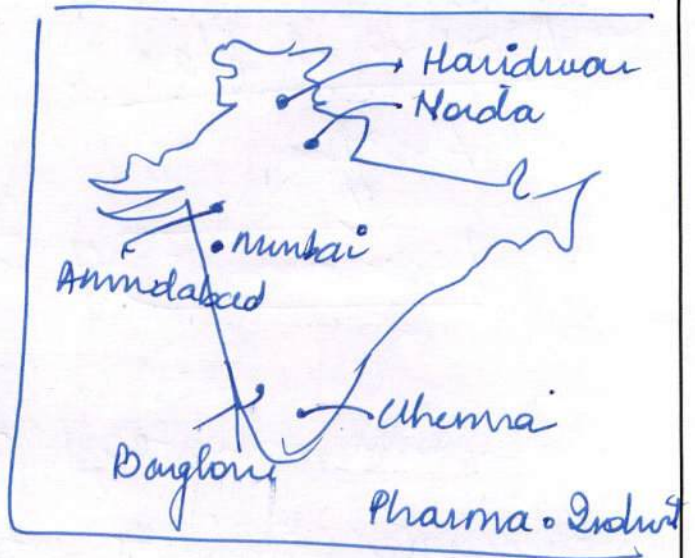
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India is dubbed as the 6 Pharmacy of the world due to its strength in the generic medicine

Factors behind growth:

1. IPR Regime which allowed for product patent earlier



↓
reverse engineering of patented drugs to make generic drugs

2. Favourability of climate (1) Haridwar cool climate

↓
stability of chemical complexes

3. Favourable government policies

(2) Recent Medical Parks ← Pharma Medical dens

4. skilled labour (3) Pharmacy graduates

5. Ports :- API import from nature
↳ export to nations like Africa,
SE Asia (cheap generic medicine)

Significance to Economy

1. Among Top 5 exported items : thus
reduce balance of payment
2. Employment generation → skilled and
semi-skilled labour
3. Revenue generation and green economy

Significance on Public Health

1. cheap generic medicine ⇒ improve
affordability + accessibility (poor)
~~cost of~~
2. Reduce disease burden (9) TB,
Malaria and other communicable disease
3. Reduce out of pocket expenditure
thus reduced "Food Budget squeeze"
4. Traditional Bitter Nutrition
Medicine - Drugs ⇒ more
acceptability.

Rich endowment of herbs
also add to the strength of
pharma industry

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)

Tropical cyclones are the low pressure systems developed in warm water bodies that travel towards the coast (east) and bring strong winds, rain, instability.

Bay of Bengal >> Arabian Sea



1. Enclosed nature of Bay of Bengal

↓
Anomalous cooling of land in post monsoon

2. warmer water (due to high specific heat) in smaller water body - as compared to Arabian Sea ↓

creation of low pressure

3. Winds : monsoon carry the

formed low pressure towards the land.
(NE Trade)

1. River water discharge : adds to the moisture.

There is reduced cyclone during SW monsoon :

1. low pressure on land \Rightarrow exceptional

bending of ITCZ



\Rightarrow High temperature

2. wind direction reversal from NE to SW.

3. vertical wind shear is high (not as stable)

4. precipitation due to monsoon



more river discharge



cool the water bodies

The recent climate change has led to increased intensity & frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea too. (Jaukte)

8.

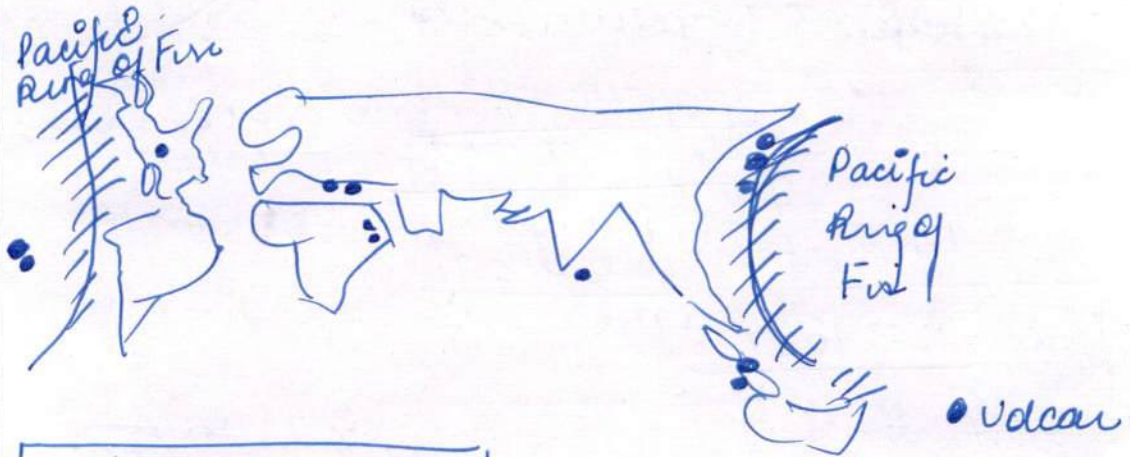
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 कश्चि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes develop in areas of fault lines where the magma from the interior of earth is expelled out.



Destructive Nature

1. loss of life and property

(e) submarine volcano - Indonesia

↓
Tsunami
2004

2. submergence of fertile land areas

under magma + loss of vegetation

(e) Japan

3. Disturb biodiversity

(e) Mount Etna
Italy

habitat
destruction
↓
climate
change
↓
[diminishing]

They are imp of existence of human life

1. enrichment of soil \Rightarrow mineral content

2. Temperature regulation

\Downarrow
⑨ Deccan Traps
for Cotton Production

⑨ Increased albedo

by pyroclastic clouds \Rightarrow ⑨ respite against global warming \rightarrow Kamohatka Peninsula eruption

3. Minerals or cooled and solidified magma \Rightarrow economic significance

4. Cultural significance ⑨ Mt Fuji on Japan Culture

5. Creation of Islands

6. Evolutionary driver | ⑨ Hawaiian Island arch
 \Downarrow
Biodiversity Rich Zone

This volcanic eruption and associated landforms are having dual impact on human life

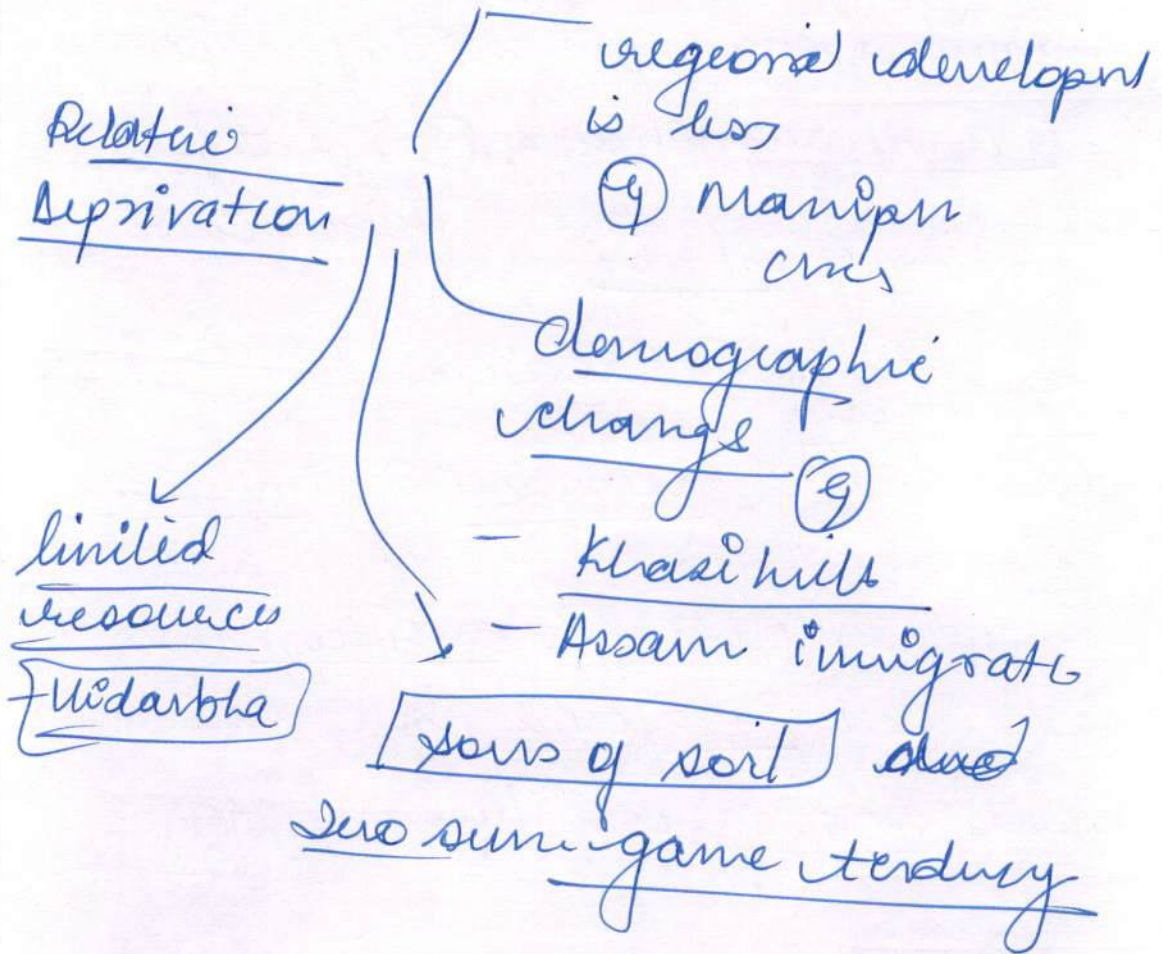
9.

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

Regionalism is when the love and sentiment of one towards ~~his~~ one's region become ~~more~~ heightened sometimes over and above national sentiments



However III element is needed
for people to recognise the
relative sentiment

• This is usually

political parties (eg) NSCN
CPJ

civil society
organisations

pressure groups

charismatic leaders

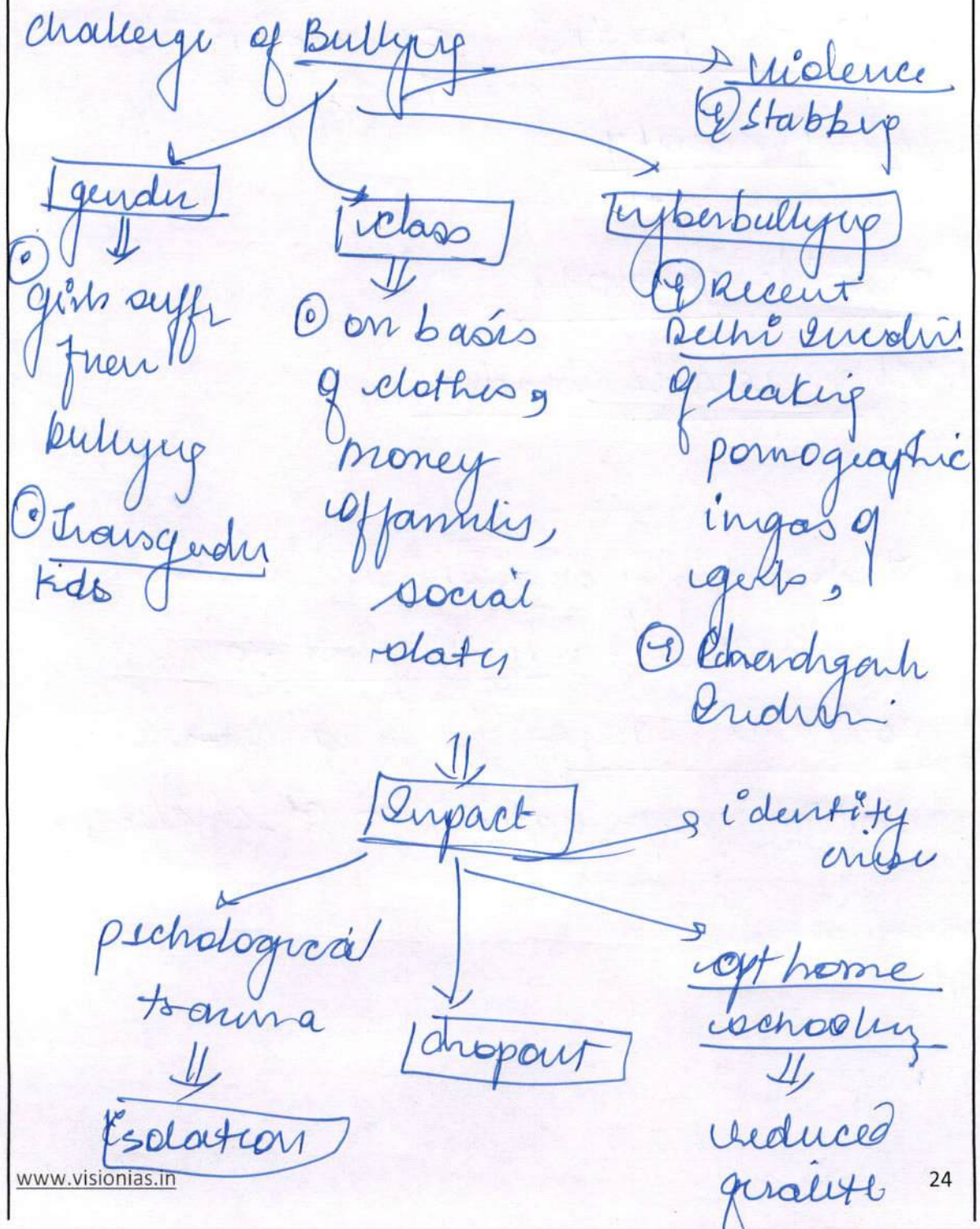
This, regionalism per se is
not bad but utilising it for
political gains by highlighting
relative deprivation is a challenge

10.

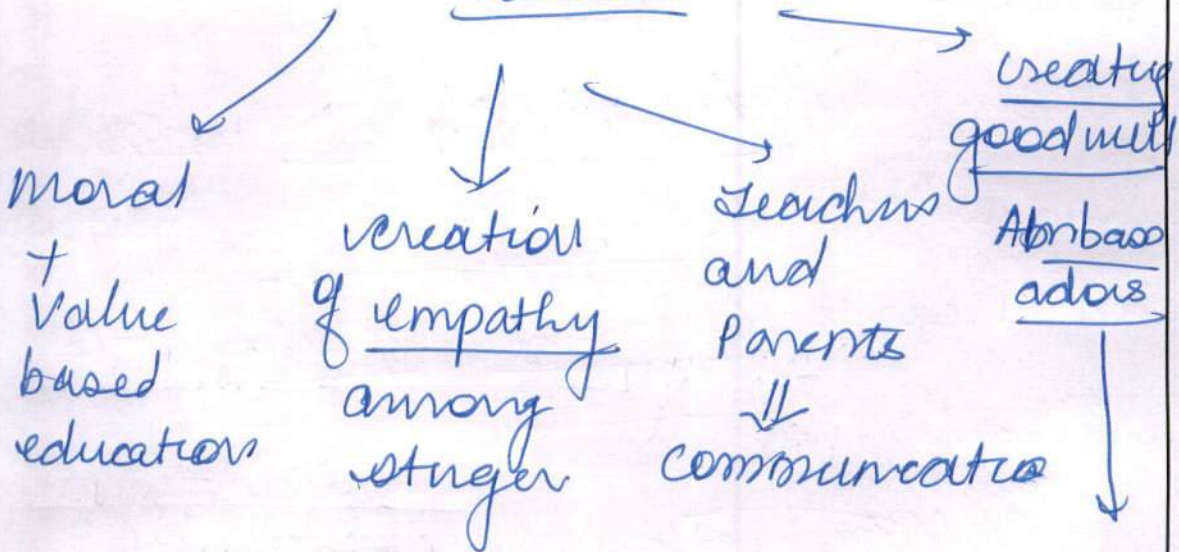
यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Prinai Educationi is a fundamental right [4/A 2/A]



Steps to reduce



⊕ Counselling of kids in school ⇒ mandatory

- track idiant behaviour
- inculcate sense of gratification and empathy

report cards

School needs to be
Inclusive both physically
and emotional

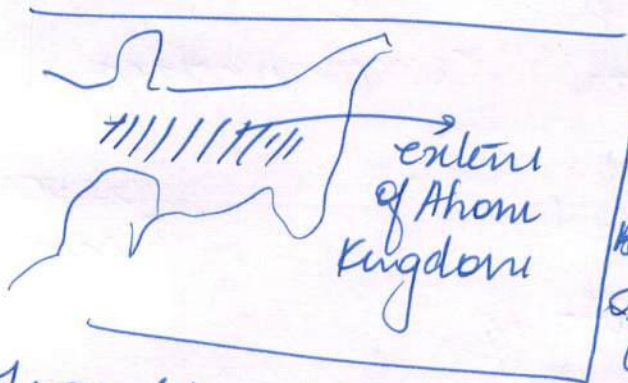
11.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

Ahom Kingdom was based in North east India mainly in areas of Assam, Meghalaya, etc



The recent celebration of Birth Anniversary of Lachit Borphukan has

brought the contribution of Ahom Kingdom into light.

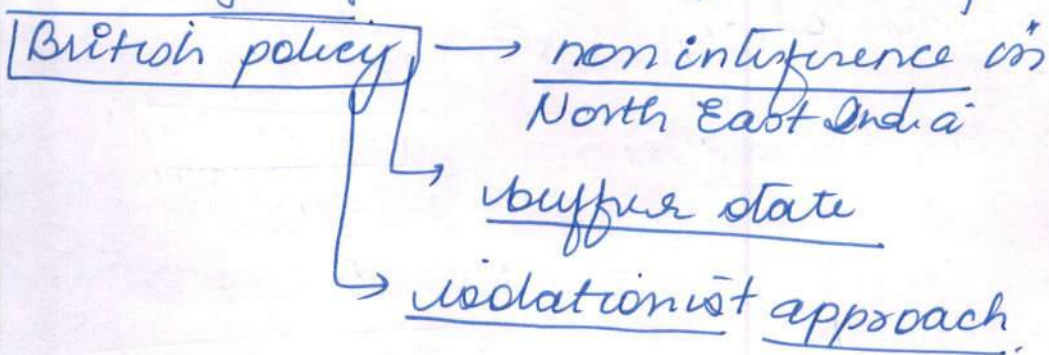
Cultural Identity to North East:

1. Maidams the burial mounds of Ahom → nominated for UNESCO World Heritage site
2. Ahom identity: pride for people of North East. ⇒ defeated British army

3. Ahom culture: liberality → with
to NE India
dances, theatre, music.
4. worship of nature and living in
harmony with nature.
5. Influence of Vaishnavism to the
region

Historical Identity to the North East India

1. leadership of king Narasindra
who established the might of Ahom
kingdom
2. Lachit Borphukan whose able
leadership led to winning of Battle
against British
3. Strength of Ahom: responsible for



4. led to preservation of cultural and political identity in the region.

5. Preservation of their governance structure due to isolationist policy of British.

Significance in contemporary time

1. Common identity: from pride of past

2. Moldam: UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination → tourism potential increased.

3. Celebration of Ahom fest ⇒ pride and sense of self worth ⇒ promote human capital development and social capital.

4. Cultural significance: led to cultural diversity

Thus, Ahom Kingdom and its past is a celebrated event in India's history which is regain ~~impor~~ its lost identity

12.

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

1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः द्विविधा 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

Indian Capitalist class though few in number but contributed immensely to the National freedom struggle.

Varying positions of Indian Capitalist class:

1. Swadeshi Movement: participation of capitalists → Investment in home industry

① V.O. Chidambaram

Bengal Chemicals Factory.

• They participated as profit prospects were very high.

2. Support to Home Rule League:

donations were given to

Annie Besant and Tilak.

• However, less direct participation.

Phase of Mass Struggle

1. Ahmedabad mill strikes:
against the mill owners.
Capitalist class did not come to support — but gave away to Gandhiji's hunger strike
2. Non Cooperation Movement: saw participation of capitalist class.
 - Donations were made to the Silak Swaraj Fund.
 - Joined Indian National Congress and participated ~~was~~ + supported mass struggle by workers. ⇒ picketing and burning foreign cloth
[growth of Indian cotton textile]

Reduced Participation Phase

1. Civil Disobedience Movement
Quit India Movement
↓
 - gradually declined participation from capitalist class
 - limited direct participation

2. Took to supporting labour reforms

(a) Sarabhai Family on mill workers

3. Worked with Gandhiji to reduce societal inequalities, untouchability

etc. - Funds to Gandhi Ashrams

4. Limited themselves

during the violent Quit India Movement.

Thus, though the direct participation of capitalist class declined the support to workers and financial support was always there towards the freedom struggle activities.

13.

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

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

15

The print and visual media has evolved from the past both in quality, diversity and reach. It has been the most common method for dissemination of ideas

The first newspaper : Bengal Gazette
by James A Hickey

Evolution during Moderates Phase

1. Newspapers & Journals became common medium of expressing ideas.

◦ used by moderates to expose economic nature of British rule

① Rast Goftar by Dada Bhai Naoroji mentioned economic exploitation

◦ R.C. Dutt : wrote journals to spread this

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Emergence of Vernacular Press

- Ilak's Swaraj
 - Swadeshmitra
- } led to dissemination of ideas, activities against British Rule to the masses



Restriction under

Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act 1898 (Gagging Act) reduced the vernacular Press and it became mostly underground.



3. Reemergence after Lord Rippon's liberator of Press - did away with VPA, 98

4. Swadeshi movement: ideas of against partition of Bengal, encouraged masses to join hands → picketing foreign liquor shops buying foreign clothes.

- These activities were reported: encouraged youth ⇒ Extremists were born

① Dal-Bal-Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh.

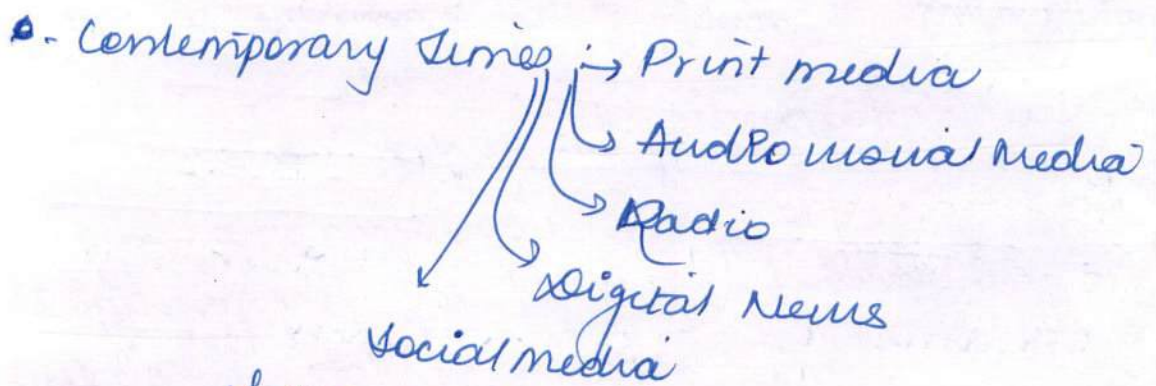


Official Secrets Act under Lord Curzon restricted press freedom and sedition charges on many nationalists

5. During the Landmark Phase
Press and Journalism became
prominent Again

- During Quit India Movement
underground radio by Usha Mehta became
important tool of information dissemination
for satyagrahis.

- Wide coverage of Dandi March,
RINA Trials, RIN mutiny helped to
put last nail in the coffin of British.



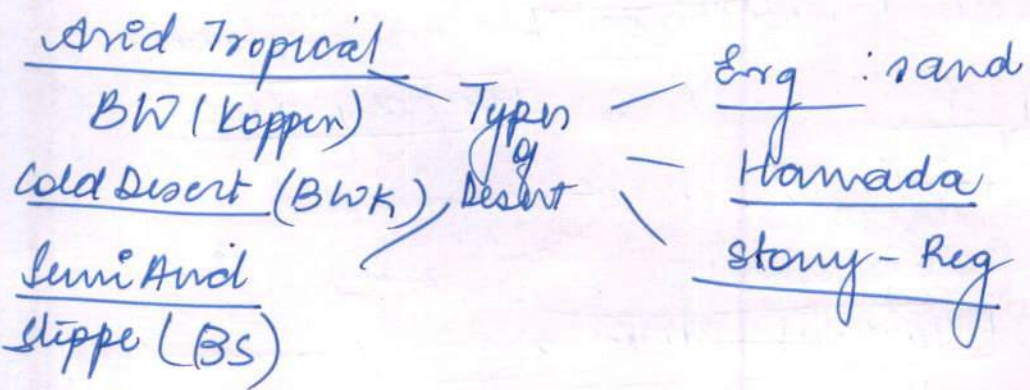
have ~~be~~ become the endued
face of media and journalism
with increased inclusivity and
reach, but mired in complex
challenges of misinformation, fake news
and sensationalisation

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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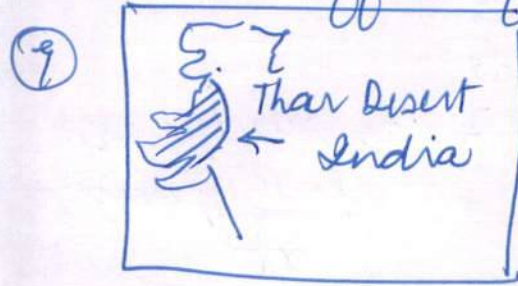
15

Deserts are the areas where the evaporation loss exceeds precipitation. This leads to development of dry, arid, High Pressure ~~to~~ creation.

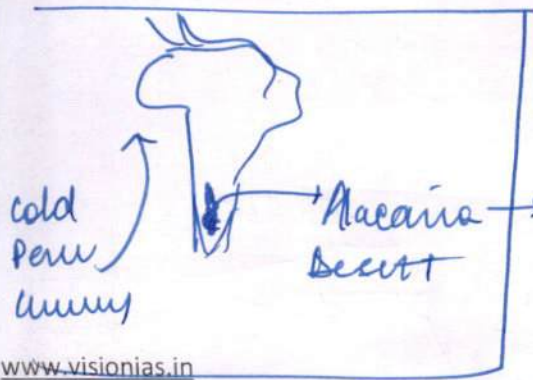


Factors behind formation of Desert

1. Continentality : thus ~~lead~~ less moderation effect from onshore winds



2. Cold Currents
 ↓
 create High Pressure
 ↓
 reduce the evaporation
 thus precipitation

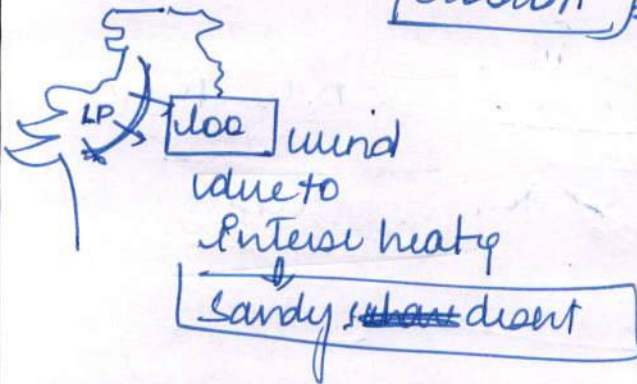


→ Atacama Desert → driest desert next to coldest current (Peru current)

3. High Pressure → due to cold condition
~~USA~~ 90°N } stable condition
 90°S } poles as cold desert
polar HP belt

4. Strong winds (~~off~~ offshore wind from land to sea)

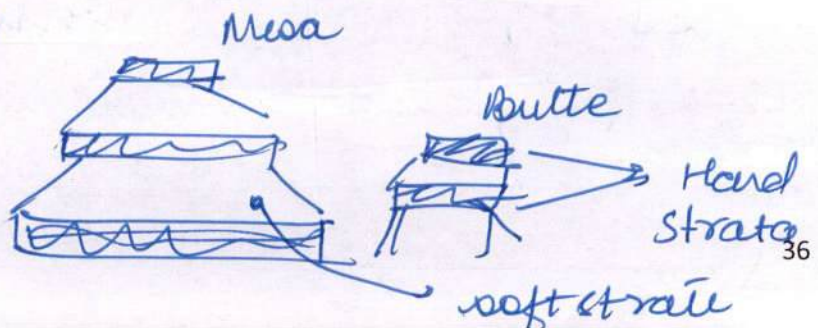
↓
erosion = creates eog of sandy desert



5. Marine Deserts: areas of low productivity
 due to less sunlight
 less production
 less dissolved oxygen → (e) Hadal and Bathypelagic (8000m and below)

Land forms found in desert:

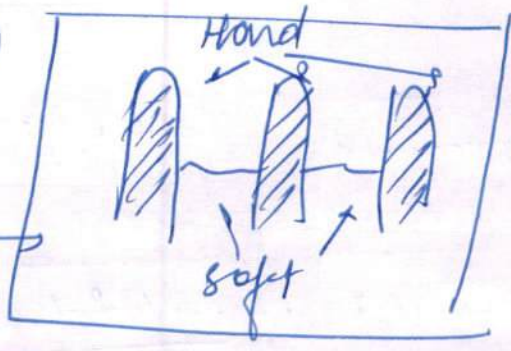
1. Mesa Butte
~~Topog~~



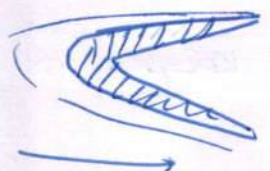
Horizontal hard and soft rock lead to development of mesa + butte

2. Vertical hard and soft rocks

Yarlangs



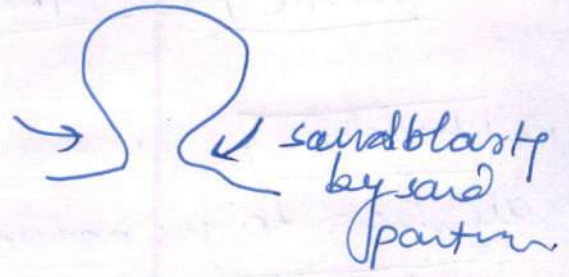
3. Sandunes



created due to wind action
 • one limb
 • parabolic
 • horizontal
 } other type of sand dune

4. Mushroom rocks

due to sandblast by sand particles



5. loess soil @ Gobi Desert and loess soil development in China.
Mongolia

Thus, the cycle of erosion of desert (Aeolian cycle) leads to development of various landform like playa lake, oasis (w^o water) ^{sensu}

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)

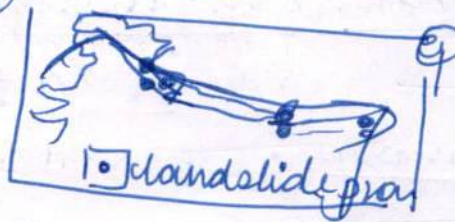
Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों
इस हिसाब
नहीं लिखन
चाहिए
Candidate
must not
write on
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Mountains are the diverse ecosystems developed on the account of altitude.

Fragility of the ecosystem can be seen due to many factors

1. composition
and slope

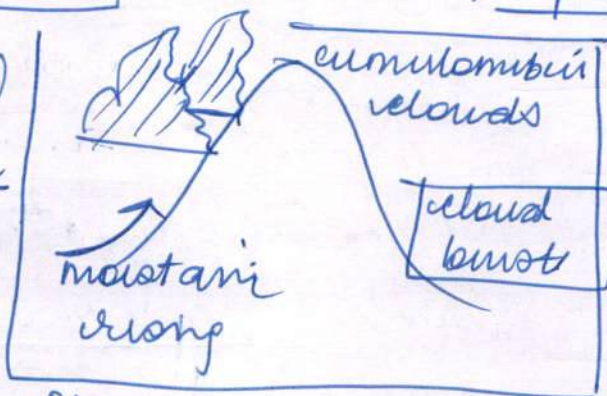


① sedimentary
loose
rocks of
Himalayas
+
steep slope

⇓
landslide
prone

2. Barriers
may lead to phenomenon
of cloud bursts

flash floods
① Dhamshala
(2021)



3. high
altitude

① less biodiversity

① glaciers

high temperature ⇒ melt ⇓

4. Slope: unstable steep slopes lead to rock fall, land slide etc @ Western Ghats

① limited availability of sunlight (North slope of Himalayas) leads to less productivity ⇒ less biodiversity

5. limited carrying capacity towards anthropogenic development ⇒ more fragility

① Reservoir Induced Earthquakes, Land subsidence at Joshimath.

increased population pressure

unsustainable tourism

6. Productivity decreases as altitude increases ⇒

climate change ⇒ shifting of tree line to higher altitude

⇒ limiting alpine varieties

① snow leopard habitat reduction

Initiatives Taken

1. Himalayan Model of Development was proposed in India

focus on

energy generation

tourism

HE Projects

① Bhakra Nangal

② creation of Uttarakhand from UP

Road connectivity : for service inclusion
① Atal Tunnel
Recently

2. Tourism Potential

⇒ creation of Charidham Yatra Project

⇒ seaways etc

⇒ ecotourism & Dichu Park

3. Promotion of Pharmaceutical Industries
① Haridwar Palongali Plant, ~~etc~~

4. Promotion of Horticulture ①

Apples in Himalayas Shimla

Saffron in Kashmir

5. Biodiversity Conservation

⇒ ecosensitive zone identification

Gadgil Committee

① Divine status to R. Ganga (Uttarakhand)

Thus, holistic development in harmony with nature

is the way ahead with disaster resilience

Kasturba
Jai Committee
for
Western Ghats

6.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a mineral hence comes under the jurisdiction of respective state governments (List II of VII schedule)

Unsustainable use of sand :

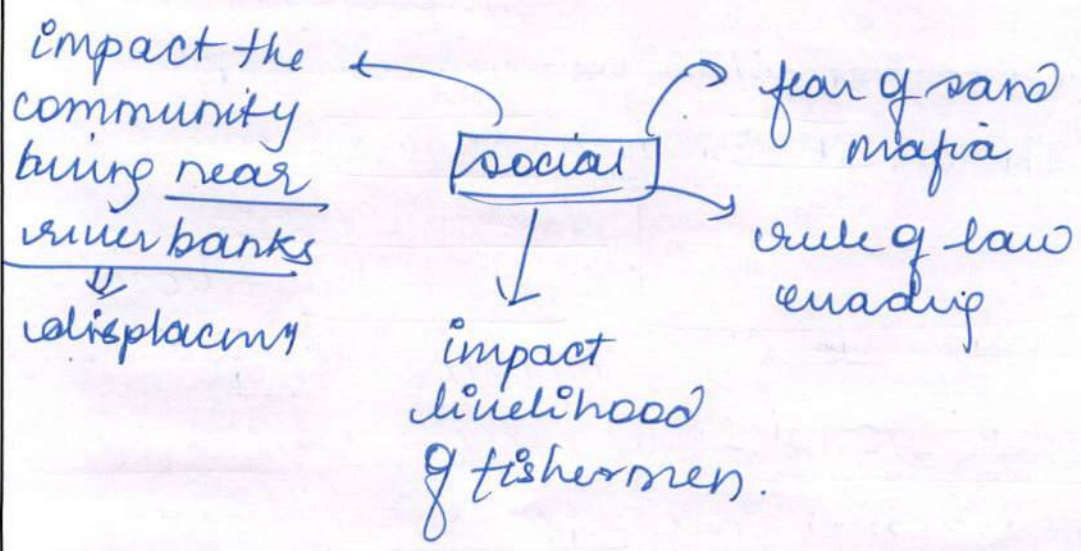
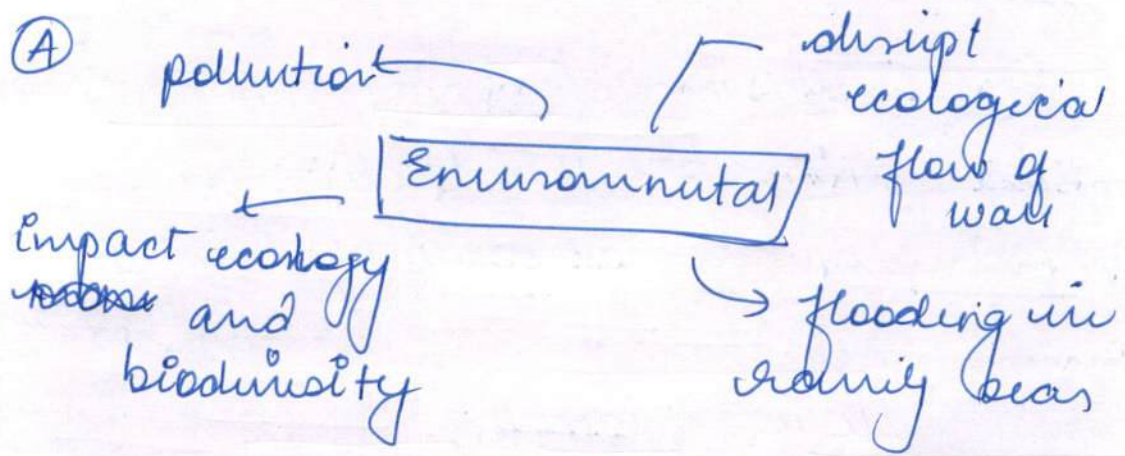
Reasons



1. limited check on sand mafia.
 - less data available
 - less surveillance
2. Nexus between sand mafia - buracracy - local MP/MLAs

3. High demand due to boost in construction and real estate sector.
4. Lack of environmental safeguards.
5. Money and muscle power of sand mafia
6. Encroachment in the flood plains makes it difficult to track.

Impact of unjudicious sand mining



Remedial measures taken

1. surveillance : using drones and other technologically advanced methods (eg) Remote sensing

1. Flood Plain Zonation : before the monsoon season
3. National Sand Mining Policy : to guide states with a model law.
4. Police and local community policy → informing of such activities to be rewarded.
5. Strengthening of law and order
6. creation of Coastal Regulation Zone for reduce coastal sand mining.
 - ⊕ Eco sensitive zone : limiting human activity

Hence, unjudicious and illegal sand mining is not only loss to public enrichment but also to the aquatic ~~eco~~ ecology.

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)

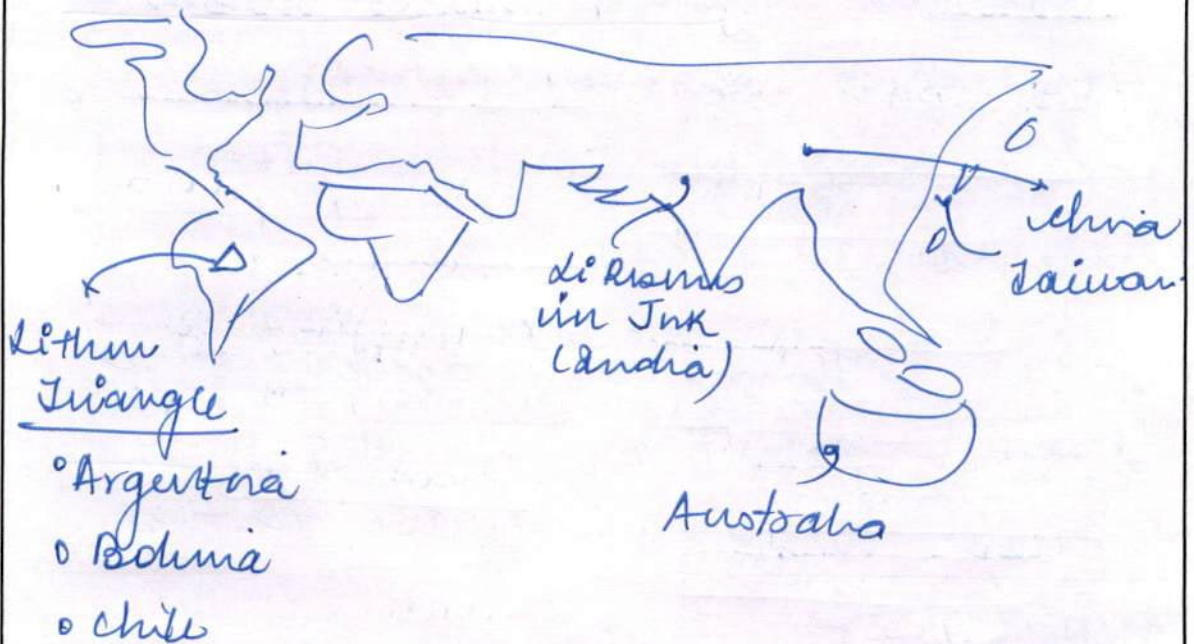
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों
इस हिसाब
नहीं लिखना
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Lithium is one of the rare earth element which is being increasingly used in modern industries like Batteries, EVs, electronics etc.

Major lithium producing countries:



Geopolitical Aspects

1. China : one of the major producer
 → dependency on china thus,

modern industries
 ┌ EV
 └ Renewable Energy
dependent Batteries

1. Weaponisation of trade

① USA - China ~~war~~ trade war.

2. China trying for exploration in other countries with reserves through BRI

BRI → neo colonialism

→ increasing presence in Indo-Pacific

↓
Weaponisation of supply chain

3. Balance of Payment unfavourable to importing country → dependence

may increase geopolitical vulnerability

specialty developing countries
"debt trap diplomacy"

4. Technological inputs needed by developing nations (e) Lithium Triangle Nations

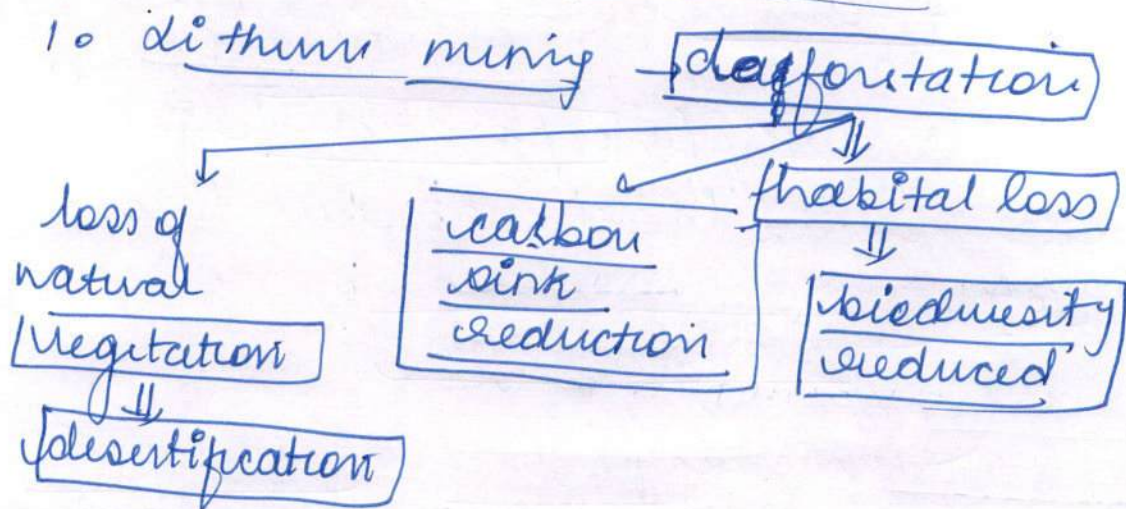
↓
increase geopolitical vulnerability

5. Environmental commitments made under Paris ~~war~~ agreement,

success of International Solar Alliance depend on (di) → for Li-Iron Batteries

↓
challenge to multilateral

Environmental Implications



2. often present in fragile ecosystem

④ Reasi distt. Reseris found in Jnk

3. Human Interention

⇒ can breach the carrying capacity

4. Ecological Buffer may be disturbed
↓
slipping points

↓
microclimate changed

5. EVs → reduce greenhouse gases
↓
global warming

World has now entered the 'global boiling' stage
- Antonio Guterres

This actions for development of EVs and preservation of environment core both to be balanced.

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)

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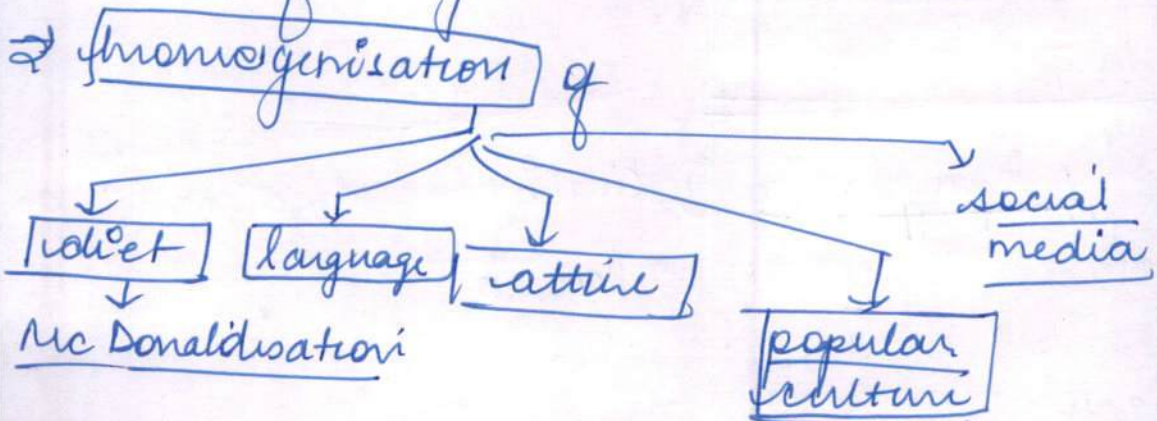
Globalisation is the exchange of goods, services, ideas and cultures across countries.

Globalisation has impacted all spheres of society → most prominent being youth

Global Identity of Youth

Positive Impacts

1. Becoming global citizens: The world is one family 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'



↓
led to easy sharing of ideas

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3. Raising voice for global problems

climate change
Greta Thunberg
made many
young climate
activists
across world

gender issues
Me too movement
inclusivity # Pride month
Black lives matter

4. Skills → movement
across countries for work

- MNCs - employing many youth from
India ⇒ 'yuppie culture'
- work from home , interacting with
people globally over Zoom , Teams etc

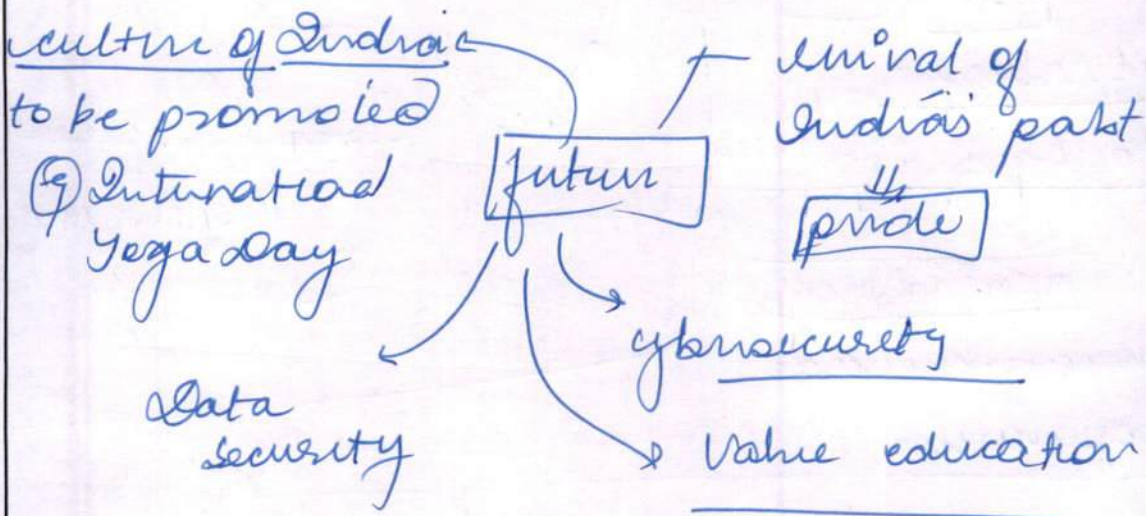
Negative Impact

1. propaganda of thalitron movement in
Canada influences youth of Punjab.

2. social media
and its
challenges

- cyber bullying
- deep fakes
- echo chambers
- misinformation

3. Brainwashing of youth (9) Lookit during Jannus & Podes
4. Affect sovereignty of our country → influence from outsiders
5. Substance Abuse (pop culture inspired) { smoking, weed, alcoholism etc
6. Lazy way of youth → less utilisation of their potential for something productive.



Thus, youth are future of tomorrow it is important that they look at local problems with the same vigor as they do for global problems

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)

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The median age in India is 28 years and it is expected that about 2050 → 20% of India's population will be > 65 yrs of age

NFHS

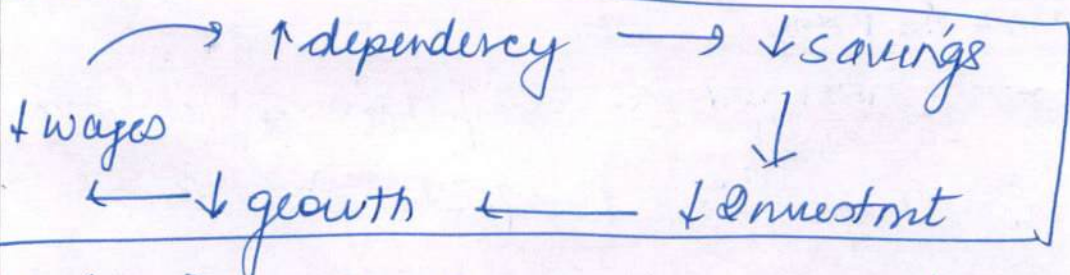
fertility rate decline

200

challenges

to Ageing Population

1. dependency on working age population



2. Geriatric Healthcare demand

• Infrastructural and skilled medical

professionals needed

o Nurses needed for care

→ migration to gulf countries

↳ less nursing colleges

3. Burden of women

Time Poverty due to care giving

⇒ ↓ Labour Force Participation Rate

6. Feminisation of Old Age

— 1033 women / 1000 men

↓
no savings

fully dependent ∴ ↑ vulnerability

4. Psychological Challenges

— changing values ∴ reduced importance and influence of elders

— isolation → depression

∴ 60% old age people

undergoing depression

5. Digital Divide

↓
unable to access Banking

and other social security benefits

abuse ∴ security challenge

Social Security

1. lack of insurance culture

2. pensioners burden of government

3. Investment

① NPS not coming many

Robust healthcare
↓
specialisation in
geriatric healthca

1. Improve
Insurance
culture

Steps that
can be
taken

← State run
care homes,
day care for
elderly
Ease of
mobility

→ 2. Strengthen
Economy
→ 3. Increase
Retirement age

→ role in civil
society @
Hypage Indira

digital
literacy
↳ use symbols
↳ unaclear
language

Assisted Services
@ Vayoshri
Yojane

Thus, integrate
old age into the
economy can be
done by taking inspiration

from Japan.

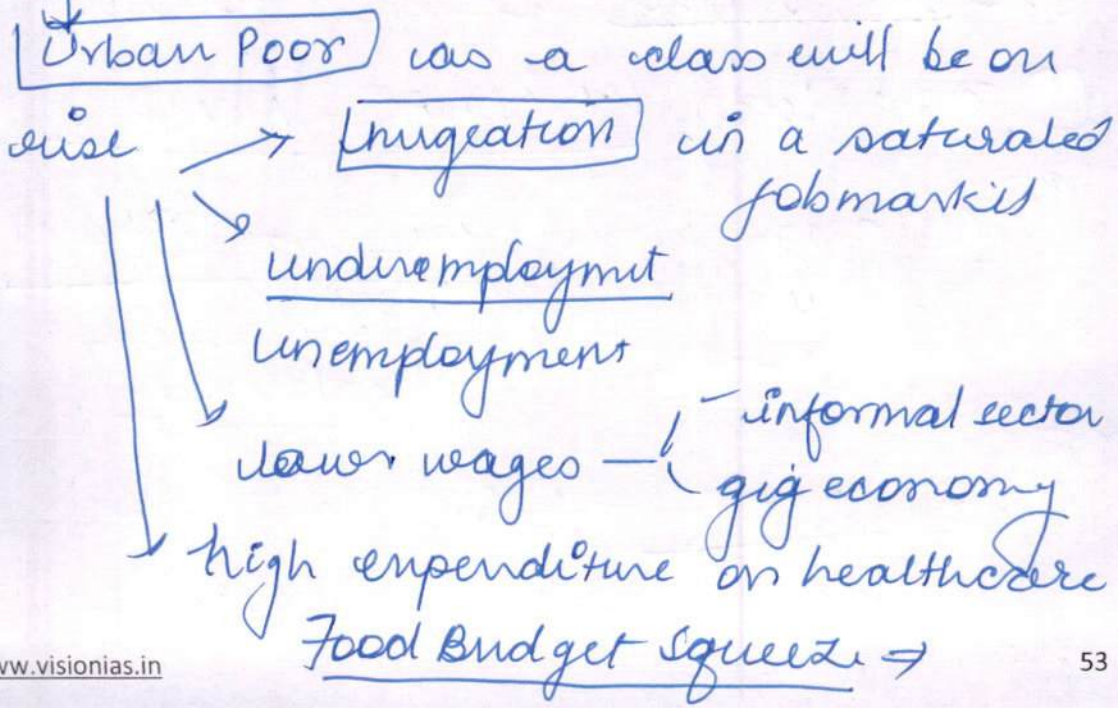
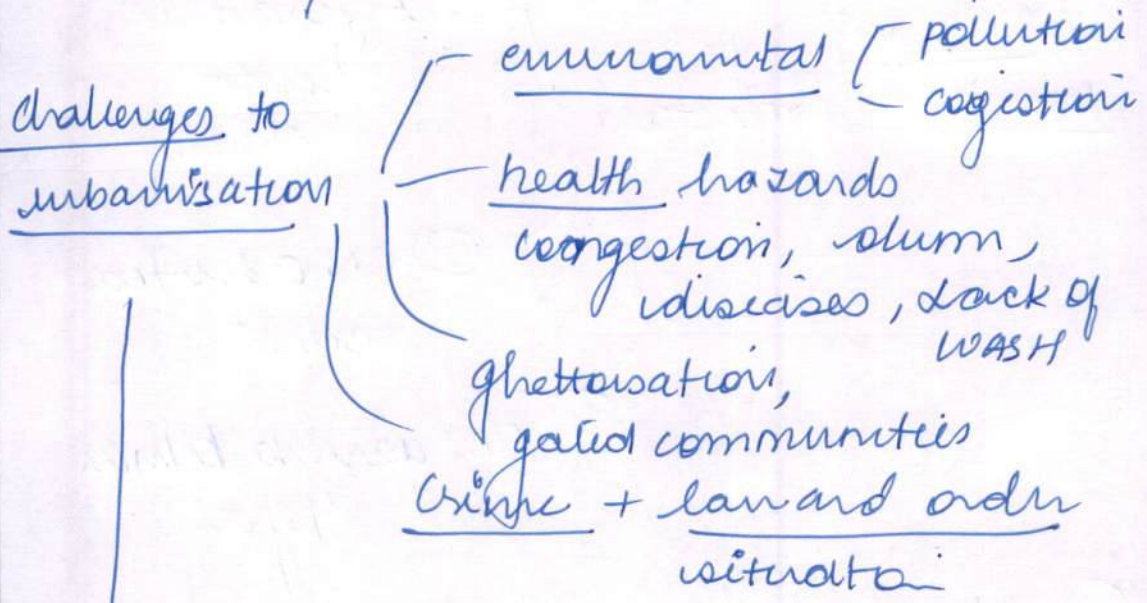
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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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India is facing rapid and haphazard urbanisation

A majority of population (~50%) is expected to be living in urban areas by 2030.



affect productivity
° DALY ↑

add to
vicious
cycle of
poverty

Thus the politics
that can be undertaken

① migrant workers protection

① Affordable
rental
housing

② ON O & action
care

③ PM garib kalyan
yoga

② Street vendors scheme for support

③ easy loan ↓ MUDRA - MME

④ coverage under Ayushman Bharat

↓
Healthcare

⑤ Education → bridging language
gap

⑥ Rashmi Jitralan of Kerala

⑥ Swachh Bharat Mission - improved WASH facility

⑦ Skill development

& shram portal

↓
reduce disease burden

→ to improve employability

Urban Poor to Smart Citizen thus achieving SDG 9

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL