



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. : 0817626

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : NEERAJ TRAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi
Sikawati Vidya Mandir

Komal
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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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)					



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 form which combines different modes of expression of music, dance and acting, thus a keystone in society.

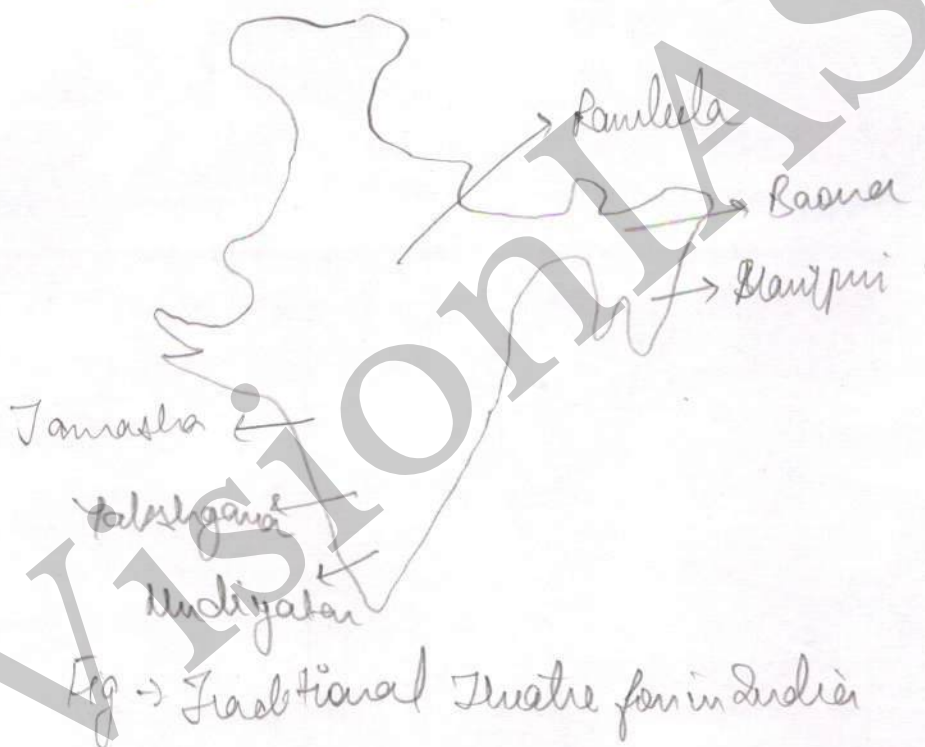


Fig → Traditional Theatre form in India

Reflects ideas & emotions of society →

- Tells about do's and don'ts, ethical conduct.
- Expression of religious beliefs and story associated with it.

- c) Handle social evil and changes that can be brought to society.
- d) Displays their way of life and different phases of life.

Individual's role in Community →

- a) Interaction of male and female character shows, • their essence and reputation.
- b) Children get to socialise what they ought to do.
- c) Control bad parties and reflect on ones deeds.

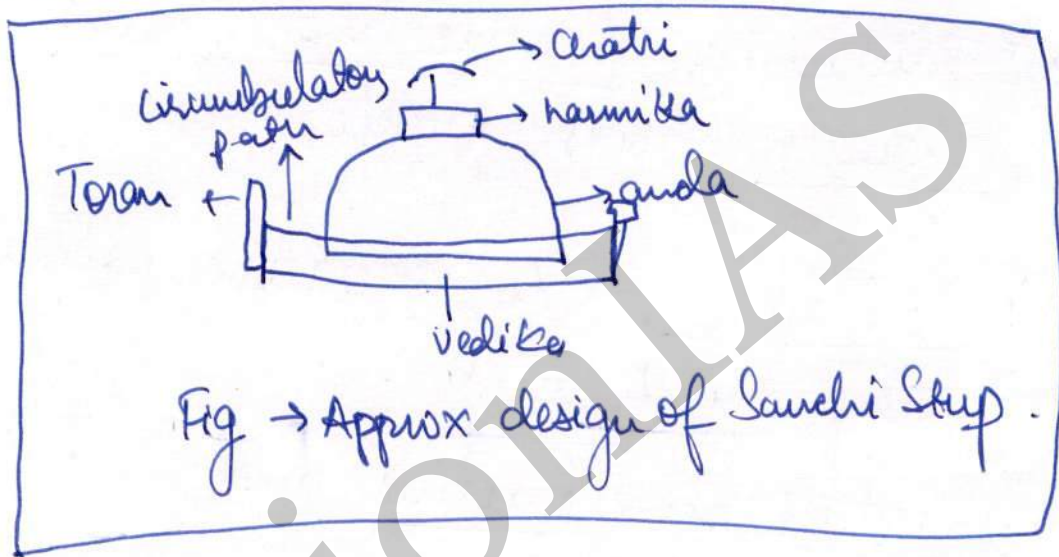
Thus traditional theatre forms have played a pivotal role in Indian history and should be promoted so they continue to do so.

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

Sanchi Stupa is architecture built during Mauryan period and reflects a marvel in India's culture.



Historical & Architectural Importance →

- Stupas ~~are~~ contain relics of Buddha or other persons associated.
- They are key pillar for worship.
- Relics are contained inside Gandha, which are surrounded by Vedika as boundary wall.

- b) Stupas were build by Kings who patronised buddha & reflects their prosperity
- c) further Stupa have narrative art inscribed on it telling story of Jatakas & Buddhas prior life.

Inspired future architecture →

- a) Inspired Hindu temple architecture where we see garbhagriha and circumbulatory path around.
- b) Torans can be similar to Gopuram in Dravidian temples.
- c) Chattri & Hammika inspired temples to have Kalash or even similar motifs.
- d) Saigha & Sikh gurdwara also have relics of person associated.

Thus Sanchi Stupa has had key place in Indian architecture, even it is placed on Indian currency notes

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

Bhagat Singh inspires youth even today to lay their sacrifice for nation and.

Breakthrough in Revolutionary Ideology →

- from Nihilistic base in early 1900's and 1910's, his ideology was more geared towards socialist underpinnings.
- It was more inclusive in nature as it had members from Muslims, women also.
- It adapted and contextualised the struggle to Indian needs.

Goals of Revolution →

- Its aims changed from sporadic events, to a organised events which would hurt British.

b) To avenge the wrongs committed on Indians.

c) Violence as targeted and political tool of change.

form of Revolutionary Struggle →

a) focus on organisation and planning.

↳ Hindustan Republican Army.

b) Spreading awareness about cause specially through pamphlets and newsletter.

c) Attitude of never compromising which led to his hanging.

Thus as we celebrate "Aradi Ka Amritmahastav" it is essential to learn about those who layed sure life for us.

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

Meiji restoration refers to re-institution of power of Japanese Emperor and end of Shogun rule. It happened in 1860s.

Factors that led to Meiji Restoration →

- a) Defeat at hand of American naval fleet in 1854, which led to introspection.
- b) Economic stagnation which was caused by being left out of Industrial revolution.
- c) People's frustration with Shogun's Power without responsibility.
- d) Change nature political system world over → democracy / legislative system.

Significance for Japan →

- a) Industrialisation of Japan ; which made it great power in asia .
- b) Supreme power in Asia → which lead to win in Japan-Russia war , imperialism and participation in world war II .
- c) Social development → from less than 10% literay in 1860s, Japan had 70% literay by 1920s .
- d) challenge to Western hegemony and inspiration to asiatic countries especially to Indian freedom struggle.

Thus Meiji restoration can be seen as pivotal moment or even construed as independence to modern 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

Nation is a psychological concept where region & its people associate themselves under a common identity.

Basis of India as Nation →

- Continuous Civilisation → since harappa time we can see continuity in our living in India.
- Composite Culture → we share many food, festival, music, dance etc which brings us together.
- Common fight against colonialism and freedom struggle.
- Unity in diversity → though a diverse country we are unified by beliefs.

e) Constitution and a political institution
which hold us together.

Threats to India's Nationhood →

- a) Poverty, ~~social~~ inequality and unemployment pose threat to nation.
- b) Communalism and regionalism create a feeling of us v/s them.
- c) Separatist movement → Khalistan, Nagahr.
Ethnic violence → Kuki v/s Meiti manipur violence.
- d) Challenge from other countries specially Pakistan and China.

Thus as we celebrate ~~Atish~~
Amrit Kaal, Panch Pran has one
duty to cherish nationhood and pride
ourselves, it becomes important to do so.

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 हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on
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India has the third largest pharma industry in world, and was largest in generic medicine showing its growth.

Factors behind growth →

- Large market to cater to Indian need.
- Govt initiatives and initial PSUs which laid foundation of pharma.
- Supply of input through construction of dam for 24x7 industry (Hannipen) (Bharatpur)
- Talent pool of scientist for research and development.
- Regulatory Incentive and policy which promoted growth.

4) Export to africa and other developing countries leading to vicious cycle.

Significance

Economy →

- a) forms 2% of GDP of India
- b) high growth rate of 10-15% over the years.
- c) Forex earning of tune of 10 Bn\$.
- d) Jobs and employment of high pay.

Public health

- a) Accessible affordable and universal healthcare.
- b) Induce in emergency situation
↳ Serum Institute for Covid Vaccine.
- c) Research in new drugs and cancer treatment

Thus pharma industry important for inclusive and fast growth.

7.

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

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

10

Cyclones are systems of wind with high velocity formed due to pressure gradient.

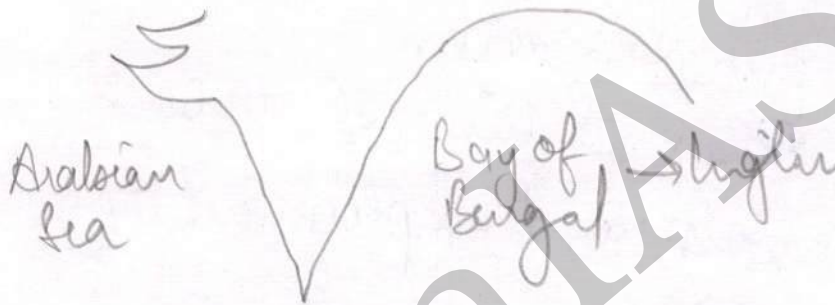


Fig → distribution of cyclone.

(Reason for more cyclone in Bay of Bengal) →

a) Conducive temperature of $27-28^{\circ}\text{C}$ is available in bay of bengal.

b) Due to its topographical feature Arabian sea has still water leading to less movement.

c) Presence of cyclones from east asia which travel to bay of bengal.

d) Absence of shear winds / ~~high~~ vertical
on Arabian side.

Reasons for frequency decrease in SW monsoon

- Movement of ITCZ towards Indian Subcontinent. ~~east~~
- Less low-pressure system are created during SW monsoon.
- Influx of water / currents with monsoon trade winds.
- Thus we see more cyclones formed before / after the SW monsoon.

Cyclones are complex phenomenon due to its huge impact, needs to be studied more about it.

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

Volcanoes are ^{formed due to} the spilling out magma from earth crust.

Destructive Nature →

- a) ~~For~~ Overflow of lava making nearby area inhabitable.
↳ Accident of Pompeii
- b) Destruction of forest / wildlife nearby.
- c) Pollution created due emission of dust / gases from magma.
- d) makes the soil nearby unsuitable for agriculture and economic activities.
- e) ~~is~~ Unpredictable nature of outbreak.

Critical for human life →

- a) Mineral (are generated by law and igneous rock.
- b) Increase fertility of soil due mineral rich.
- c) a place for tourism and scientific research activity.
- d) Can have cooling effect on earth's climate.

Due to its critical yet destructive nature we need to have better prediction capability to avoid losses due to volcano.

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 कृपिये ने नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Relative deprivation is feeling of being denied benefit or left out of benefit that one may be happening to others.

Relative deprivation as argument for regionalism →

a) first is to classify / generate identities to divide vs v/s them.
↳ for example "Marathi Manoor"

b) Compare development in other areas.

↳ for example → Telangana movement

↳ Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh formed as state.

c) Lack of socio-economic development of region due to lack of power sharing

↳ North-Eastern States emerged out of Assam due to desire of self rule.

Way forward

a) Balanced regional development

b) Asymmetrical federalism

↳ 5th / 6th schedule

↳ Art 371A, B, ---

c) Political decentralisation through local self govt (Sarbait Commission)

d) Power sharing arrangement.

Relative deprivation is a human / social phenomena ~~so~~ that can be solved with prompt action.

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
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Art 21A gives education as right to all thus school violence can be seen as violation of fundamental right

[Need to address school violence] →

- a) To arrest dropout and absence from bullied and victim.
- b) Inclusion of vulnerable section more prone to violence
↳ women, dalit, ST, persons with disability.
- c) Remove structural gaps to attain education.

d) Impact of trauma, PTSD on mental health on students.

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Way forward →

- a) Role of School Staff (teacher in stopping violence -
- b) Value induction and programme to teach about impact of actions
- c) Rehabilitation measures through counsellor / psychologist in school

This violence / bullying harassment has to be stopped in all form for attaining SDG-4 for 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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom existed in modern Assam and near-by areas during 12-18th Century representing long legacy.

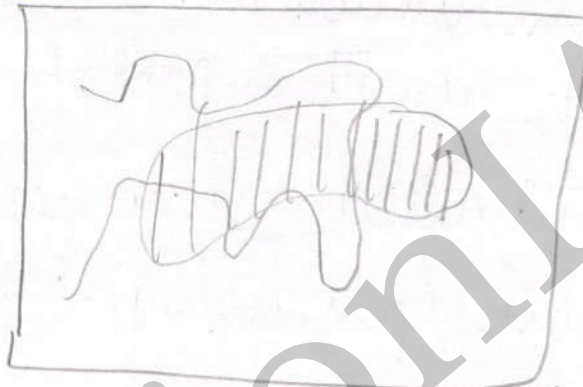


Fig → Area of Ahom Kingdom

Role in Shaping cultural and historical identity →

- a) Ahoms had political control over most of plains and hill area, even extending into Myanmar; thus they brought administrative unity.

b) Shon rulers were followers of Buddhism
initially, but later patronised
Vaishnavism led by Shankardeva.

c) ~~Local~~ Ethnically they were of
Indo-Tibetan origin thus being of
similar to others in region.

d) Shon Kingdom promoted trade
and commerce, cultural exchange
with ~~other~~ mainland India and
others.

e) Shons shielded north east from
invasion upto ~~away~~ Assam.

f) Development of arts → Brahma,
Hindu which influence other
north eastern states.

g) Architectural Influence on other
states, Kamrupa temple with
hut shaped architecture.

Contemporary legacy →

a) Rediscovery of heroes in Aadi Ka Amritmahastor.

↳ Bhom-Kohutam who fought against mughals.

b) Assam as key connector of all of north east.

c) Though some states have border conflict with modern assam.

✍
Thus studying Ahom Kingdom is essential to rediscovering forgotten tails of India of past.

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)

15

With emergence of rail, plantation, cotton, jute industry in 19th century Indian capitalist class also emerged in the subcontinent.

Varying Positions of Capitalists →

a) Uptill formation of Congress → they remained ardent support of Raj and seldom participated in political events.

b) formation of INC (1885) till Surat Split
(moderate phase), most ~~capita~~ congressman were capitalist themselves. They wanted greater say and representation in British Raj.

c) Extremist phase → Indian capitalist were apprehensive due to ~~an~~ increasing confrontation; → supported

Boycott / Swadeshi movement as it led to increase in business.

d) Gandhian Phase → limited participation as the ~~was~~ INC increasingly became a mass party → Gandhi tried

to balance Indian capitalist & Worker (Ahmedabad mill strike)

→ formation of All India Trade Union Congress in 1920, checking capitalist intent.

c) [1920s-30s] → Increasing mobilisation of working class and socialist left of INC led to capitalist abandoning INC

→ Capitalist became more closer to British ruler to protect their interest.

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7) 1940s (End of Ambivalence) → It became apparent that India would gain independence that too under INC.

→ Thus Capitalist started participating in Nation building we see → Birla Plan, Wachha plan, for Indian economy.

Thus since end of British rule and Independence, Capitalists have been part of nation building.

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

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14.

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

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

15

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Desert is type of biome characterised by lack of moisture and vegetation.

Different type of Deserts →

a) Sub-tropic deserts → Sahara & Thar deserts.

b) Temperate continental deserts → Gobi

c) Polar & Cold deserts → Ladakh, Antarctica.

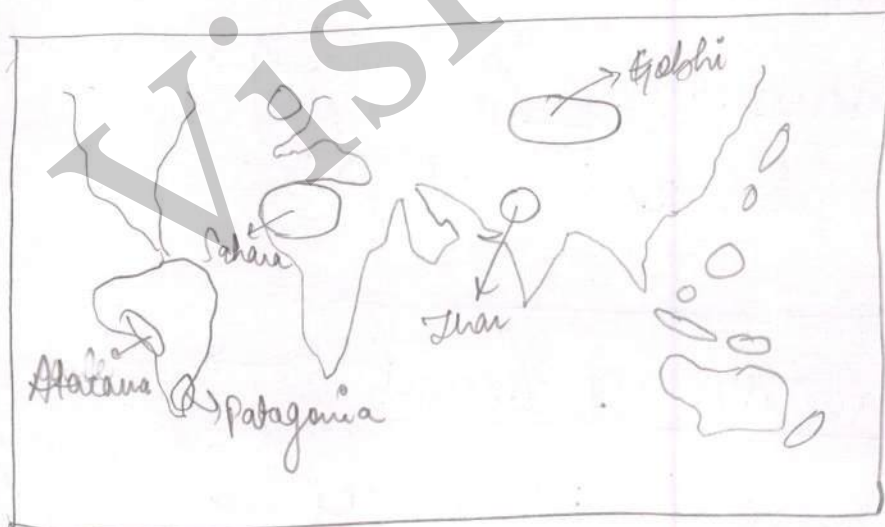


Fig → Some of deserts in world.

Factors behind formation →

- a) offshore winds lead to lack of moisture coming from oceans.
- b) Cold currents having deserting effects.
- c) High pressure area preventing formation of convectional clouds.
- d) Cold temperature preventing growth of vegetation.
- e) Lack of insolation in higher latitudes of earth.
- f) Continuity preventing entrance of rain bearing clouds.

Major landforms found →

- a) Dunes in sub tropical deserts.
- b) Tuselberg and other wind eroded rocks.

- c) Oasis which contains water and some form vegetation.
- d) Wadi, valleys formed due wind erosion.
- e) rocky terrain in temperate coastal deserts.
- f) glaciers, ice sheets in cold deserts with mountains and hills.

~~These~~ Though deserts have harsh terrain humans have adapted to live here and nurture themselves.

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

Mountains are landforms formed by having a relatively higher elevation to its surrounding, thus having a unique place in ecosystem.

Impact of Climate Change →

- a) Melting of glaciers and ice cover due to rising global temperature.
- b) Thawing of perma frost which is huge store of carbon.
- c) Loss of vegetation and habitat to animals.
- d) frequent landslides due to cloudburst and soil destabilisation.
- e) formation glacial lake, which are unstable in nature.

Impact of anthropogenic intervention

- a) Construction of dams and roads and infrastructure distabilisation mountainous system.
- b) Tourism testing the carrying capacity, specifically leading pollution through vehicles.
- c) Black Carbon emission due to fuel being, decreasing the albedo of snow.
- d) deforestation, overgrazing leading to soil erosion and landslides.

Initiatives taken for Sustainable management

- a) To deal with Climate change →
 - ↳ National Action ^{Plan} On Climate Change.
 - ↳ Panch Summit at CoP-26
 - ↳ FAME, Solar energy etc.

b) Environmental Impact Assessment being necessary for large projects.

c) Developing disaster management guidelines for dealing with mountain zone.

d) Building code, limiting vehicular emissions.

Way forward →

a) Comprehensive review of infra project.

b) Precautionary principle.

c) Change in behaviour of people.

d) Sustainable tourist practices.

Thus we need to adopt the call of Mission LiFE of bringing long lasting ^{effort-} through change in our way of life.

भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंश्लेषणीय 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

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Sand resources comprise of sand, stone, moisture etc which have great ecological value for us.

Reason behind unsustainable management of sand resources.

- a) Illegal sand mining on surface, specially corrupt means of political-mafia-bureaucracy
- b) Agricultural practices leading to salinization, decrease in soil health.
- c) Overgrazing, deforestation leading to soil erosion.
- d) Pollution, dumping of solid waste
- e) Lack of funding with local bodies to fight manage soil resources.

Impact →

- a) Soil degradation → almost 29 mha of India is said to be land facing degradation.
- b) Soil erosion; frequent landslides and other disaster leading to loss of lives/livelihood.
- c) Decrease in productivity of, agricultural output.
- d) Bio accumulation and magnification into our body
- e) Climate Change has a circular relation with soil degradation.

Measures taken →

- a) India is member of UN Convention on Combating Desertification, continues to ~~part~~ take part.

- b) Forest Conservation to stop deforestation.
- c) Soil Health Card to manage soil health of agri land.
- d) Bonn Challenge to restore land degradation and be neutral by 2030.
- e) Swachh Bharat Mission to ~~stop~~ for solid waste management.

Wayforward →

- a) Comprehensive action plan to manage soil resources.
- b) Participation of civil society and citizens for Jan andolan.
- c) Integration with water conservation, wetland conservation.

Thus soil resources play pivotal role in our ecosystem need to managed properly for benefit of all.

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

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Lithium is element used in battery storage system, a key aspect for achieving Net Zero by mid of century.

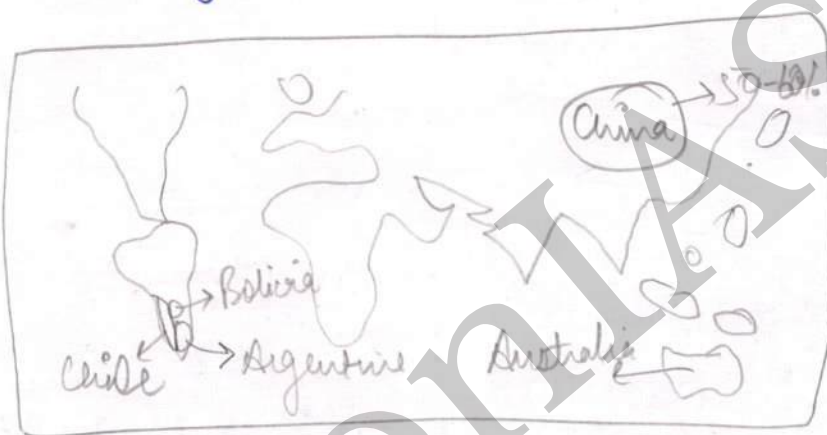


Fig → Major lithium producing countries.

Major lithium producing countries →

- China → has substantial share, though also imports, has highest processing capability
- Australia → second in production
- Chile, Bolivia, Argentina → known as lithium triangle, largest

deposit of lithium, situated in salt pans of attacama desert, lacks processing capability.

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Geo-political Aspects →

- a) Control of China over global supply chain, has 50-60% share, its rivalry with USA is key challenge to supply
- b) Use of lithium in technology to become climate neutral.
 - ↳ EVs, storage system, mobile phone.
- c) Initiatives by different countries to generate additional supply
 - ↳ Supply chain resilience initiative by Quad.
 - ↳ IPEF has supply chain as key component.

Environmental Impact →

- a) Evaporation of lithium in large pan can lead to soil degradation.

- b) Byproducts other toxic and heavy elements from processing.
- c) Emission produced in production makes it less climate friendly.
- d) Recycling of lithium is complex and non-rewarding.
- e) Generation of E-waste from batteries.

Way forward →

- a) Global Collaboration to manage smelter supply.
- b) Smurification and domestic supply → new reserves in J&K, Rajasthan found.
- c) ~~AD~~ Developing tech for better refining.

Thus lithium is essential for climate mitigation, needs a greater look.

8.

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

Fridays for future campaign led by Greta Thunberg was a global protest ~~led by~~ for Climate Change, having participated from India also. ~~Thus showing~~

Impact on Youth Identity →

Positive →

- Globalization makes a person aware of global issues thus ensuring a Global Citizen identity.
- Youth become more aware of rights, specially civil society work has led to decrease in child labour, increasing schooling.
- Universal sisterhood, girls become aware of gender dimension of society.

d) Environmental collaboration has been a key driver of youth's identity ~~des~~

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Negatives →

a) Excessive focus on materialism, wealth & consumerism in younger.

b) Impact of youth due to social media & Internet.

↳ fomo ↳ echo chambers.

↳ sexual harassment.

c) Learning negative traits from influencers.

d) Lack of knowledge about Indian values, preference to individuality.

e) Excessive focus on competition, leading to less collaboration and cooperation between persons.

Wayforward →

- a) Parents role in helping guide behaviour / learning of youth.
- b) Learning from right place / role model.
- c) focus on developing cosmopolitan world view.

Children are the future of a nation, thus developing right identity through ~~glb~~ interaction with rest of world is essential.

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

According to NFHS-5, Total fertility rate of India stands at 2.0 below replacement level of 2.1.

Concerns around ageing →

- Getting old before rich/developed leading burden of care.
- Lack of elderly care in hospitals, old age homes.
- Excessive burden on youth to care for old parents.
- Decrease in labour force leading to increase in costs, decrease in competitiveness.
- Burden on govt to spend for ageing population.

Concern on weak social security system →

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- a) Pension for retired person → only 90% are in formalised sector with some form of pension.
- b) Spending on elderly healthcare is abysmal
- c) Lack of mental health care for elder.
- d) Special impact on women, dalit, poverty line population.

Measures taken by govt →

- a) National oldage pension.
- b) Atal Pension Scheme, Man-Dhan Yojana.
- c) Vayashri Scheme to developing helping aid.
- d) Maintenance of Elderly Persons Act.
- e) National policy on Ageing

Way forward →

- a) Increased spending on elder care.
- b) Research & Development effort in aid, cancer and other treatment.
- c) Increase in pension and social safety net.
- d) Involving community participation, civil society to deal with issue.

Thus focus should be in active-ageing, where elder population is key part of India.

0. 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)

15

from 30% Urban population currently, it is expected 40% will live in Urban pop~~u~~ area by 2030, thus showing increasing retanane of poverty in Urban area.

Issues of Urban poverty →

- almost $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Urban population lives in slums. ~~They can be breeding~~
- Poverty prevails among $\frac{1}{6}$ th of population
- Lack of access to water, sanitation and solid waste management.
- Health concerns, due to living conditions, specially ~~pro~~ for example dengue, malaria, cholera.
- Crime ~~is~~ becomes key occupation due to lack of opportunity.

f) Prevalance of informal and low paying jobs.

g) Migration associated issues from rural to urban areas.

i) Intensification of gender issue, caste and religion having impact on poverty.

Welfare measures →

a) PM Awas Yojana

↳ Slum rehabilitation

↳ Affordable Rental housing.

b) Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, Amount for basic essentials to delivered -

c) PM Garib Kalyan Yojana and One Nation One Ration for PDS / food security.

d) Property rights allocated to slums owner

Way forward →

- a) Comprehensive action plan to deal with urban poverty.
- b) Providing ~~the~~ Urban facility in rural areas (Rurbanisation) to prevent migration.
- c) Land to be monetised from PSU and govt bodies.
- d) Credit for affordable housing.
- e) Urban wage guarantee similar to MGNREGS.

Urbanisation is inevitable in India as we grow, thus need to focus on addressing issue of poverty.

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