



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. : 1304965

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SHIVAM KUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre centre code 11
RPA First Grade college
Bengaluru.


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)					



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**

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

Theatre is expression of feeling, emotions, values and culture of society.

Traditional theatre also inspired from classical dances, musics and traditions of then society.

Theatre reflecting ideals & emotions of society

① Reflect the religious belief of society

↳ Ramlila theatre in UP

② Kukshaganga representing the love and care for nature and driving power

③ Bharatnaryam used in theatre reflect the focus on expressions

④ Thorough theatre displays the existing portrayal of society

↳ Theatre based on Jataka Stories.

Theatre reflecting individual role
in community

① Occupational based art form

↳ Integration of theatre with
Marhal art

② Representing religious work
group

↳ Portrayal of Brahmanas

③ Condition and situation of women
displayed through theatre

④ Devadasi based theatre in
South India represent & role
of temples

⑤ Role of \$ market and governance
also reflected through theatre.

Thus, traditional theatre played
significant role in reflecting
the social values.

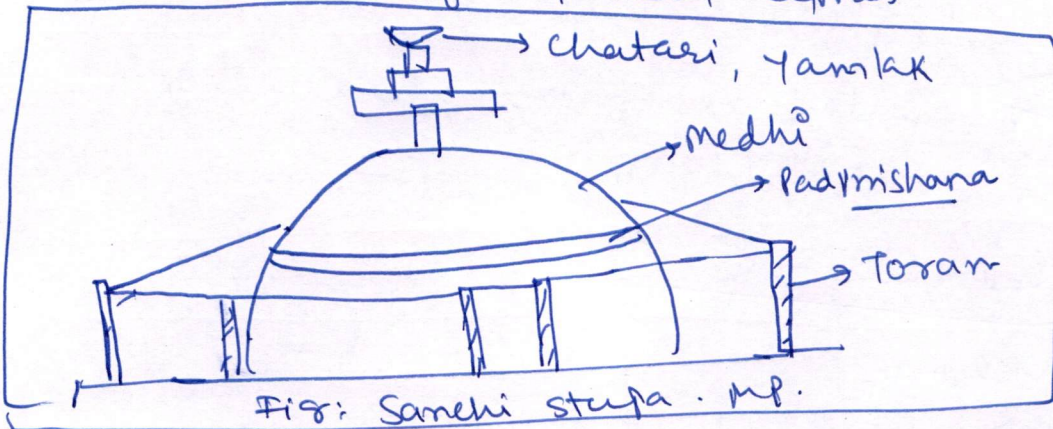
2.

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 हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidate must not write on this margin.

* Sanchi stupa is a remarkable architecture of Ancient times



Historical importance of Sanchi stupa

- ① Stupa represent mahaparinivana of Gautama Buddha.
- ② Stupa contains the relics of ~~for~~ Buddha.
- ③ Stupa has Jataka stories ~~is~~ carved on torans.
- ④ It highlights the significance of spread of Buddhism to central India.

Architectural importance of stupa

- ① earliest evidence of dome type structure
- ② Intricate carvings reflects the sculpture marvels of that times
- ③ ~~Atto~~ Burnt brick used in Medhi
of stupa

Inspiration for future architectural development

- ① led to construction of more stupas
↳ Amravati stupa
- ② Buddhist Stupa are constituted on similar lines.
- ③ Medieval India, Mughals tombs are inspired from the Sanchi
Stupa
- ④ concepts of Padmakrama were ~~use~~ used in temple architecture
↳ Nagara & Dravidian.

~~So~~ Sanchi stupa is an nation heritage and continues to inspire architecture.

3.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidate must not write on this margin.

Bhagat Singh role in revolutionary activities started around 1920s.

~~He~~ He played pioneering role in reshaping revolutionary activities.

Real breakthrough in terms of ideology

- ① Penetrated the rural masses as well as urban masses.
- ② Organized the revolutionary ideology.
- ③ Believed in continuous struggle and not just one time show.
- ④ Promoted ideas of socialism and collective ownership.
- ⑤ Revolutionary activity given the republican angle.
- ⑥ Organized multiple activities ~~there~~ at different locations.

Transforming form of revolutionary struggle

- ① constituted HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association)
- ② wanted to create "India on socialist lines"
- ③ took on line of People engagement
for Delhi conspiracy case
wanted the voice to be heard
- ④ through revolution targeting
the core belief of colonialism
- ⑤ even continued the revolution in jail and till his last breath.
- ⑥ Believed that every one is capable of raising the voice.

Bhagat Singh made revolutionary activities and ideologies more effective.

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

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए 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 is a collective ideology, and collective aspiration of a community. It is an imagined community held by common beliefs, history, political aspirations and social culture.

India as a nation: Basis

① Common belief :

- a) Feeling of ~~so~~ same culture, tolerance, religious similarities
- b) common belief of vasudha kutumbakam.
- c) common principles of unity in diversity.

② Political aspirations

- a) belief in democracy in India.

b) Republic and equal representation

c) Aspiration of becoming the representative leader of like minded community

d) spread of non-alignment

3) History :-

a) collective past and common past

b) Historical ideal connecting community

Threat to national-hood

1) Religious fundamentalism and Communalism :- \rightarrow mob lynching

2) Ethnic community facing demographic threat

\rightarrow Manipur violence

3) Incorporation of different ideology in one basket

\rightarrow causing confrontation \rightarrow

4) External issues ~~like~~ Terrorism, Radicalization
Karnataka and ~~Asant~~ Maharashtra

In past, incorporation of differences such as state reorganization strengthened the nationalhood.

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 world 4th largest pharma industry in terms of volume and 11th in terms of value. India is declared as world's pharmacy.

Reasons & factors for growth

1) Huge demands domestically due to Population

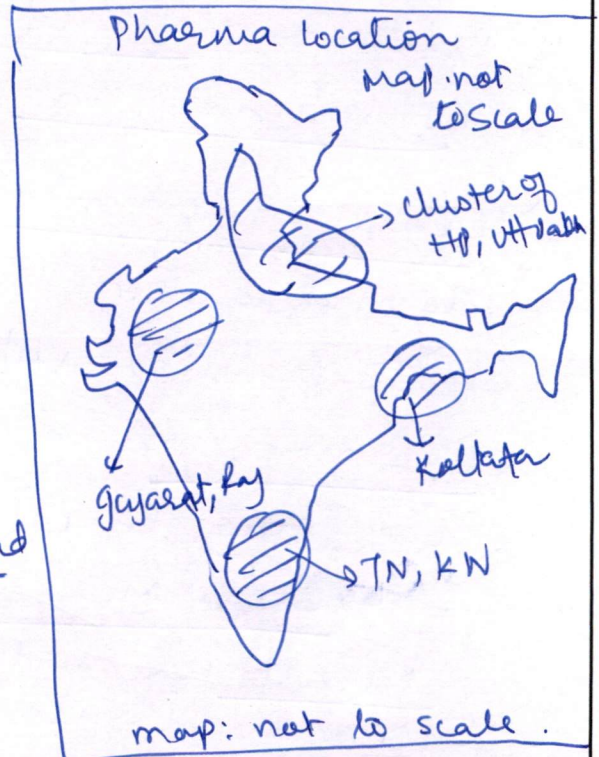
2) cheap availability of labour in India

3) Governmental initiatives to promote pharma

↳ HP and Uttarakhand Government

4) Recent steep of Bulk drug parks

in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, & HP



⑤ adequate climatic conditions such as in Northern state of Himachal.
 → Suitable for testing & low pollution

⑥ skilled manpower available

Significance of Pharma industry

For economy

- 1) contribute to export business
 eg) COVID vaccine
 eg) Conquest to Africa, Ghana
- 2) Huge employment generation
- 3) Attract FDI in Country
- 4) strengthen the economical relationships among nations
 eg) India-Israel on medicine

for public health

- ① Ensure affordable health care
- 2) Provide capability to deal with disaster
 eg) covid vaccination
- ③ Accessibility of medicine increases
 eg) JAN Aushidhi Yojana & Generic medicine
- ④ Healthy workforce
- ⑤ reduce out of pocket expenditure

The challenge of Pharma is related to API dependence on China. Bulk drug Park is good step in this direction.

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

7.

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

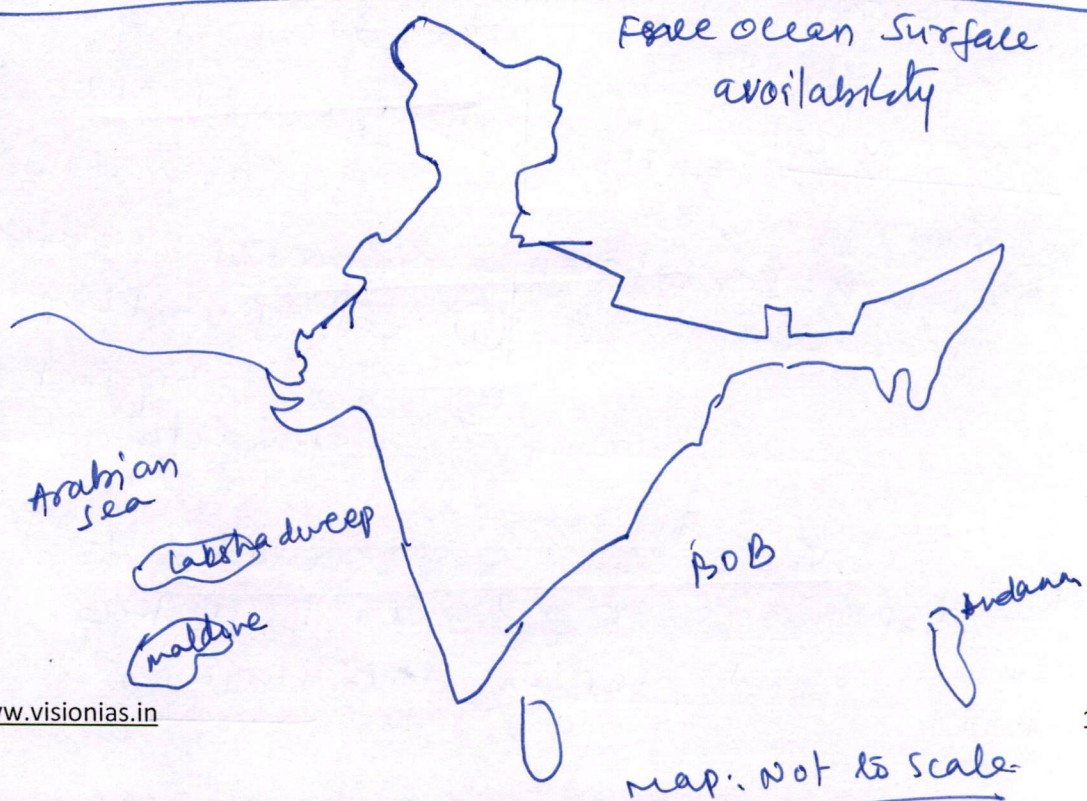
Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

10

8 out of 10 cyclone developed in Indian ocean are developed in Bay of Bengal.

Reasons for high occurrence of cyclone in Bay of Bengal (BoB)

- ① High surface temperature of BoB compared to Arabian sea.
- ② More ~~to~~ ocean surface available in BoB within $5-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~~latitude~~ latitude compared to Arabian sea



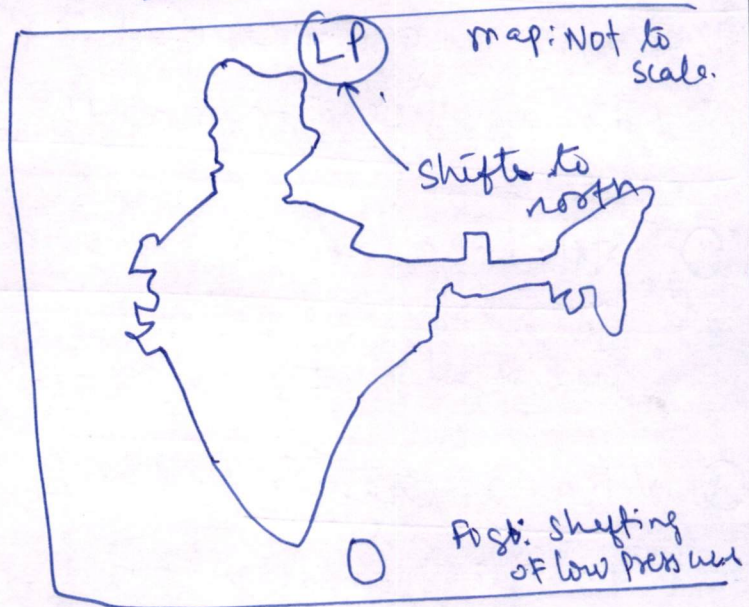
③ moisture availability is more in
BOB.

Reason for decrease in cyclone in
southwest monsoon season

① favourable condition of upper or
atmospheric divergence reduced in
south west monsoon.

② moisture availability reduces due to
travel to indian continent

③ low pressure
system
shift to
northern side
→ not favourable
in ocean for
cyclone



④ reduces the temperature of ocean
due to rainfall.

⑤ Non availability of existing low pressure
system

thus, frequency of cyclone reduces.

8.

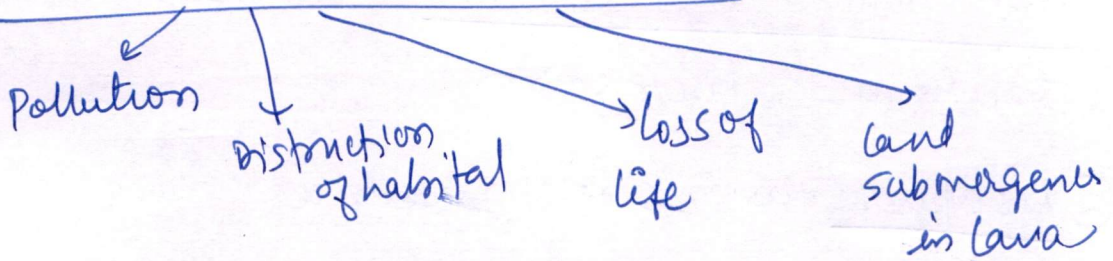
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

Volcanos are natural geological event occurring across the world.

Destructive nature of volcano



Volcano are critical for existence of human life on earth

- ① Volcanic rocks provide critical minerals for human activities
- ② Volcano creates land that is fertile and useful.
→ Deccan Plateau and Bassalt
- ③ Volcano releases particulate in upper atmosphere that acts as nuclei for cloud formation.

④ volcano release the ~~ear~~ energy
accumulated in earth mental.

and releases pressure

→ ~~avoid~~ avoid disstuction on
mass level

⑤ volcano ~~too~~ cleans the land
that can be used for habitat
as well.

⑥ Volcanic landforms ~~are~~ have
important geological importance.

⑦ many countries such as Italy
Sicily, Andaman Islands are
formed due to volcano

⑧ Occurance of volcano avoid
occurance of massive earthquakes

⑨ Volcano leads to construction of
land crust-

Thus, despite destroying nature they
are crucial for human existance.

9.

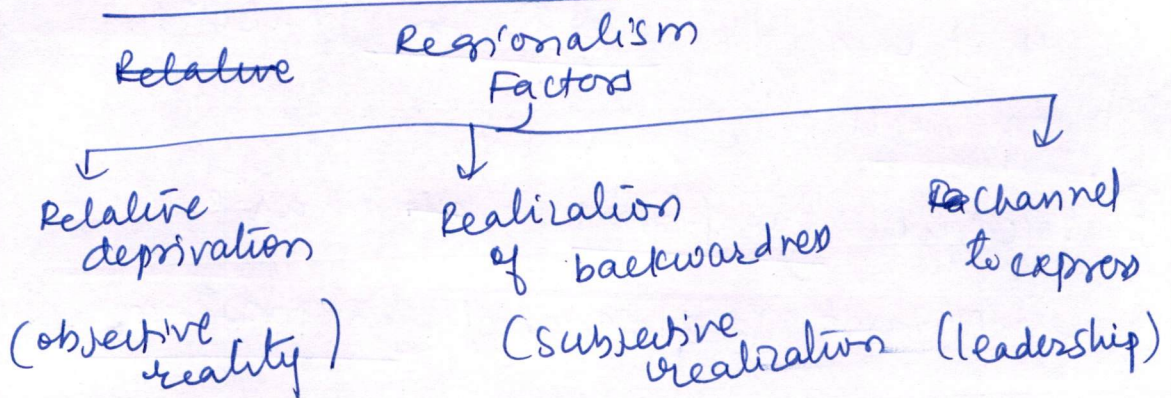
क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 strong affinity to one's own area, community. It is giving preference to one's region over national agendas.



Relative deprivation is important factor

① Economic deprivation creates dissatisfaction in community

② Poor development of Jharkhand compared to Bihar

③ Loss of opportunity to others
deprivation of opportunity

→ loss of soil policy in Gujarat & Maharashtra

→ local ~~to~~ reservation initiative
in Jharkhand.

③ comparisons of development of two states

eg) progress of ~~the~~ Maharashtra
vs progress of eastern state
→ regionalism in eastern state
For faster development

④ Relative deprivation of natural resources

eg) Regionalism in northeastern
region.
↳ losing natural resources to other
migrants

⑤ low level of education, deprivation
for ~~edu~~ education and healthcare,
employment opportunity demands more
fruits of development to own area
↳ Regionalism

Constructive regionalism acts as a pin
between local aspiration and national
minority's strengthen federation.

Problems arises when relative
deprivation reaches to high level.

Regionalism takes place of extremism.

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

India has Gross enrolment ratio of around 27% in higher second education and around 98% in primary education.

However the disparity in presence of education in different sections, such as SC, ST, women.

Education for all require addressing bullying and violence

- ① Discriminations in school is detrimental to formative development of student
- ② Ragging & bullying deters the vulnerable to join school.
- ③ Bullying create long lasting mental disturbance on victims
mental state
- ④ Bullying and school violence is major cause of student early

age depression.

- ⑤ school violence by teachers is against right to education laws and distroy learning environment
- ⑥ violence at school is leading to low attendance even after near universal enrollment
- ⑦ crime against girl student increasing dropout ratios in school)
- ⑧ Representation of SC/ST students is reducing.

To deal with such scenario

- 1) Zero tolerance against school violence
- 2) complaint redressal mechanism in school.
- 3) value education in school
- 4) counselling opportunity for mental health


Education for all is aim of new education policy 2020 and SD4
SD4 § of quality 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)

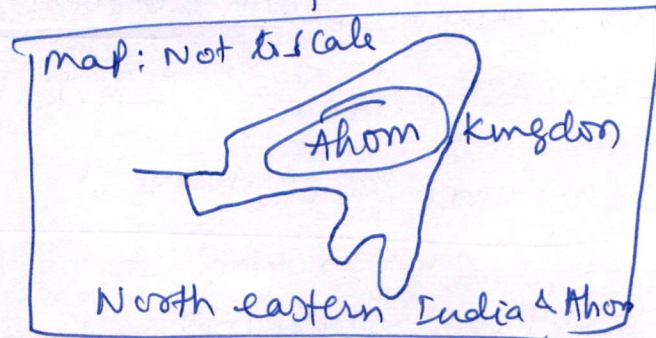
Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Ahom Kingdom  was in the region of Assam area during medieval times.

Role played by Ahom in shaping cultural ~~an~~ identity

① Integrated the northeastern India in one unified structure of cultural identity



② Provided ethnic assertiveness to Assamese people.

③ Ahom Kingdom provided a political unity in Assam area

Ahom kingdom shaping historical identity of Northeastern India

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

- ① Great leaders of Ahom Kingdom worked in development of the area.
- ② Build historical ties with the different kingdoms
- ③ Protected the area from British conquest of North eastern region
- ④ Individual heroism of Ahom army.

Ahom Kingdom legacy in modern times

- ① Cultural legacy of Ahom Kingdom
→ Practices are still visible in North eastern area
- ② Inspiration from the war fought against British.

③ Ahom Kingdom learning and teaching is acting as unifying force in northeastern diversity and unity.

④ Ahom Kingdoms political and governance values are respected in the area.

Recently, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has highlighted the significance of Ahom Kingdom in Indian culture and Indian history.

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

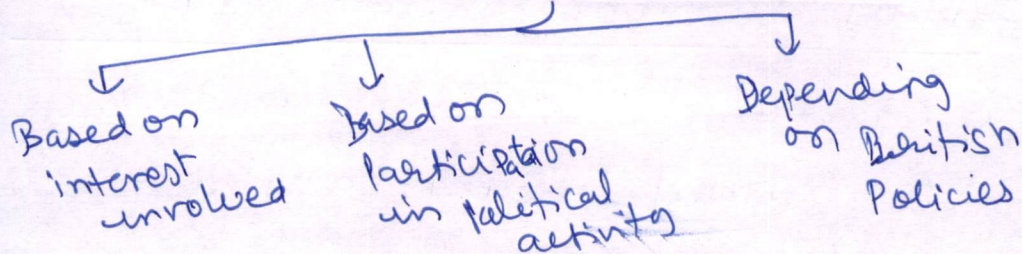
The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words)

Indian national movement (INM)

witnessed varied participation from business and capitalist class.

It fluctuated depending on their interest and national identity

Capitalist class Participation



Varying position of capitalist class

① During 1857 Revolt

1) did not participate due to no involvement and threat of British repression

2) During Swadeshi movement 1905

1) Capitalist class showed interest.

b) Demand for Swadeshi was promoted.

c) Indigenous industries such as cotton mills, steam company and shipping industry established

d) Vocal for Khadi & local education

3) In revolutionary activities

a) Very limited support to revolutionaries by this class.

4) During non-cooperation (1919-1920)

a) Gandhiji appeal were able to attract many capitalist class

b) Jamlalal Bajaj, Kamal Narayan Bajaj & involvement in Sabarmati, wardha Ashram

5) capitalist contributed in Tilak Swaraj Fund.

6) During civil disobedience movement

a) low key response due to threat of British actions

b) British carrot and stick policy

⑦ Quit India movement (1942)

a) Limited participation in different areas

b) Some area had significant contribution

⇒ support given to underground activities

⑧ Bombay plan by capitalist such as JRD Tata :-

a) provided blue print for India's economic progress

9) support provided with installation of institutions

⇒ JRD Tata started IITC Bengaluru.

⑩ Capitalist class were many times in favour of zamindari system as well.

↳ caused confrontation with common public.

Thus, capitalist class had varying participation throughout the freedom struggle.

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

Press system acted as a instrumental in Indian freedom struggle ~~is since~~ very beginning of 19th century.

Evolution of Press in India

- 1) Started with Bengal Gazette in 1878
- 2) Later many small press started to come.
↳ Misul-ul-Akbar by R.K. Mohan Roy.
- 3) Government licencing policy of 1823 :- suppressed the voice
↳ Misul-ul-Akbar had to stop.
- 4) Macclaff role in 1835 :- eased the provision → called as liberator of Indian press
→ many vernacular press came.
- 5) More licencing acts came in

1857, 1863 to suppress the reach during Delhi Darbar of 1857.

⑥ Vernacular Press Act 1878 :- Lord Lytton

Phase of suppression:-

- Curb on freedom of local language
Paper

→ Amrita Bazar Patrika transformed
in English overnight.

⑦ Rippon Phase: Repealed the
act of 1878.

Press had continuous struggle in the
evolutionary phase due to
British response.

Role played in various stage

1) Early phase: when national
movement was restricted to
few centres.

⇒ Press took voice to several areas

2) Developed sentiment of nationalism
through papers

⇒ Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Magatha & Kesari

3) Social reform movement through
newspaper

⇒ Miraj-utakbar

④ Took the British suppression issue to outside country.

↳ Dadabhai Naorji → India Monitor

⑤ Revolutionary activities promotion through newspaper

↳ Comrade and Al-Hilal by Maulana Azad.

⑥ Few newspapers spread the ideology of independent India, concept of participatory governance

⑦ Newspaper / press used as medium to mobilize people for strikes and protest

⑧ through press the voice against the British policies were raised

⑨ Delhi Darbar, Femmine were criticized by press.

⑩ Economic Drain was highlighted through press.

Thus, press has instrumental role.

~~The~~ It reached the remotest area.

4.

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)

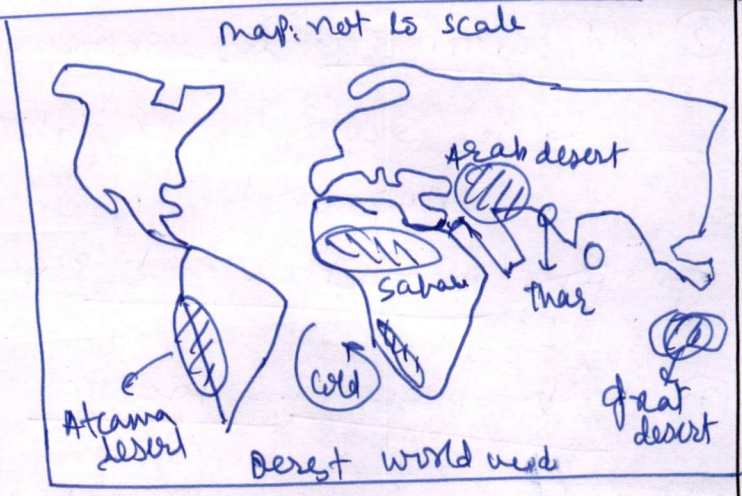
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Deserts are one of many land ecosystem that are present. Desert ecosystem has their unique characteristics developed due to their formation factors :

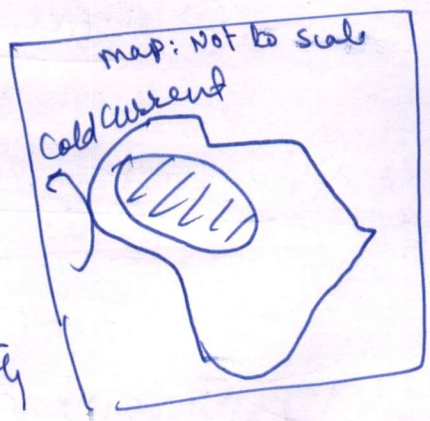
Factors behind formation of Desert system

- ① Geological factors
- ① presence of cold current in continental



▶️ Peruvian desert on African continent

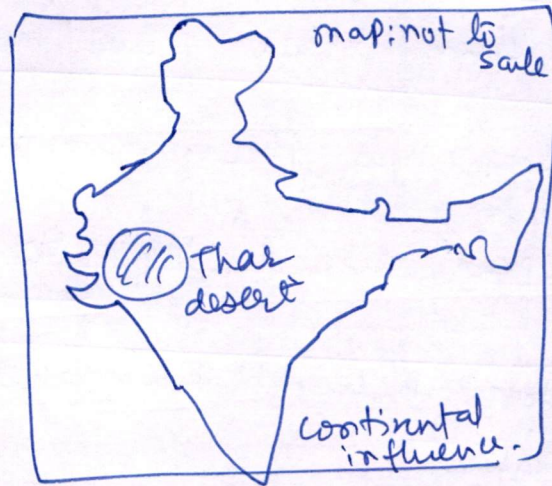
② continentality of the location.
→ because of continentality



rain + moisture does not reach the area

↳ low precipitation → desert formation

↳ Thar desert



③ cold desert due to extremely low temperature

↳ not suitable for flora-fauna development

↳ Antarctica and Arctic deserts.

④ Anthropogenic Factors

① excessive grazing → causing land degradation

↳ FAO highlighted it as major cause

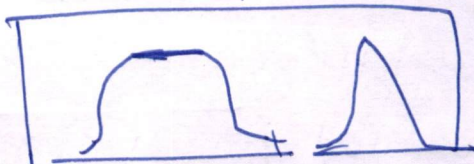
② unsustainable agriculture practices → causing nutrient depletion and desert formation

↳ UNCCD on waste land formation

Landforms in Desert areas

① Pedeplatins and penedains

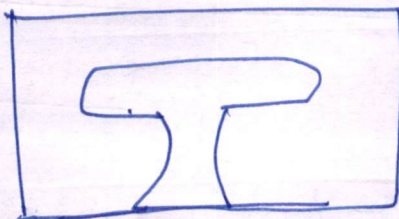
②



Sand mounds.

② formation of table type arch
in desert area

because of soft
rock at middle



③ Landform due to sand deposited by winds

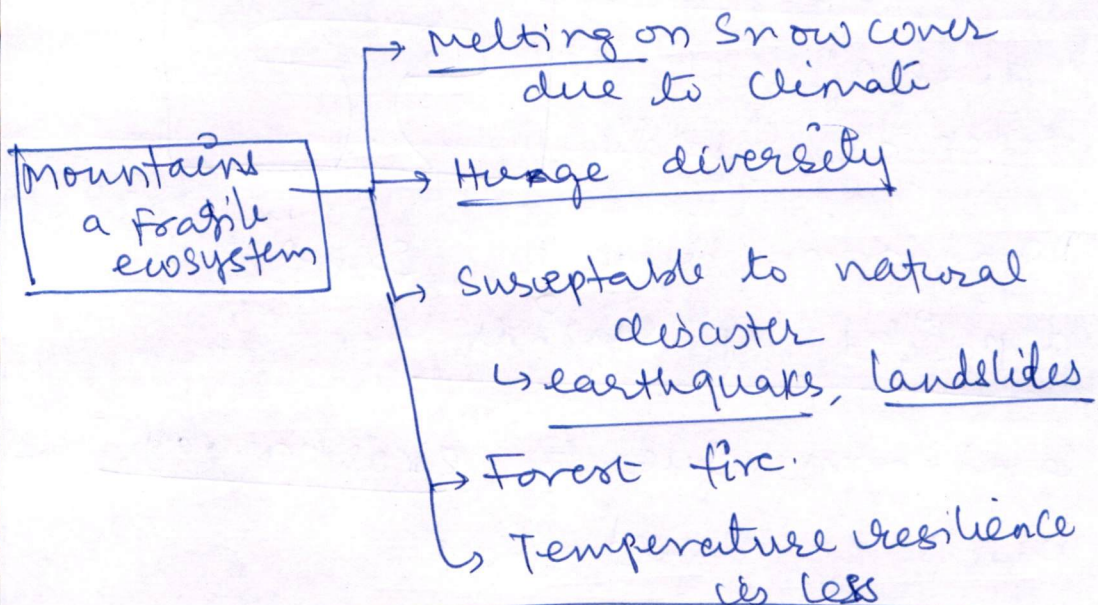
④ land forms due to erosion by
winds in desert area.

~~Thus~~, desert area has limited
biodiversity and limited landforms.

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)

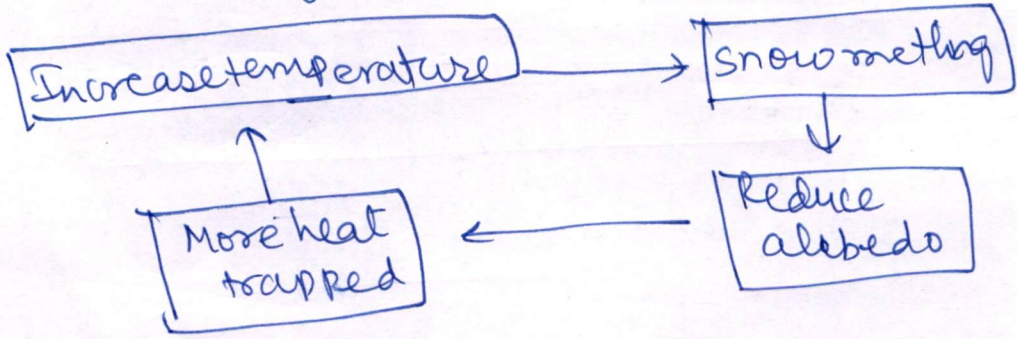
Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Himalayas and western Ghats are counted in ecological hotspots and facing maximum threat due to climate change and anthropogenic factors.



Adverse impact of Climate change

1) Increase temperature → vicious cycle of snow melting



उम्मीदवारों
इस हार्डिप
नहीं लिखन
चाहिए
Candid
must no
write or
this ma

② Threat to flora and fauna of the ecosystem

↳ rate of ~~exist~~ extinctions of species is high

3) Positive temperature Feedback →

natural disaster

↳ Glacial ~~is~~ lake outburst flood in Uttarakhand

Anthropogenic factors

① Unsustainable construction :- leading to landslides

↳ Jomsath land subsidence

② Plastic pollution in Himalayas.

③ Arctic ~~and~~ and Himalayan Anomaly due to increased Black carbon content

④ Oil spills in Arctic mountain due to shipping

⑤ Unsustainable tourism in

the area causing major disasters

→ Gadgil Committee highlighted

For western ghats

Steps taken in this direction

- ① National mission for sustainable himalayan ecosystem under NAPCC
- ② Increasing awareness about Sustainable tourism
- ③ Reducing encroachment by strict adherence to laws
↳ eco sensitive zone guidelines
- ④ Initiative to reduce black carbon
↳ carbon neutral transportation
- ⑤ Promoting use of renewable energy resources
↳ National hydrogen mission
- ⑥ Promotion of LIFE Lifestyle for environment initiative for behavioural change
- ⑦ Geoengineering technology such as stratospheric cloud injection
- ⑧ International cooperation for himalayan ecosystem
↳ cooperation with Nepal and Bhutan

Protection of mountain ecosystem will ensure sustainable development

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 17% of world population and only around 2.5% of land resource, leading to

unsustainable use.

Reasons for unsustainable sand resource management

- ① excessive sand mining → illegal sand mining
- ② lack of awareness about sand resource management plans
- ③ vagrant construction and irregular construction
- ④ Informal sector presence at local level in sand resource
- ⑤ corruption and nexus in sand resource mgmt
- ⑥ Sand mining is state subject

→ no coherence in policy making

④ Smuggling of sand

Impact of this unsustainable mgmt

① Degradation of flood plains of rivers

▷ Yamuna illegal sand mining

② Water contamination due to this

▷ Canvey water contamination issue

③ Increase siltation in riverbeds
causing change in ecological flow of river

④ Loss of biodiversity in coastal ecosystems

⑤ landslides due to unsustainable management

Remedial measures for Sand resource

① strict adherence to rules and regulations

② Decentralization of sand resource management

- ③ Using artificial sand such as M-sand and Bauwolle sand for construction
- ④ Technological intervention in controlled sand mining.
- ⑤ Scientific agricultural practices
↳ Fertigation, vertical farming
- ⑥ Sustainable agriculture practices
↳ Pamparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- ⑦ Using vegetation to protect the erosion due to precipitation activity.
- ⑧ Scheme such as PM Sishai Yojana,
- ⑨ Construction of ecofriendly building and management of construction and demolition waste.

Sand resource is one of most important yet most neglected resource. It

require active attention in conservation.

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

Lithium is known as white gold in present time. Due to its increased utility in lithium ion battery, however it is limited to few areas:

Lithium producing countries

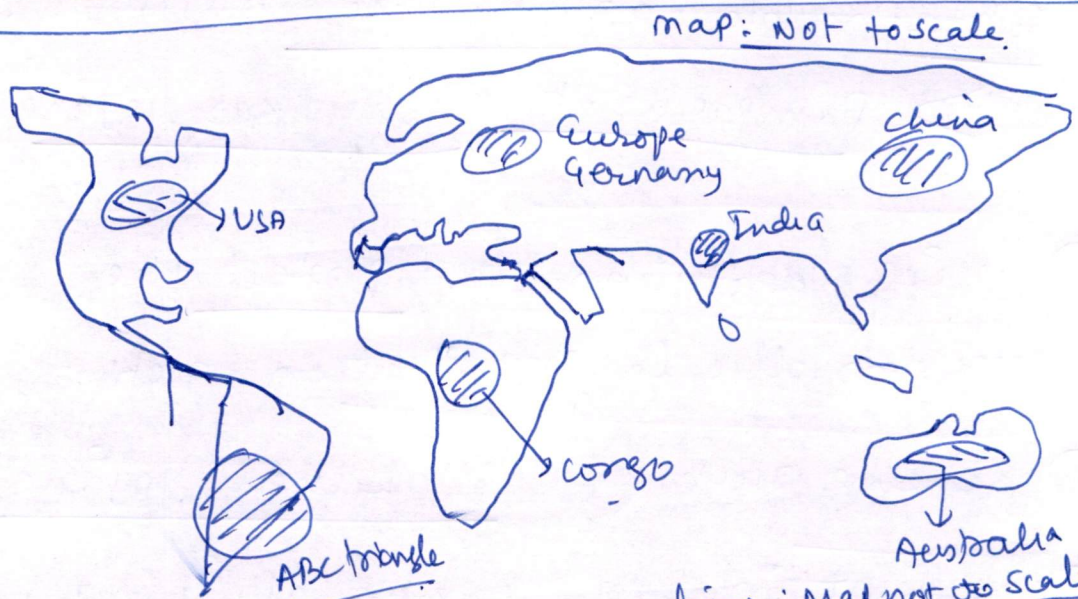


Fig: Lithium producing nations: Map not to scale.

1) South America → Bolivia, Chile and Argentina accounts for 80% of world's proven reserve

2) Australia is world largest lithium producing country

उम्मीदवा...
इस हकि...
नहीं लिख...
चाहिए
Candid...
must no...
write o...
this ma...

③ China producing lithium in addition to rare earth metals

④ India has reserves in Karnataka
→ recent exploration in J&K
about 5.9 mn ton

⑤ Small reserves found in USA, Africa (Congo) and Europe as well.

Geopolitical aspect of lithium production

① Increased dependency of nations on lithium for energy demands.

→ one who controls lithium controls the world economy in next decades

② China is expending diplomatic ties for this

→ Bought 4 mines in Australia

③ Request Cobalt and magazine as well thus Congo becomes significant for lithium production

④ Increasing relation of nations with South America

Environmental Implications of lithium

① 2 methods of production

↓
Brine based
Saltwater

↓
Rock based

② saltwater based require high amount of fresh water for extraction

↳ water contamination issue

③ land degradation because

Saltwater needs to be spread in large area for evaporation

④ ABC triangle lithium is mostly saltwater based

↳ Huge opportunity cost

⑤ Rock based mining as land degradation impact

and excessive mining.

⑥ cobalt production has human rights violation as well.

⑦ Demand in western nation and degradation of South America

Thus, lithiums options comes with environmental challenges.

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

15

Globalization has made the world a global village, connecting local identity to global events.

Impact of globalization on youth identity

① Childhood development / experience

① → Globalization exposed to world shows, movies

② Nurturing of youth in a more mixed culture.

② Educational identity of youth

① → International education opportunity

② around 7 lakh indian students goes outside every year.

③ Education aspect linked to globalized world

③ Social identity of youth

① with social media and internet
→ able to connect and exchange
ideas with world

② affected and involved in global
events

↳ events such as declaration of
~~anti~~ caste discrimination in
Seattle.

③ more homogenization of lifestyle

↳ similar taste in movies, dances,
culture

so able to ~~am~~ connect more with
experiences outside the country

④ Political Identity

① more connection due to increased
diaspora presence

↳ 18 mn diaspora

② International events affecting
life of domestic youth as well

↳ election of USA presidents

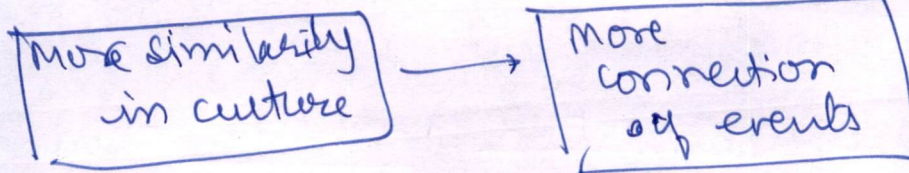
③ Climate and transborder issues
discussed at global level

⑤ Cultural Identity →

① exchange of values through
tourism → more closeness

② Adoption of Indian culture
outside

↳ Yoga, Traditional medicine



③ Forum for exchange of cultural
ideas of youth

↳ Global Fair, social events
online.

However, globalization also created
negative influence on youth

1) Westernization of cultural values

↳ Blindly following west ideas.

2) Homogenization, McDonaldization
of food habits

3) Individualism and Recreation

Thus, it is good that youths
are able to connect with global
event but we also ensure that
nationality should be present to
make exchanges more effective.

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

Presently as per National Family Health Survey # 5 - Fertility rate in India is around 2. which is less than Total replacement rate of 2.1 -

Elderly population presently around 8%. but will reach to 20% by 2030.

Concern over ~~dem~~ aging population

- ① present demographic dividend will become demographic liability in future.
- ② concept of active aging or healthy aging is very weak in India
- ③ Health status of elderly very weak
- ④ Depression, loneliness issue in elderly.
- ⑤ Productivity is very less and

economic contribution is poor.

⑥ Geriatric care is not adequate in India.

Concerns over weak social security system

① only available in formal and organized sector

② Social protection to unorganized sectors very low

③ Insurance penetration is below 5% in India

④ Health care coverage → Affordability
→ Accessibility
not present

⑤ 70% elderly lives in rural area and not aware of social security benefits and importance

⑥ Coverage of Atal Pension Yojana and Aayushman Bharat is at nascent stage

To deal with such potential demographic concerns following is required:-

① Short term measures :-

↳ skill development in current youth stage

↳ promotion of voluntary social security schemes

↳ promotion of old age friendly opportunities

↳ consulting, teaching etc

↳ promotion of active aging and healthy aging as recommended by WHO

② long term measures

↳ promotion of care economy and geriatric care

↳ Involvement of expertise of elderly in mainstream work

↳ Family law reforms such as Maintenance of Parents Act and Senior Citizen Act

Elderly require specific attention and current 68% demographic dividend will become old one day. we need to be prepared for the same.

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

15

Currently, around 30% population lives in urban area and it will increase to 40% by 2030, as per world population report 2023.

While urban areas are called Engine of growth, problem of urban poor is important challenge.

Problems of urban poor

1) Affordability of housing in urban area

↳ mushrooming of slums eg Dharavi in Mumbai

2) Exclusion in urban areas

↳ gated communities

3) Non availability of affordable and proper transportation system

④ Lack of semiskilled & lowskilled jobs

⑤ Affordability of healthcare in urban area.

⑥ Non availability of social sector schemes or social security.

Why urban poor need to be centre stage in policy making?

① Non solution of slum area will create major security and health challenges

② Affordable housing in polycymaking is crucial for sustainability

③ UN-Habitat "15 min city" initiative highlights the need for close proximity of services

④ Inclusive development of urban economic centre

⑤ will reduce inequality in urban areas.

⑥ will ~~too~~ boost the urban economy to a new limit → UN Habitat world cities report -

④ Urban poor are most vulnerable to urban issues

↳ Heat wave, ~~hot~~ urban flood, urban heat island.

Policy measures that is required in this direction

- ① smart city mission fast completion in mission mode approach
- ② creation of skill improvement avenues and labour intensive job opportunity in urban area
- ③ from capital driven cities to labour productivity driven approach.
- ④ providing social security benefits such as water, health, electricity -
↳ Mahula clinic in Delhi
- ⑤ Solving issues faced by a migrant both emotional & structural.

Planned urbanization, and sustainable urbanization has urban poor at centre of policy making.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL