



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. : 0246382

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Janhavi Shekhar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date
26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre
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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
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

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

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Traditional folk theatre of India
reflects the local culture of an
area.

Traditional theatre - A reflection of:

(A) IDEALS and EMOTIONS :

1. Protect nature eg: Theyyam - Kerala.
2. Inspiration from mythology
eg: Raslila, Ramlila, Ramayan.
3. Values of love, tolerance.
eg: Prevalence of 'Shringar' raas.
4. Theatre attires reflect emotions
eg: Red - Royal
Black - evil
green - good.

(B) Individual's Role:

1. Theatre as a guide towards ethical behaviour.

eg: Hold community together.

2. Protector of family, environment:

3. To ensure peaceful living, co-existence

4. To showcase wrong behaviour, thus create social ostracization for those with disruptive tendencies

Thus local culture, local flavour is reflected in theatre form. It is a medium to pass on social ideals to the community.

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)

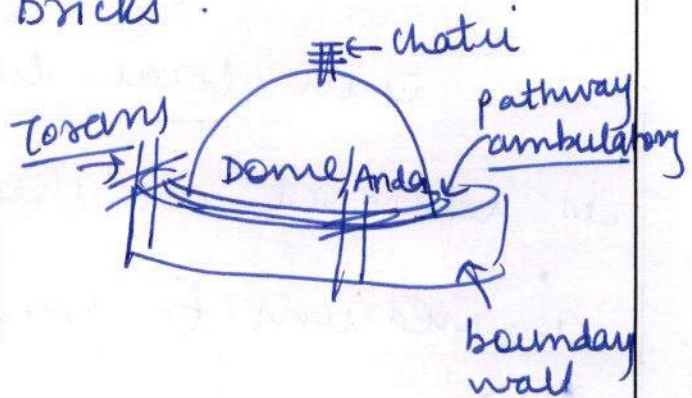
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

The stupa architecture was done to preserve relics of Buddha and to spread his teachings of salvation.

Sanchi Stupa → An architectural marvel
→ Built twice → initially with bricks.

As Importance of Sanchi Stupa:



① Historically:

- to spread Buddha's 8 fold path
- as a major pilgrimage site.
- to preserve history in the form of a monument.

② Architectural:

- a new type of structure
- inspired those in southern India

eg: Amravati

How inspired future architecture in India:

① Torans: seen in later age temples
eg: Gateways of Meenakshi temple.

② Sculptures: on walls → seen in present day temples
eg: Dwarpal, ganga, yamuna in temple walls.

③ Concept of sacred centre → eg: garbha-griha

④ Circum-pathway: present in many later monuments.

⑤ Chatri → similar kalash seen in south Indian architecture eg: Brihadeshwara

⑥ Boundary wall: Odisha school of architecture temple.

⑦ Domes: symbol of peace.

Hence it inspires till present day.

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

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary who believed in reactionary forms of individual heroic actions.

Ideology → 1) different from moderates legislatives appeal and from extremists mass movement.

eg: central legislative assembly bombing to create fear.

Goals → 1) To create an equal society
2) secular in nature.

eg: mentioned in, "why I am an
aethist" book.

3) Indigenous society, free of British colonisers.

4) Believed and took inspiration from indias glorious past

Form → 1) To create terror in minds of colonisers.

2) Armed eg: use of bombs, guns, etc.

3) Took to assassinations.

eg: Kingsford killing attempt, etc.

Thus in the 1915's - 1917, this form of revolutionary struggle kept the freedom struggle alive when the Congress focussed on constructive work, to prepare the masses.

The British retaliated via imprisonment and death penalties, but heroes like Bhagat Singh did not get deterred.

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

Meiji restoration was an important event in the Japanese history.

Factors:

- 1) Resort to older methods of rule.
- 2) A reformation had occurred.
- 3) Need felt for it.
- 4) To maintain Japanese sovereignty as a country.

Significance for Japan:

- 1) Better governance.
- 2) Rule based order
- 3) Essential at that time period.

4) Hope to common public.

5) To revive Japan.

Thus the Meiji restoration had a crucial role to play in shaping the present day 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

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

A Nation is based on the idea of shared culture, beliefs, history and local aspirations.
It is not bound by state boundaries but by CULTURE.

India as a nation based on :

- 1) Common climate (eg) Monsoon
- 2) An agricultural economy.
- 3) similar colonial past.
eg: British colonialism.
- 4) Belief of - love, tolerance, compassion
eg' Buddha, Mahavira, Gandhi.

5) People of 'Brown' skin .

Threats to Indian nationhood:

1) Regionalism → to the level of jingoism .

eg: Anti migrant culture → eg. Maharashtra against North labour

eg: North east people exodus from central India .

2) Communalism (eg) Nah-Haryana Riots .
(eg) Muzaffarpur Riots

3) Language seen as a barrier

eg: Hindi vs Dravidian .

4) Resource curse

eg: Jharkhand, Uttarakhand as new states .

India continues to be united in its diversity. It ensures its

'integrity', 'sovereignty' and 'secularism'

as enshrined in the 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)

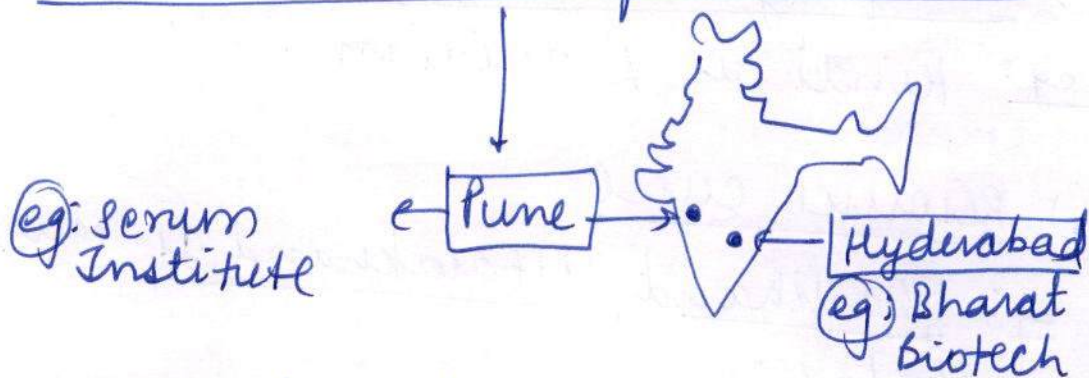
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian pharmaceutical industry is a SUNRISE sector.

Factors behind growth:

- 1) Largest generic drugs producer
- 2) Vaccine diplomacy → [eg] supply of COVID vaccines to Africa, South Asia
- 3) Research and development cluster



- 4) Government push
eg: Bulk Drug parks → to harness

API's

- 5) Legislation (eg) Amesandhan Bill, 2023
to increase research

Significance:

① Economy → 1) contributes to GDP

2) employ labour, generate jobs.

3) Infrastructure creation

eg: labs

4) skilling of labour (eg) on job training.

② Health

(1) Non-evergreening norms → thus poor get access to essential medicines.

(2) Policy on rare diseases → "Inclusion".

(3) focus on palliative, geriatric

eg: for future population ageing.

Thus pharmaceutical sector can aid making India a truly

'AYUSHMAN BHARAT'.

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)

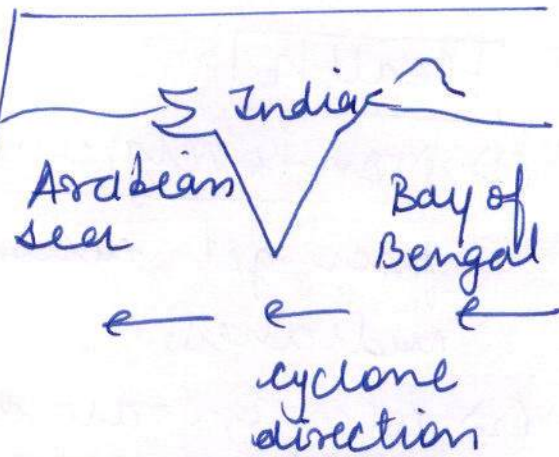
Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Cyclones are a weather phenomena to balance the earth's heat budget by redistribution of heat and energy.

Reasons for more cyclones in Bay of Bengal (BOB)



① cyclones originate in the Pacific ocean and move westwards, thus BOB gets more of them.

② BOB shape and temperature favours it. eg higher sea temperature of 27-35°C.

③ Indian peninsula blocks cyclones towards the Arabian sea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decrease in frequency during south-west Monsoon:

- ① Low pressure over India - thus prevents formation of cyclone over sea.
- ② Low shear resistance unavailable.
- ③ Trade wind directions leads to SW monsoon rain winds.
- ④ Equatorial westerly → reduces cyclone frequency.

thus, climate on its own balances out the heat energy distribution.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are natural vents in earth's lithosphere from which hot magma and gases from earth's interior can come out.

Why needed for human life

① Keeps earth's core stable

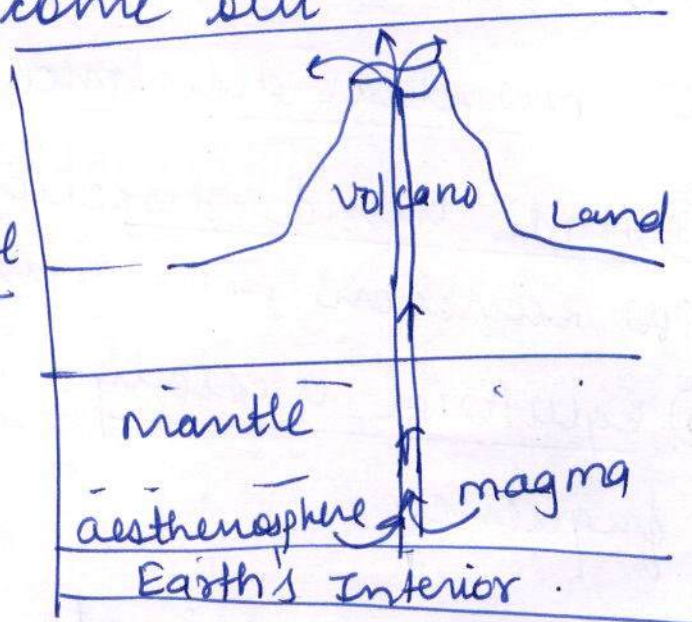
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Redistributes

heat within earth.

(eg): cool earth instead of a hot ball.

② Volcanic ash → acts as a sunray reflector → maintain



atmospheric heat balance .

- ③ Circulation of internal cells of heat keeps the crust stable
↓
Thus human life can thrive .

solution to
destruction
of volcano

→ create vulnerability maps

→ Avoid such areas for habitation

Thus volcanoes aid in healthy ecosystem preservation .

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

Regionalism is the love for own local area's culture, language and traditions.

How relative deprivation aids regionalism:

- ① competitive culture
(eg): Feeling to do more for own land
(eg) NITI aayog; competitive federalism
- ② Deprivation leads to collective dialogue of locals → stand against common enemy
(eg): Issue of resource curse → Jharkhand formation

③ Political demands get streamlined
as per electorate's demand.

④ Local culture given more importance

(eg) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.

⑤ Strength found in our traditions →
demands for recognition.

(eg) 8th schedule addition of languages

Healthy regionalism leads to
healthy competition and
cooperation. Adequate human
and area development can
keep jingoism at bay, for a

'Sawashreshtha Bharat'

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

suicides in IIT institutes
increased to ~350 since 2018
showing a grim picture of
bullying, violence, inequality.

Need to address issue:

- ① To prevent social cleavages
- ② Equity in education
- ③ No fear mongering
- ④ Inclusive (eg) SC, ST, women, minority, EWS.

How to address

- ① Counselling at regular intervals
- ② Punitive measures → Anti-ragging committee, boards.

③ school education → Values
inculcated.

④ Higher Education → strict codes
of conduct

"Education for all"

↳ can ensure human development
↳ literacy ↳ skills ↳ jobs

↳ Teacher awareness needed.

↳ Helplines available

(eg) Manodarpan.

A demographic dividend
needs education for all for
goal of SDG:4: Education

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

The Ahom Kingdom was a major kingdom ruling the North-East India in colonial times. It is tied to the culture and identity of the North-East.

Role played in shaping cultural and historical identity

1. A distinguished image of the north-eastern rulers

eg: Gurilla warfare, forest people.

2. Language developed over years was Assamese, Ao, Naga, etc

3. Nature was at core to the people - environment ties

eg: did not like deforestation by British.

4. Local festivals, traditions developed during the Ahom rule.

5. Architecture was a mix of traditional Indian temples and eastern concept
eg: Tall tapering temples / place of worship

6. Co-existence of different tribes.
eg: Kuki, Mishmi, Garo, etc.

7. Strong resistance against British.

Legacy of Ahom rule in contemporary times

1. Lachit Barpuhan → the capable general in the Ahom military led many battles to victory.

eg: Victory over the British troops.



2) Strong resistance of the kingdom is an inspiration even today.

3) It is remembered as a major defence kingdom to keep the north-east within Indian borders.

4) Role in freedom struggle led to a unified India of today.

eg: British could not separate it like they separated Burma.

Thus the Ahom kingdom continues to inspire many even today for their courage and resistance to foreign rule, leading to Indian Independence.

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

15

The Indian capitalists faced the dilemma of economic profits vs support to freedom struggle during the colonial rule. Thus different time periods saw different stances by them.

An evolution of their support to freedom struggle is as follows:

1) The Moderates era: (1885 - 1905)

- Few capitalists in India
eg: Tata - steel plant.

- Mostly engrossed in business development with help from the British policies

- Thus their contribution to national movement was minimal.

eg:- Favoured policies in their support via legislations.

2) Extremist era - 1905 - 1920

↳ with revolutionary zeal and mass movement - foreign cloth boycott of swadeshi movement led to better Indian manufacturing.

↳ The capitalists stayed aloof from the movement to ensure maximum profits and prevent ire of the colonial masters.

3) Gandhian Era : - 1920 onwards

↳ A ruined reaction from capitalist class.

↳ focus on industrial development
eg: "Bombay Plan"

↳ some helped Gandhiji in the freedom struggle.

eg: Ahmedabad's → Sarabhai's

4) Non-cooperation movement (1920's)
Civil disobedience movement (1931) →
saw minimal support by capitalists.

5) Post 1940:

- The British rule was going to
come to an end - this was evident.
- A faster exit would aid the
capitalists to ensure viable/favourable
and stable atmosphere to resume
manufacturing.

- Thus their support was evident in
the Quit India movement (1941) -
where 'Do or Die' was the slogan to
get independence.

Thus eventually the capitalist
class too was engaged in the last
blow to the British rule, thus finally
leading to Indian Independence Act,
1947.

13.

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

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

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

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The first newspaper in India was the Bengal Gazette by August Hickey in the late 18th century. Slowly then Indians too got associated with the press.

Evolution of Press:

1. Regulating Act: to regulate Indian press and owners.
2. Licensing Act: gave strict conditions for Indian press to comply with.
3. Vernacular press act: of Lord Lytton → regressive in nature and caused trouble for the Indian language papers.
eg: Mirat-ur Akbar turned english overnight.

4. Press Act of Ripon: led to extensive spread of Indian newspapers. It was said to be the liberating press Act.
eg: 'The Hindu' - Subramaniam Sivan
'Kesari', 'Maratha' - by Jilak.

5. Post-Independence ∴

↓
Regulating Act/
Licensing Act

→ To keep a formal registry

↓
Press Council of India
- voluntary guidelines for press behaviour

6. Today: Press has evolved into → Digital Social Media

Impact of Press in freedom struggle

1. To awaken the masses:

eg: 'Shivaji's utterances' Poem by Jilak is said to have led killing of Rand by Chapekar Brothers.

2. To revive Indian glory, boost peoples confidence → eg: Newspapers reported on

Indias glorious past, festivals like Diwali, Ganpati, etc.

3. To enhance social reforms → (eg) widow remarriage, child rights, etc.

4. To show negative British effects on India

(eg) Economic drain theory - Dadabhai Naoroji.

5. To show British excesses

eg: Violent firing on innocents.

eg: 1919 Act → criticised immensely.
(Defence act)

Repressive British policies

↓
confiscate press property

eg: Vernacular press act.

sedition

(eg) Tilak jailed,
(eg) Surindranath Banerjee jailed

still such policies did not deter

Indians. People continued to
publish freedom related articles.

going to jail was revered as a
contributor towards independence.

14.

विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Formation of deserts is affected by the latitudinal various geographical factors which leads to a dry, rainless patch of sandy area.

Factors leading to desert formation:

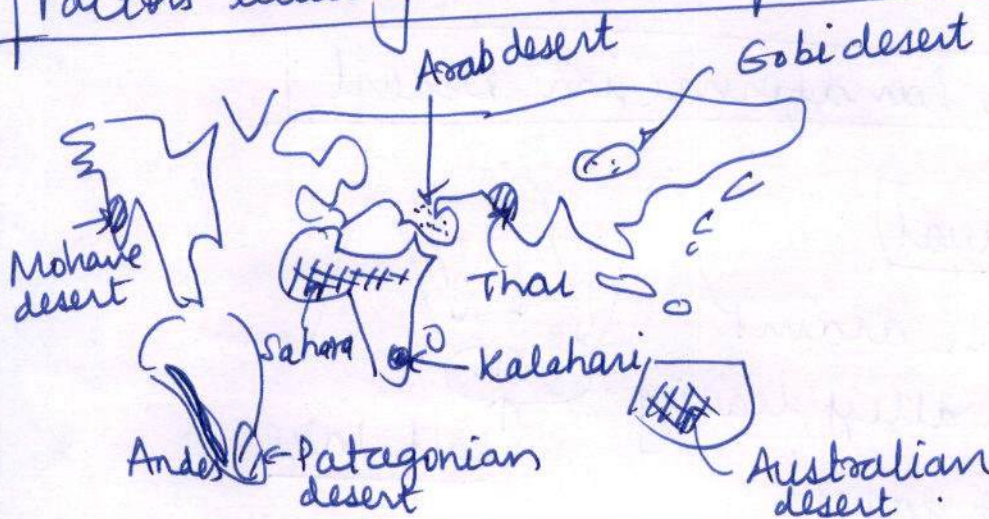


Fig: location of deserts

① Latitudinal extent : $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Hot desert} \\ \rightarrow \text{Cold desert} \end{cases}$

② Trade winds \rightarrow blowing offshore cause less/no rain eg: Sahara Desert
 eg: Thar desert, Australian desert \rightarrow (45cm rain)

③ Rainshadow desert

eg: location of Patagonia next to Andes

④ Cold current of oceans → high pressure leading to subsidence and less rain.

eg: canary current → sahara desert.

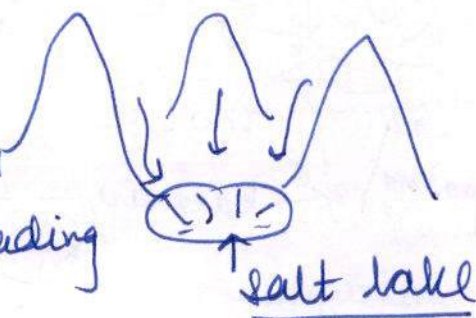
⑤ Parallel to Rain bearing winds.

eg: Thar desert - Aravalis don't intercept south-west monsoon.

Major landforms in Desert:

① Playas :

- water drains into valley leading to salt lakes

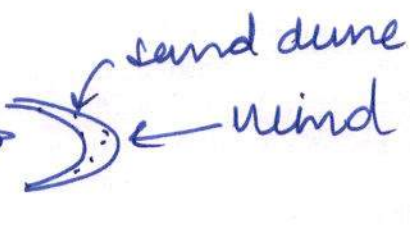


② Mushroom rocks

- Due to wind erosion such huge boulders are formed in desert.



③ sand dunes

eg: Barchans → 

eg: Seif 

④ salt pans due to evaporation

eg: Kutch salt pan

Thus landform formation is a factor of

- Wind erosion
- Dry air
- sand movement

Way forward ⇒ Desert expansion has been red flagged by IPCC 6th assessment report
↳ need to follow REDD+ and afforestation
↳ recovery of 26 million hectare degraded land - by India a positive step.

Thus it is imperative to check desert expansion to achieve the 'saptarishi' - 7 pillars for an Amrit Kaal.

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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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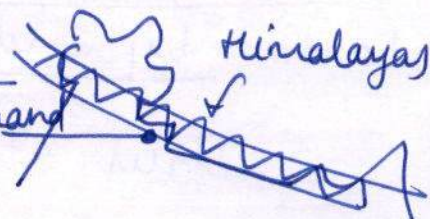
Mountains are fragile as they contain faults underneath due to convergence or divergence of tectonic plates. Climate change is further causing issues in the mountain ecosystem.

Adverse Impacts seen:

① Land slides → due to extreme events like cloudburst

eg:- Uttarakhand cloudburst -2013

- Raigad landslide, 2023



② Land subsidence - due to haphazard development

eg: Joshimutt land subsidence, 2023

③ Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) -
due to increased heat and temperatures

eg: 2021 GLOF near Tapovan HEP

④ Loss of biodiversity - due to higher
temperatures.

eg: More species becoming extinct → Kashmiri
Stag (Co-En)

⑤ Receding snow (eg) In Hind Kush
(Albedo affected)

⑥ Anomaly (eg) Karakoram getting more
snow

⑦ Floods (eg) Idukki, western Ghats

Initiatives taken for their sustainable
management :-

① Sendai framework : to prevent,
mitigate, recover from disasters

② "Secure Himalayas" initiative :

eg: To protect snow leopards and 5
other big cats.

③ Sustainable tourism :

eg: Bhutan imposed a tourism tax

④ IPCC findings and actions set in COP meets of UNFCCC

eg: Indian NDC to increase forest cover by 2.5-3 billion hectares

⑤ Watershed management → Land
↓ → water
Biomass

⑥ Government schemes/initiatives :

eg:- NAPCC

- Kasturirangan committee → western ghat

⑦ strict EIA for development projects in mountains

Mountain ecosystems are major parts of an environmental balance.

SDG-15: on-land conservation should be

abided by for a greener, cleaner

development - environment harmony.

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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Many instances of illegal sand mining have been witnessed in India. Sand is a 'minor mineral' under the purview of 'states'.

Reasons for unsustainable sand management:

- ① Lack of regulation
eg: kid tape, corruption, leakages.
- ② Mafia culture: a chain of sand smugglers.
- ③ No scientific dredging of rivers
eg: excessive sand mined or inadequately mined.
- ④ Climate change and issue of River course getting altered.
eg: unpredictable in nature ⇒ North East Brahmaputra.

③ supply chain constraint - Forward
backward linkage issue

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

Impact of such unmanagement:

1. Ecosystem destabilised

eg: Karnataka illegal mining issue

2. River flow affected.

3. Biodiversity affected

eg: Fish in rivers reduced reproduction

4. Haphazard development → disasters

eg: Idukki dam floods - 2018

Remedial Measures:

1. Some states legalised sand
mining by STATE only

2. Geotagging of sand mining areas
and trucks.

eg: done in Karnataka.

3. Technology use → to monitor excessive siltting/desilting
eg: Remote sensing.

4. Punitive measures for violation of rules

5. Strict EIA.

6. Social audits eg: local community involved.

Way Forward

1. Ease of doing business
2. Sustainability principles
3. Preventive measures
4. Polluters Pay principle.

Sustainability can aid in mitigating the present day disasters witnessed world over.

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
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'Lithium' has become a globally sought after element due to its use as lithium batteries, etc in transiting to greener economies.

Major lithium producers:



1. Latin America → Brazil
→ Argentina
→ Bolivia

2. China

3. Central Asia ← Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan, etc

Geopolitics of lithium production

1. High demand for lithium in global economy
2. Means to cleaner transport
eg: e-vehicles → Li battery
3. Electronics industry - a raw material
eg: chips, mobiles, etc
4. Semiconductor industry
5. Thus economic GDP can be enhanced
6. Global supplier: power to control markets.

Environmental Implications :

1. Pollution caused in manufacturing
2. Disposal of lithium batteries
difficult
eg: Toxic metals can leach in
ground.

3. Solid waste management infrastructure inadequate.

4. Segregation rules not strict in many countries.

5. Mining issues → land subsidence
→ manpower at risk
→ air pollution
→ river pollution

Way forward

1. Sustainable Principles
2. Cost-benefit analysis
3. Producer responsibility - waste management.

Lithium is needed for India to achieve \$5 trillion economy. Thus it must be done sustainably.

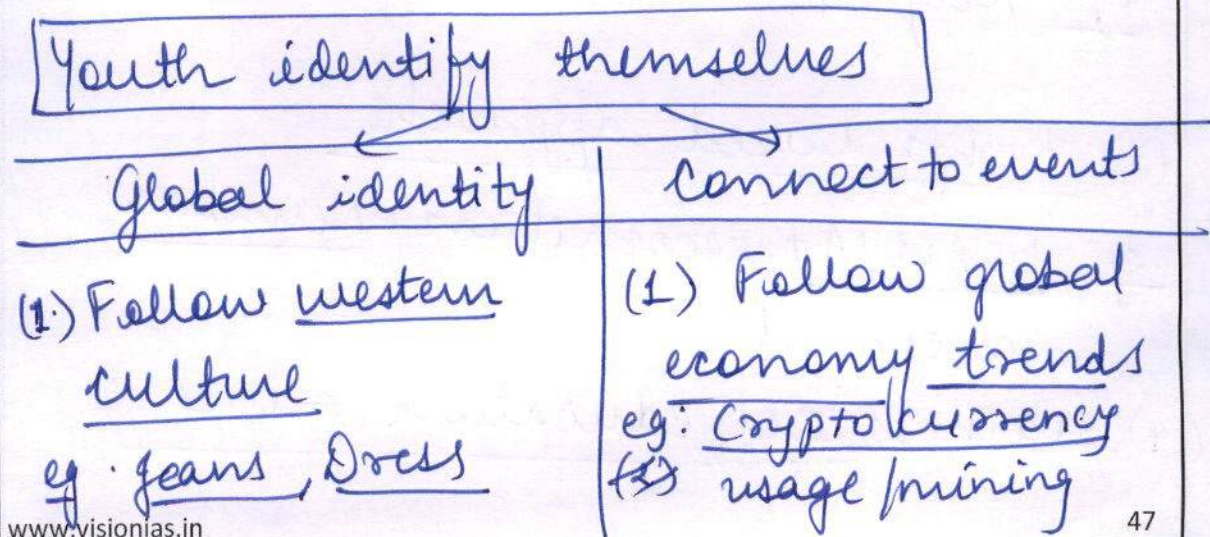
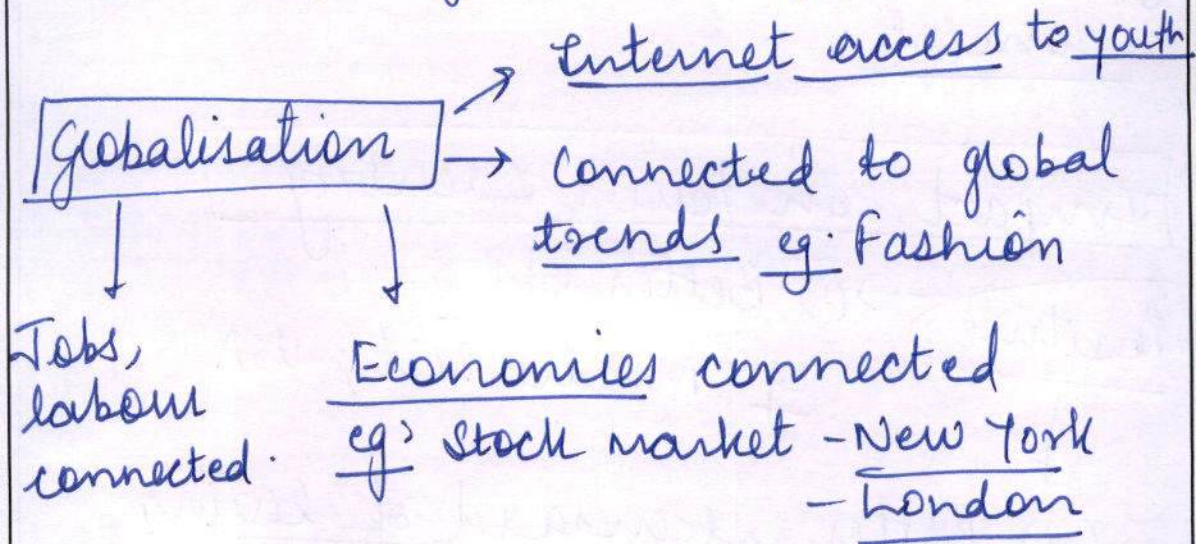
18.

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

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

Globalisation is the phenomena of interconnectedness which transcends economies such that local events can shape global image.



2. Study abroad
eg. Assimilate :
7 lakh Indians go abroad every year

2) Home walf attacks
eg: Inspired by ISIS

3. Inter-mingle
with other countries citizens
eg: Salad bowl concept.

3) Metaverse :
interaction with global citizens

4) work abroad

Impact on Youth Identity:

Positive
↓

→ (1) Better jobs
eg: Middle East, USA

(2) Better standard of living
eg: Migrate to Canada, etc.

(3) Rights based approach
eg: LBGTQIA+ recognition Rainbow movement.

(4) Harness best education online

eg: Oxford university online courses

(5) connect at par or even better with youth of other countries

eg: Indian engineers benefit from software outsourced by USA → BPO

Negative Impact

↳ ① Depression, anxiety →

eg: too much of rat race

② social Media - negative culture of "show off"

③ Fall to online traps

eg: Blue whale game

④ Insecurity seeing ^{quick} progress of others

Thus globalisation has its ills and benefits. With human development - education, health, research

Indian youth can be harnessed as a demographic dividend for a "sarvashreshtha Bharat"

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)

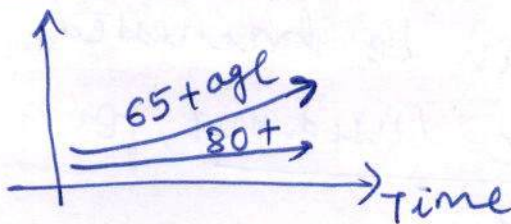
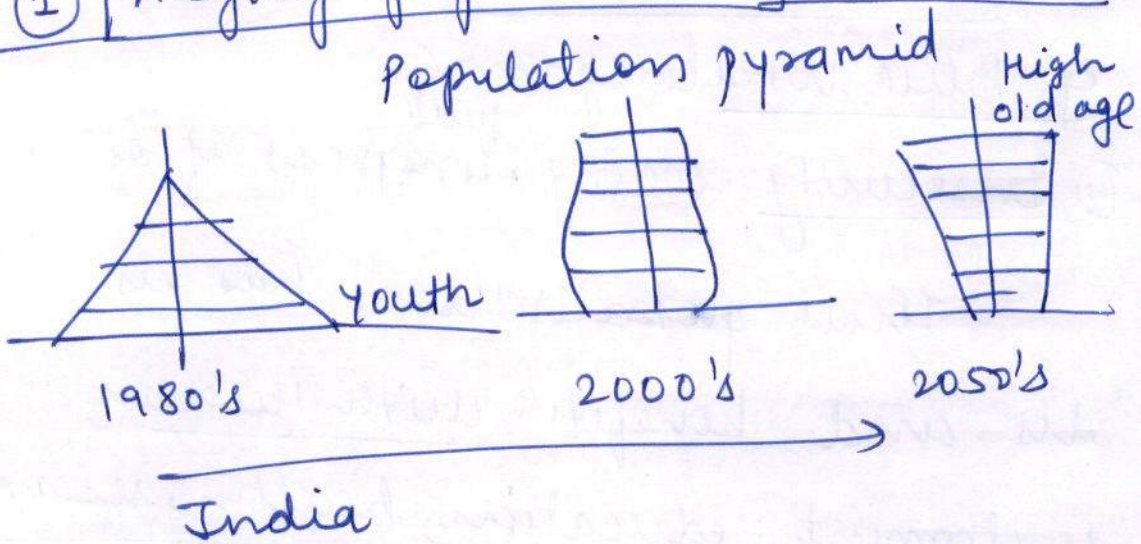
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The ^{total} fertility rate (TFR) declined to 2.0 in India (UN report), below the replacement level of 2.1. It implies that population is growing at a slower rate.

TFR and associated concerns

① Ageing population



1) Thus more depends in an economy
eg: seen from china's population

2) Issue of palliative care
eg: Presently only 1-2% who need can
access it.

3) Geriatric services not evolved.

4) Affect GDP as lesser workers,
more dependents.

5) Feminisation of ageing
eg: Violence issue, burden, old-age
loneliness.

② Weak social security:

Data :- only 4% insurance penetration
- only 26% Indians have
social security

- weak social security will lead
to → early death of vulnerables
↳ Disabandonment of elderly

→ unable to harness old age
demographic dividend.

Although issues persist, India
presently is at a sweet spot :-

① Demographic dividend to peak in 2039

eg:- New Education Policy, 2020
- PM-JAY → can improve human
capital

② can prepare for future :

eg: New Policy → Non-communicable
diseases

eg: Kaushal Vikas Yojana - SKILLING .

Thus, 'Panch Pran' can be
achieved in a new India at 100,
via Sawa Shiksha Abhiyan, HECI bill,
tertiary care of Ayushman Bharat
and so on .

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

15

India is expected to add 300 million people to its urban areas -
[United Nations Report]

Data :- 31% urbanisation level

- Top heavy - metropolisation

- Need to create tier-2, 3, 4 cities.

Very urban poor welfare needed

① Slums: issue of unhygienic living, unclear water, etc.

eg: Dharavi in Mumbai → Asia's largest slum.

② Issue of ghettoisation :- non-assimilation of migrants → thus shanty areas.

③ Gentrification affecting poor
eg: smart city shifting labour
class to suburbs → issue of
high cost of transport.

④ Social crimes:
→ Inequality
→ Crimes
→ Violence

⑤ Economy development needs
robust sustainable cities
eg: SDG-11.

Ways towards welfare:-

① scheme on lines of MGNREGA
for urban areas.

eg: Rajasthan recently introduced
minimum guaranteed wages in
urban areas.

② Create / Develop secondary cities
to absorb migrants
eg: AMRUT scheme.

3) social security for migrants

eg:- one nation- one ration

eg: PDS enabled for migrants via
aadhar.

4) Reduce Inequalities → better jobs

eg: PM - Kaushal Vikas . → better skilling

eg: SVANIDHI .

5) Rehabilitate living spaces

eg: - affordable rents

- AWAS Yojana .

Urban areas are major drivers
of economic growth accounting for
70% GDP. A 'just, green, equitable'

urbanisation will aid India towards

"sahakaar se sammiddhi"

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL