



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. : 0088099

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Suvan Sharma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre MBS, Jammu

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

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

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



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

Theatre forms have helped
transmit cultural & historical
~~ideas~~ ~~events~~ throughout the
ages. ~~eg -~~ Ramleela
~~eg -~~ Patuaach - Tamasha
~~eg -~~ Pavakoothu (Kooda)
etc.

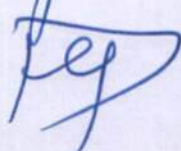
Reflect ideals & emotions

↓
the way theatre is performed reflect
the social milieu
~~eg~~ expressions etc
on faces

Individual roles in community



roles taken by
men & women.
in theatre performance.

Also, act as reference
& normative guides for
behaviour  Baba Jitto
theatre

Thus, theatre forms
need to be preserved
& promoted

2.

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

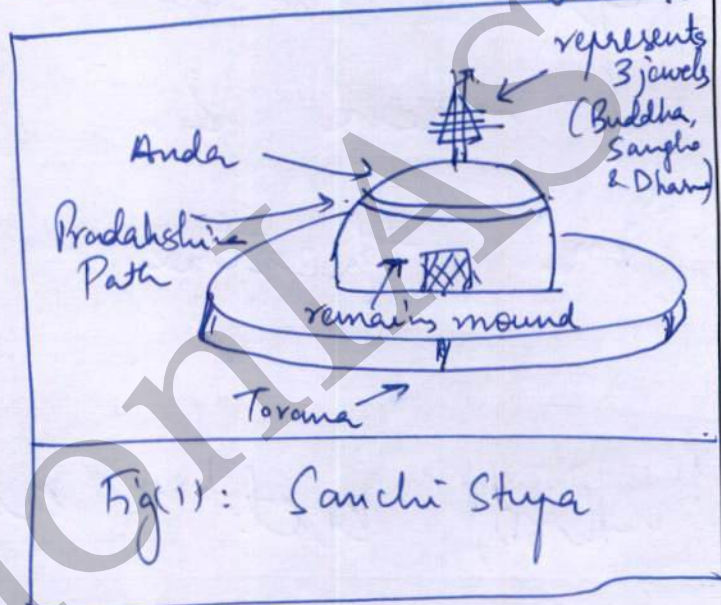
10

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

Sanchi Stupa is a Mauryan piece of architecture dedicated to Lord Buddha in Madhya Pradesh

Pradesh (Fig 1)

Historical & Architectural importance is as follows:



Historical

- ① tells about Mauryan history
↳ (ex) King Ashoka
- ② Jataka Tales
- ③ Shows Aniconic ~~the~~ tradition

Architectural

- ① Proficiency of constructing dome structures

② Jataka Tales describe the daily life stories

③ Dwarpalas and snake motifs signify interaction with local traditions.

↳ Inspiration for future architecture

① Amravati Stupa: use of marble

② Dhamek Stupa: symbolises Buddha's 1st sermon.

③ Transition from Aniconic to Iconic ⇒ symbols (wheels) to images of Buddha

④ dome architecture used by different dynasties (e.g. Kalinga)
Thus, Sanchi Stupa is an important architectural monument which should be preserved.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was an Indian
revolutionary freedom fighter.

He founded Hindustan
Socialist Revolutionary Association

Made a Real Breakthrough

① Revolutionary Ideology

a) Feb → throwing symbolic
bomb in assembly (Council
assembly)
with Batuk Nath

b) Was prominent at a time

When non violence of Gandhiji was prominent.

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

② Goals of Revolution

2.1 he said goals should not be "wilful" destruction of life & property, rather goals should be noble.

2.2 his goal was to free India from British exploitation

③ Forms of Revolutionary Struggle

He wanted to dissociate from ^{hollow} revengeful killings & violence. Instead he focussed on attaining independence.

Thus, Bhagat Singh with his patriotism & ideology is even today a significant role model for youth of India.

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

Meiji restoration was a movement in Japan which led to an overhaul in Japan's socio-cultural milieu.

Factors

- ① Excessive exploitation
- ② Economic distress
- ③ Cultural Stagnancy

④ Oppressive policies

⑤ Changing demography.

Significance:

① Gave policy direction to Japan

② Overhauled economic system.

③ Reinvigorated trade ties

④ Gave Japan socio economic goals.

Thus, Meiji Restoration provided Japan with a significant impetus

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

Benedict Anderson talks about nation being an "imagined community."

India as a nation

① John Strachey commented that India is not a nation, but a group of individed kingdoms which can never unite;
However, India is united on:

② Common beliefs

2.1 concept of peace unites India

↳ from King Ashoka to Gandhi to ~~the~~ ~~the~~

2.2 Brotherhood : ~~various~~ ~~Matters~~

2.3 Harmony : different religions coexist here.

③ Common history

3.1 150 years of British rule.

3.2 ancient & medieval history

④ Political Aspirations → democracy
→ Universal adult suffrage.

⑤ International aspirations

5.1 Vishwaguru

5.2 Vaccine Maitri

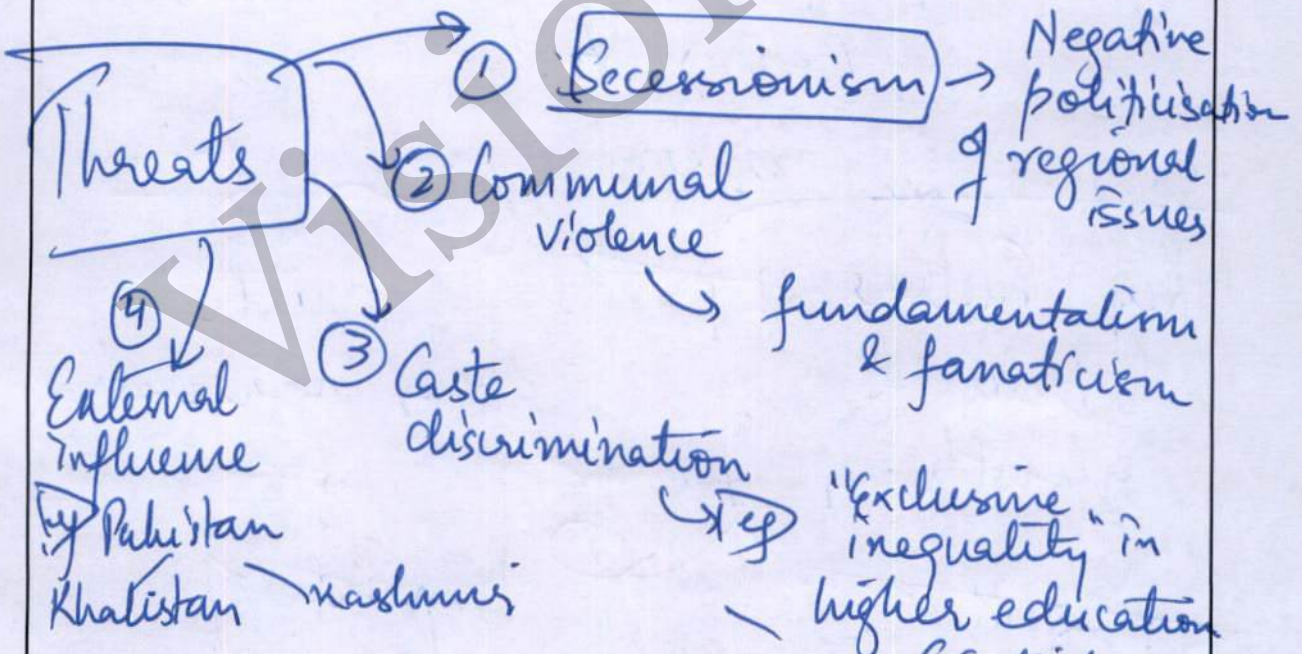
5.3 UNSC reforms

5.4 Rules based world order

⑥ Scientific Progress

6.1 Chandrayan - 3

6.2 Covid vaccine



Thus, issues can be corrected through increased participation, nation building processes like positive politics etc to build Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

6.

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

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

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

Pharmaceutical industry refers to industry dealing with medicines.

eg. Cough Syrup
Vaccines for HPV, COVID etc.

Key Factors behind growth

① R & D push
↳ increased focus

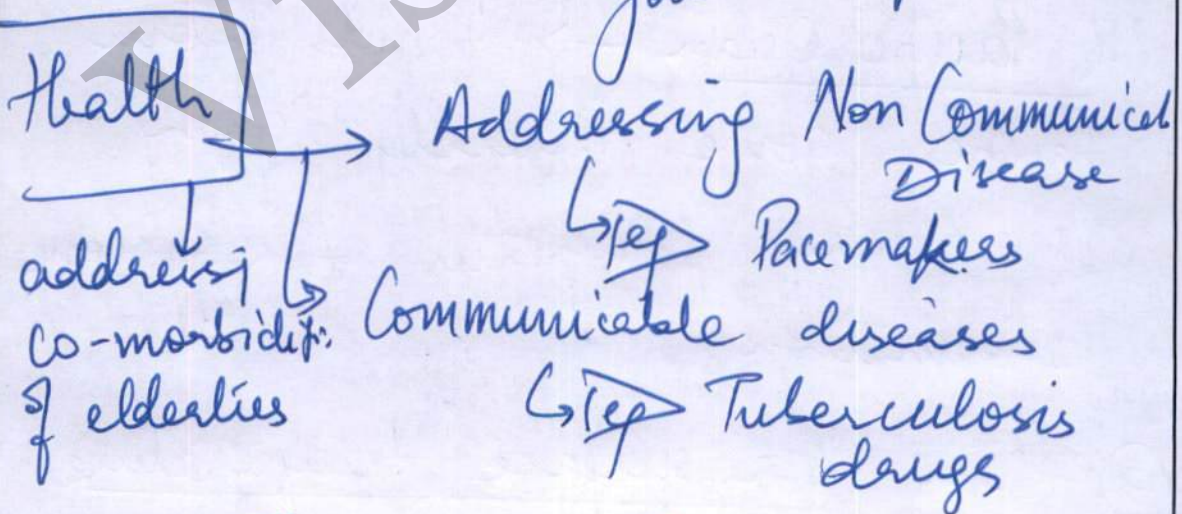
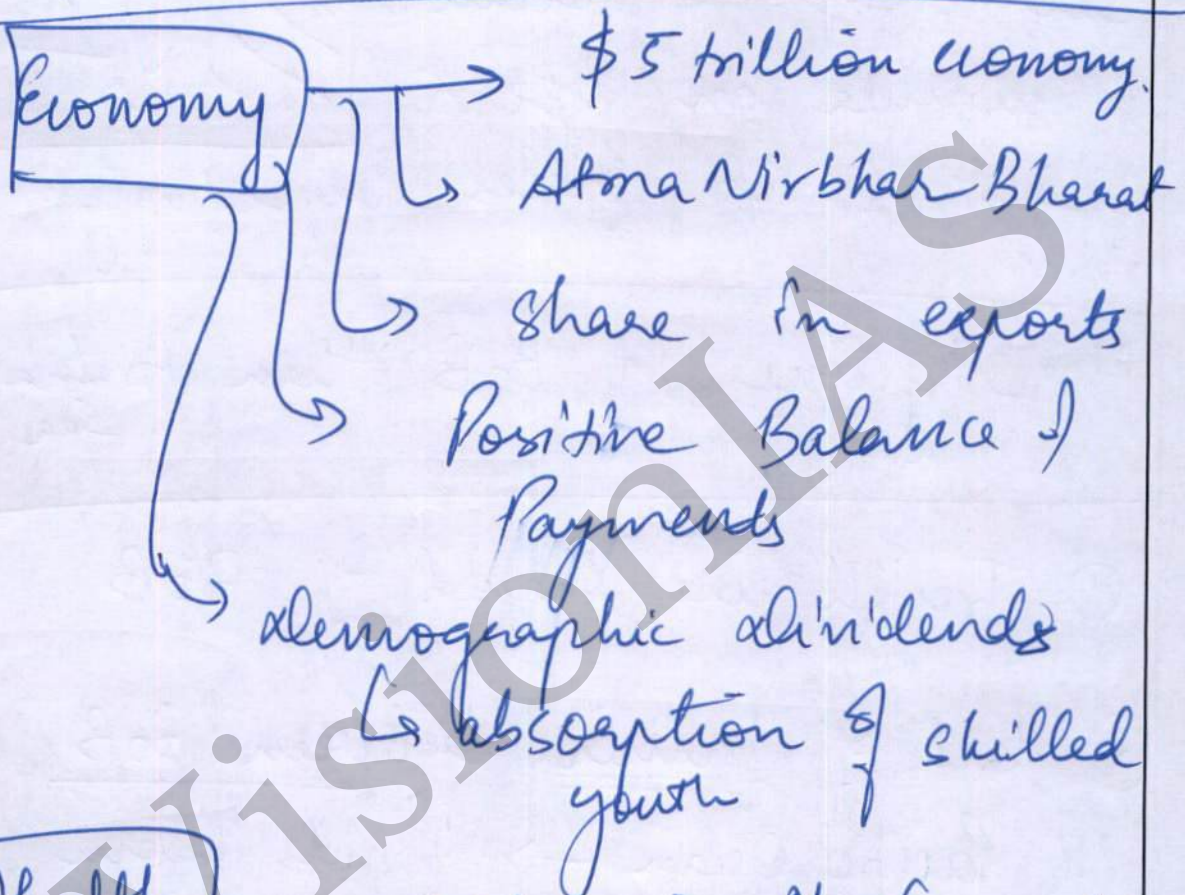
② Import of Cheap API (Active pharma ingredi)

③ Rise in demand with urbanisation

④ Diversification of markets step in Africa

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्फ में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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Significance vis-a-vis Economy & Health



Steps like Production Link Incentives & Pharmaceutical Parks

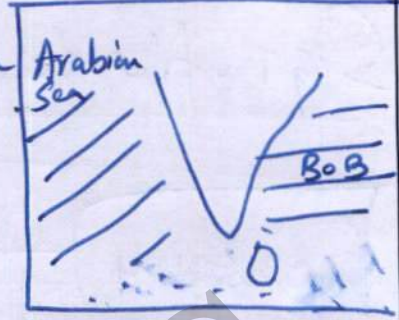
7.

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

(BoB)
Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea engulf the Indian Peninsula on left & right & left sides respectively.



More cyclones in BoB than Arabia Sea

- ① Trough like shaped of BoB
- ② Lack of barriers between BoB & Pacific Ocean → winds from Pacific come directly giving necessary impetus for cyclone formation.
- ③ High sea surface temperature → fulfills condition of 26°C temperature required for cyclogenesis.

④ River intermixing: Ganga etc

However, today Arabian Sea is also witnessing high frequency (e.g. Cyclone Ockhi, Tauktae) because of global warming etc.

Reasons for decrease in cyclones during SW Monsoon

① IMD: Global warming has caused decreased cyclones during SW Monsoon.

② in decrease of moisture in Arabian sea.

③ Changes in rainfall patterns

→ IMD: rainfall ↓ in Ganga plain
while ↑ in central India

Cyclones bring destruction to livelihoods and irregular cyclones are even more dangerous.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

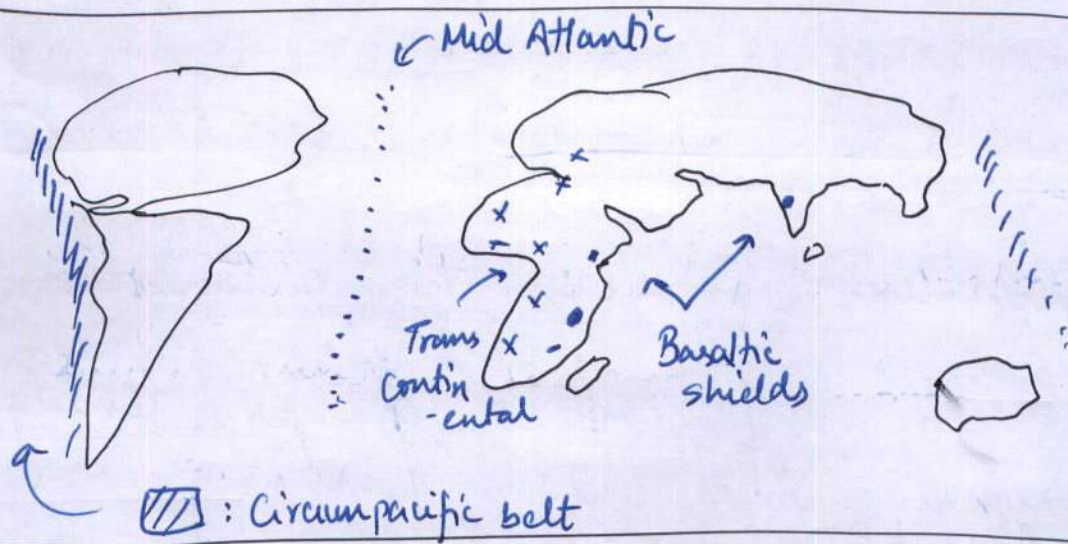
Volcanoes refer to the opening in the earth's surface from where magma and lava, among others, flow outside on the surface.

Volcanoes are destructive in nature as:

- hot lava destroys everything that comes in between
 - ↳ agricultural fields
 - ↳ habitations
- causes economic loss

But, volcanoes are also critical for existence of human life →

① lead to mixture of minerals



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

- ① Silica : good for soil fertility
- ② expulsion of aerosols into the atmosphere → lead to cooling
- ③ helps in maintaining mineral cycles : ① Phosphorous cycle.
- ④ helps in understanding (scientific research) → ① paleomagnetism

Volcanoes are thus both dangerous and critical for human life. Research into volcanoes is necessary for a better understanding of earth's processes

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

Ans Regionalism refers to intensive assertion of one's / group's identity based on region.

→ demand for state flag.
(Karnataka)

Apart from identity politics, political dynamics, resource sharing etc, regionalism can also stem from relative deprivation →

① It is the feeling of lack of resources in one group based on the understanding that other group has plenty.

② → State 1

- GDP: 7%
- employment: 95%
- revenue own sources: 80%

State 2

- GDP: 6.5%
- employment: 90%
- revenue own sources: 75%

In this example, although both states have no absolute lack, yet state 2 feels relatively deprived from state 1

③ It causes regionalism because :

- 1) top sided development
 ↳ Jharkhand movement
- 2) helps to mobilise people on a common cause.
 ↳ Kashmir regionalism
- 3) aids external sources to fuel feeling of regionalism
 ↳ Khalistan
- 4) aids people to attach to a common identity.
 ↳ Bodoland movement
- 5) evokes primordial connections leading to regionalism
 ↳ Greater Nagalim

Thus, feelings of relative deprivation need to be addressed through multi stakeholder discussion to achieve

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 हार्गिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Goal of 'education for all' envisages unrestricted access, 24x7 availability and easy affordability for every section of Indian population vis-a-vis education facilities.

However, cases of bullying and school violence need to be addressed as they cause:

- ① demoralisation of students
- ② Forced drop outs
- ③ Reduced enrolment ratio
 ↳ NEP 2020 aims for 50% GER by 2035
- ④ gender injustice
- ⑤ de-humanisation
- ⑥ disturbs harmony in collectivity.

These can be addressed by →

- ① Parent - Teacher meetings
- ② Increase role of Parent Committees as envisaged in Right to Education Act.
- ③ Positive reinforcement of moral values
- ④ Ethical & moral education
- ⑤ Addressing each event by case-on-case basis.
 - ↳ Step → Graded punishment
 - increasing severity of punishment for repeat offenders.
- ⑥ Building trust amongst students by co-curricular activities (NEP 2020)

Thus, we need to ensure that cases of bullying & school violence are dealt ~~to~~ sensitively involving trika of school administration - parents & children

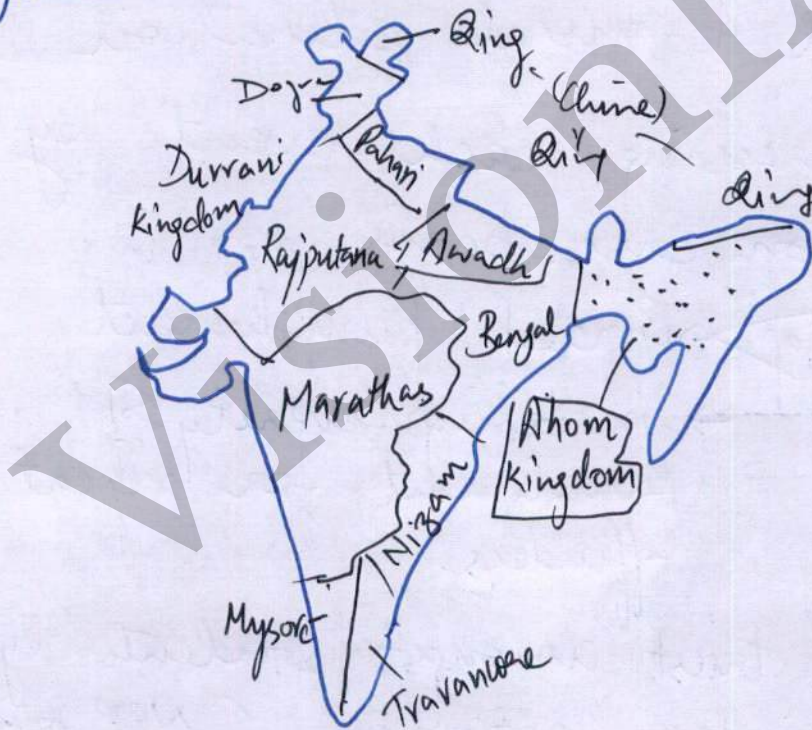
11.

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

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

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

During British colonial rule, Ahom Kingdom was one of the kingdoms which fought against the outsiders.



Role Played by Ahom Kingdom
in shaping Cultural &
Historical identity of NE India

Cultural Identity

- ① Musical traditions
- ② Art & architecture.
- ③ Sculpture
- ④ Coins
- ⑤ Literary works patronage
- ⑥ Patronage to intellectuals

Historical Identity

- ① Prominent place in Indian history
- ② Integrated North East

with India.

Legacy

- ① Used as inspiration even
today
- ② Fighters commemorated
as freedom fighters
- ③ inspiration to leaders
like Rani Gadinulu
- ④ Independence day stamps
& vallies
Thus, Abom Kujal
played a significant
role.

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

(INM)

Indian National Movement was able to garner support of different sections during its life course. Of these, Indian Capitalists, who were initially skeptical, remained ambivalent till 1940s, supported intensively post 1940s.

Varying positions of Indian Capitalists in INM were:

- ① Skeptical as seen during:
 - 1) Swadeshi movement.

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

were afraid, ~~was~~ of that the movement could cause labour unrest.

②²) Home rule leagues / movement
→ skeptical of financial loss

② Ambivalence until 1940s.

- 1) Non Cooperation Movement
- 2) Civil Disobedience Movement
- 3) Created FICCI in wake of rising revolutionary activities
↳ Hindustan Socialist Republic Association
- 4) rise of left wing politics

Left. Communist Party
Kisan Sabha

All India Trade Union Cong.

These prompted Indian capitalists to remain ambivalent.

③ Support after 1940s

1) Bombay Plan

↳ accepted significance of state support to industries.

↳ major capitalists partic-
-ipated

↳ Left JRD Tata

Thus, Indian capitalists' response to Indian National Movement was differentiated along a wide spectrum

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)

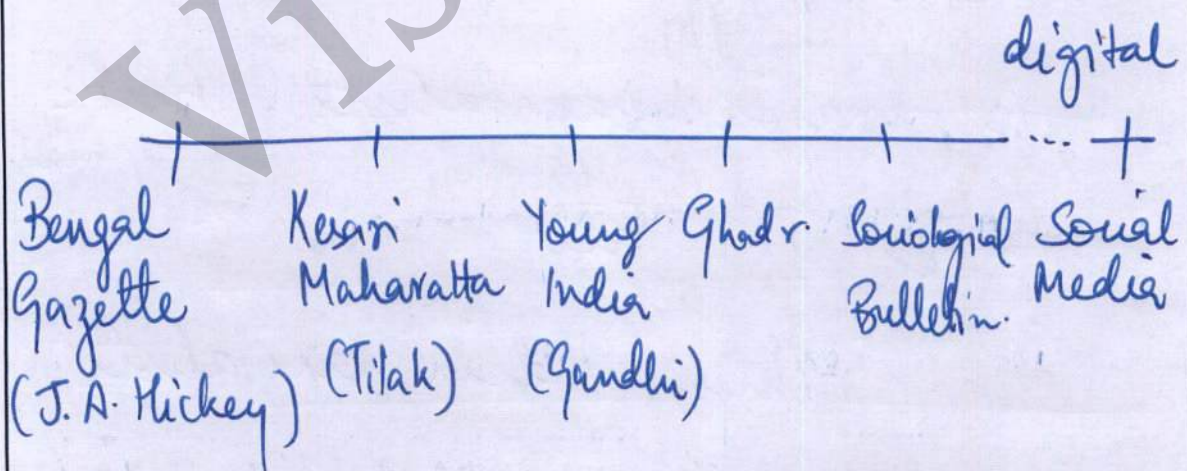
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Press played an important role in India's freedom struggle, taking cognisance of which, British tried to restrict it using various policies.

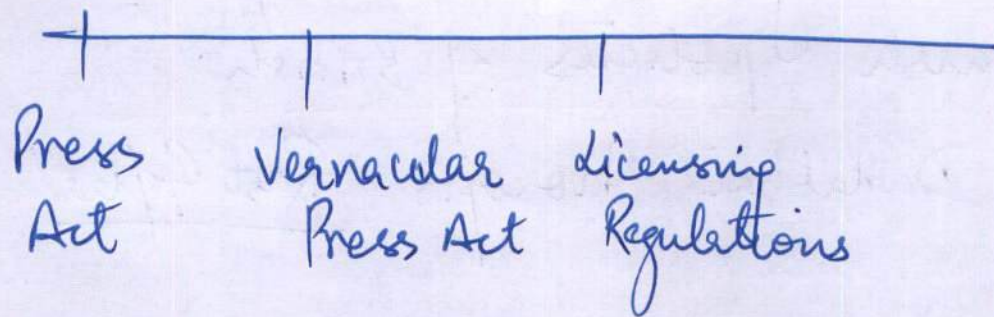
Amrit Bazar Patrika → Vernacular Press Act

Evolution of the Press in India →



Evolution of press also came as a response to British

repressive policies



→ Amrit Bazar Patrika changed its language overnight to English when Lord Lytton came up with a policy to restrict vernacular publications. (Vernacular Press Act 1878)

Also, Indian press evolved itself from dailies to weeklies to journals & manifestos.

→ Young India.

India Instrumental Impact

① Gave a voice to opinions

→ Tilak's Kesari was

Significant during Swadeshi Movement

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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② Spreading awareness against harsh policies of British:

↳ Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Rast Goftar'

③ giving revolutionary voice

↳ Ghadr

④ maintaining communal harmony

↳ Gandhi's (Young India)

↳ "God can be found in humanity"

⑤ sending encrypted messages

↳ used by revolutionaries

Thus, despite repressive policies Indian Press acted as a key catalyst in providing a pillar of information to Indian freedom struggle.

14.

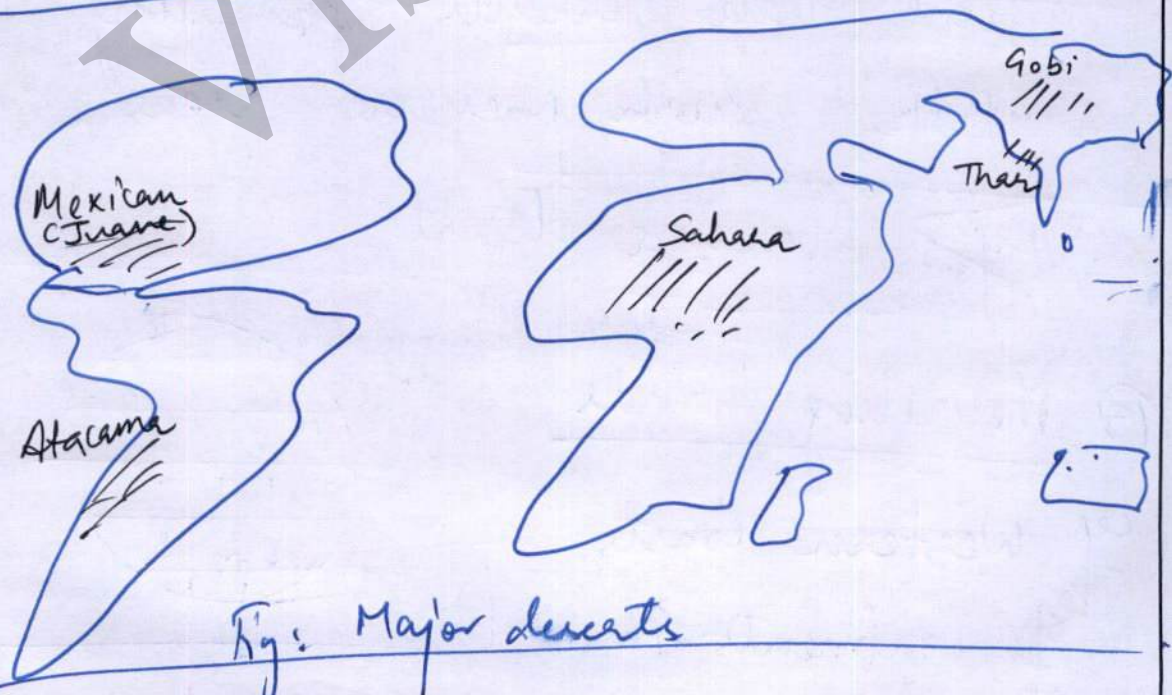
विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are large swathes of lands bereft of rainfall/precipitation. They are largely composed of sand etc. These can be hot or cold deserts depending upon the latitudes they are found.



Factors behind formation of different types of deserts are:

① Latitudes

• it intersects with solar insolation & rainfall.

• eg: Sahara desert in equatorial region

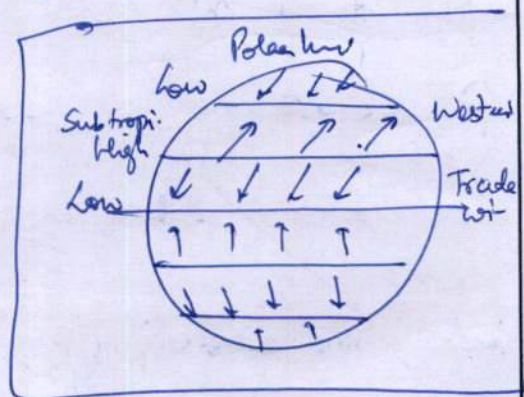
② Ocean currents:

Cold ocean currents flow along with high pressure areas

eg: Atacama desert

③ Prevailing winds

eg: Western coasts of continents in



regions of South East Trade Winds

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्राशिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Major landforms present are:-

① Sand Dunes

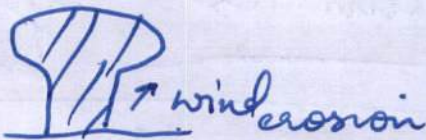


- crescent shaped
- caused by deposition

② Barchans

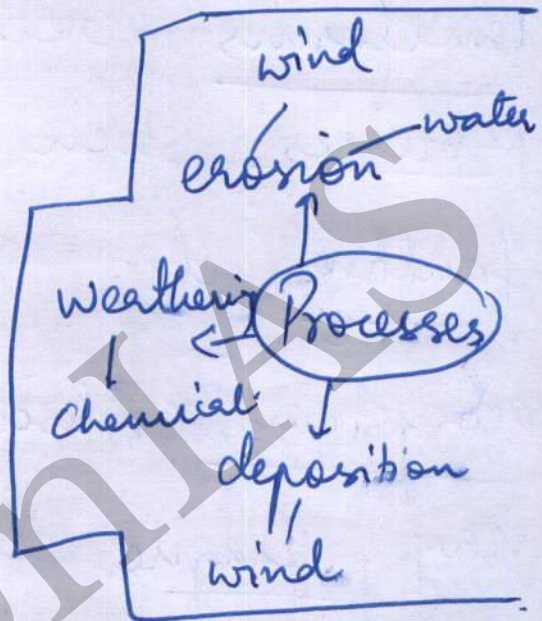
- sword like shaped

③ Mushroom Rocks



- lower ends eroded by wind

④ Other landforms like drumlin & deserts are thus important in maintaining ecosystem balance.



15.

पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

15

Mountains are geomorphological landforms created due to processes such as plate movement faulting etc. They harbour significant ecosystems which have become very fragile due to climate change and associated activities. eg Himalayan ecosystem

Ecosystem Fragility

① Climate Change: refers to long term changes in climate due to natural & anthropological factors

1) Adverse impact (a) Global warming

According to IMD, global warming is leading to melting of glaciers.

↳ leads to disruption of ecosystem
Ex) invasive species from upstream

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

(b) GHG emissions: disrupts avian ecosystem.

Ex) Particulate matter emissions

(c) Reduced albedo of mountain ice due to deposition

↳ disrupts movements of birds

(d) Premature fertilisations due to different temperatures.

Ex) in mountain deer.

II Anthropological interventions

① Unplanned development
Ex) Joshimath

② Tourism
Ex) Kedarnath

③ Mining activities
Ex) Niyamgiri hills

④ degradation of Western Ghats -

⑤ Urbanisation leading to degradation of mountain forests -

↳ Shola forests

⑥ Reduced montane flora.

↳ Neelakurinji

⑦ Hunting & Poaching.

↳ extinction of wildlife species
• vulnerable Snow leopard.

Initiatives

Project
Hangul
(J&K)

↳ National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

↳ Scientific studies on Himalayan Ecosystem
Project Snow leopard.

Mountain ecosystems

are sine qua non for achieving SDG 14 (life above land). Steps taken are in the right direction

f6.

भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Sand is a mineral found in areas such as river beds etc. naturally.

It is also synthetically made by crushing of rocks suitable for sand making.

Unsustainable Management → illegal sand mining
→ wastage
→ dispersion

Reasons : ① Increased demand
due to rapid urbanisation

↳ Around 30% of population lives in urban areas

which may increase to 70% (L/N).

↳ this entails huge demand for sand for construction purposes.

② Vested interests : as it is valuable mineral in construction business
↓
Contractors

③ Unscientific management by transporters : not covering while transporting

④ Lack of skills & techniques for managements

Impact →

- ① loss of resources
- ② Excessive sand mining leads to ecosystem imbalance
- ③ Causes problems related

to water management

such as: salinity of water

- (4) Reduces groundwater levels
- (5) Contamination of water due to unscientific approach.

Remedial Measures Taken :-

(1) Regulations on major & minor minerals.

Centre / by States.

(2) Awareness camps by Ministry of Earth Sciences & Ministry of Agriculture.

Sand resources are important in development of \$3 trillion economy of India.

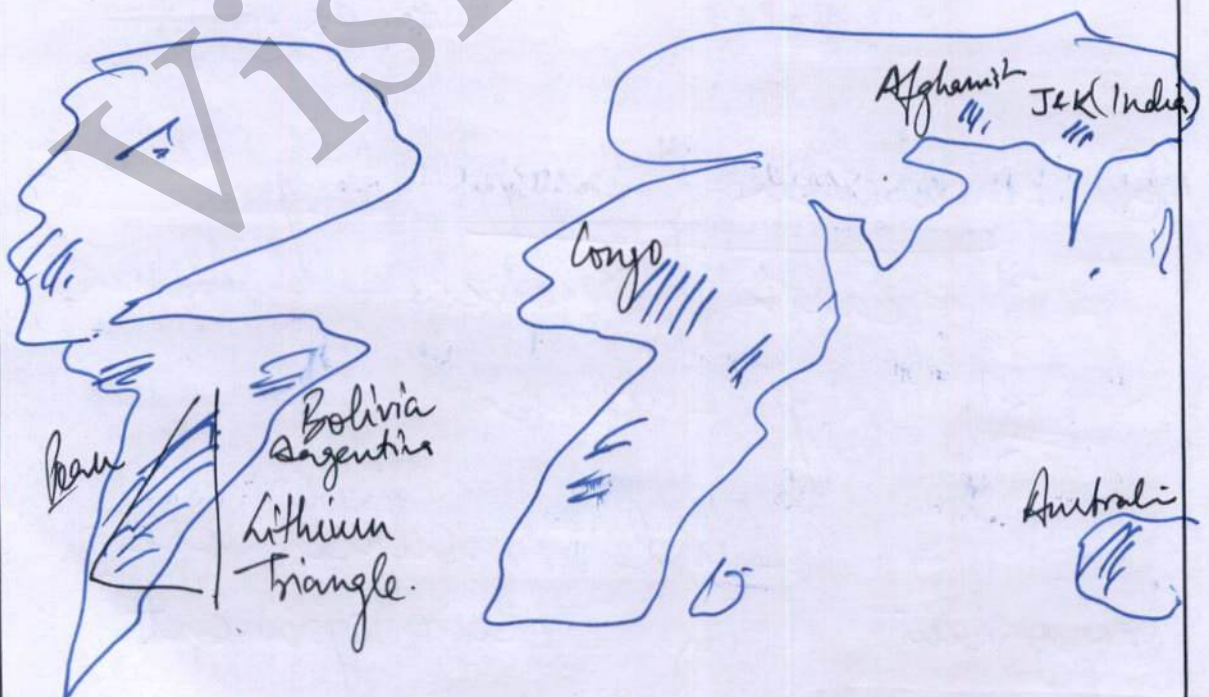
17.

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, the softest metal is used majorly in various industries such as battery, electronics, electric vehicles etc.

Major Lithium Producing Countries:



Geo Political Aspects of Lithium production :-

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

① China's debt trap diplomacy

↳ in Africa

② International agreements

↳ US - Argentina

③ Emergence of new axes

↳ China - Turkey - Pakistan axis.

④ Convergence of interests

↳ increased diplomacy with South American countries.

Environmental Implications :

- ① Illegal mining → vulnerability of fragile ecosystems has increased.
- ② Oppressive mining → of China in Africa → "dirty blood batteries" in Congo
- ③ Wastage of resources → remnants of lithium ore.
- ④ Menace of e-waste → life of e-vehicle battery (lithium ion based) is around 7 to 10 years
- ⑤ Production process leading to GHG emission
↳ leading to $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ rise in temperature

Thus, lithium production, important for geopolitics & global economy needs to be combined with eco-friendly processes so as to reduce its carbon footprint

18.

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

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Globalisation refers to an intensive interconnected process linking different regions with each other socially, culturally and economically.

It is often a cause of changing identities, of which, contemporary youth are found to be most susceptible.

Impact of globalisation on various aspects of youth identity →

① Emulation of Western identity

a) caused by excessive media consumption

b) Colonial mindset that 'everything of West is Best'

c) change in identity is a part of 'anticipatory socialisation' to 'fit' with the western concept of identity.

↳ fashion sense.

② Loss of inherent identities.

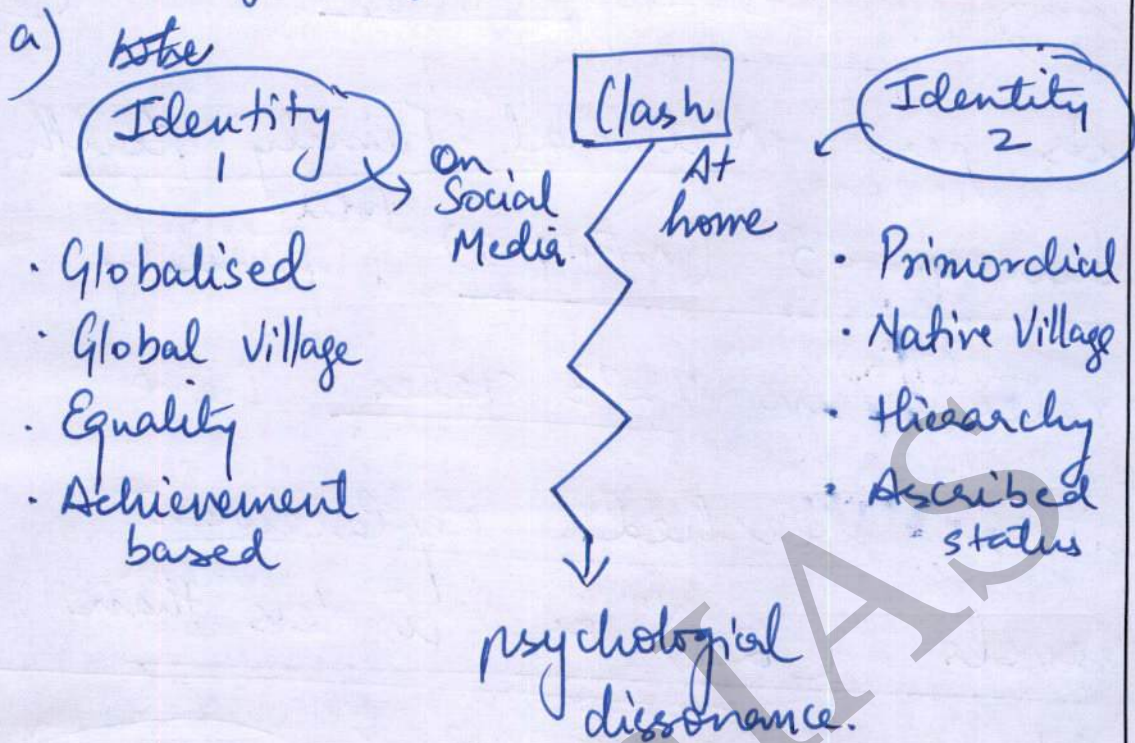
a) Ideas of democracy & fraternity has freed Indian youth from shackles of primordial identity like caste & religion ↳ Panchayati Raj participation

b) However, it has also uprooted youth from their identities often leading to 'marginalisation' in primary group.

↳ ostracisation by Khap Panchayats leads to 'Marginal Man' (Robert E. Park)

③ Clash in social identities leading to psychological distress.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Liberalisation from primordial Shackles

a) Exposure to new ideas gives impetus to call for a change.

Thus, globalisation has a multidimensional effect on youth identity. As Rig Veda mentions, "we should allow ideas from everywhere, but have our own synthesis." Hence, dysfunctional elements from globalisation can be discarded while accepting the functional elements.

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 दृष्टिकोण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per National Family Health Survey - 5 (NFHS-5) ^{total} fertility rates (TFR) in 23 states have either reached replacement levels (2.1) or is less than

2-1.

As TFR reduces (Fig 1), concerns of ageing arise as seen in

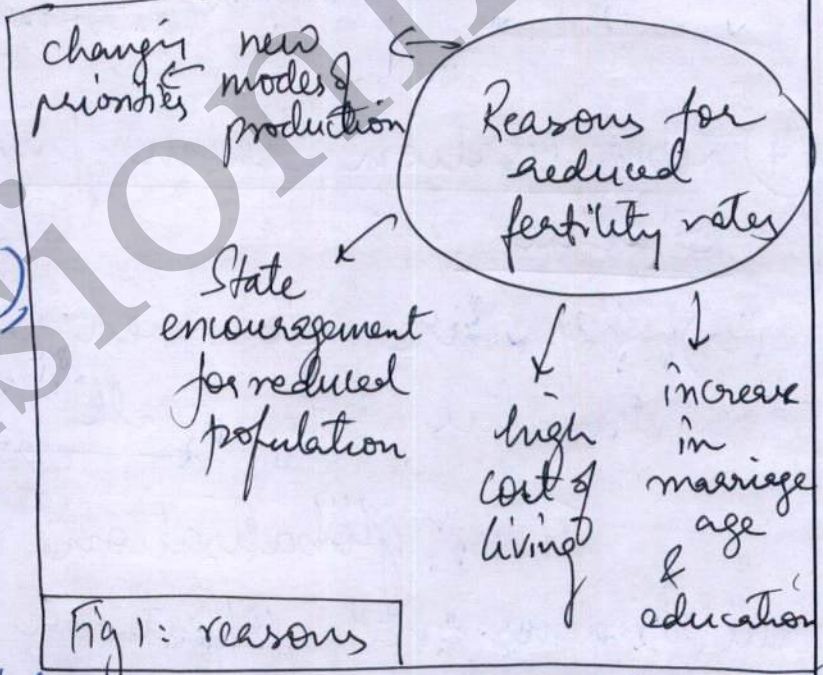
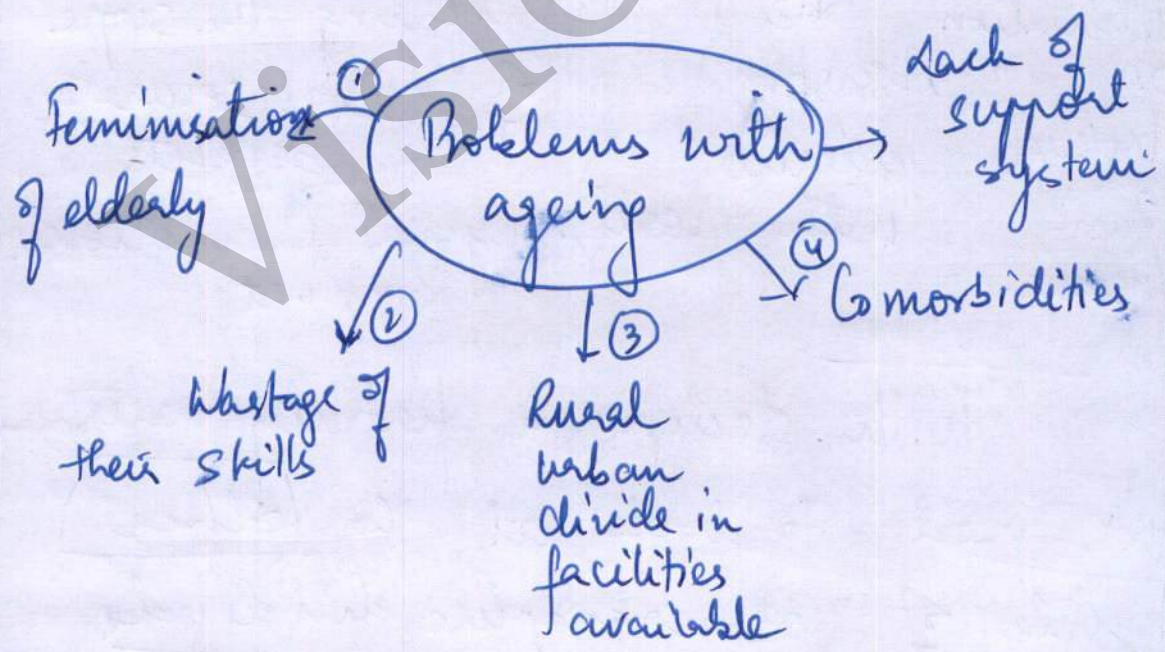


Fig 1: reasons

Japan, which when combined with weak social security system can become a demographic disaster

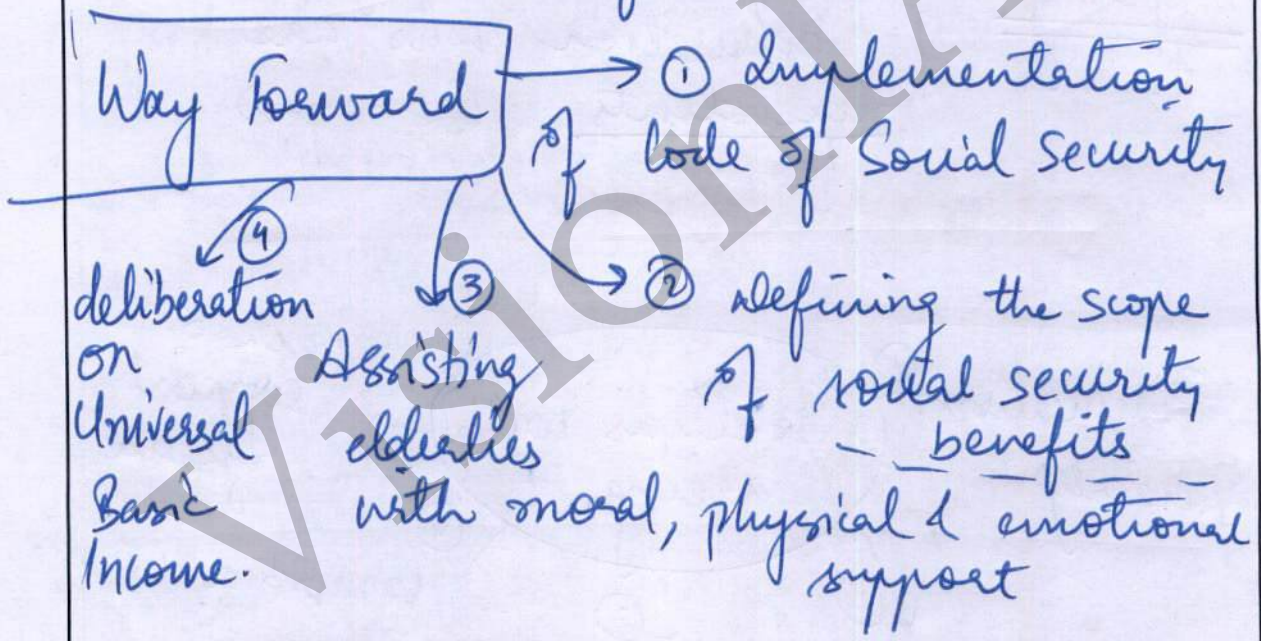
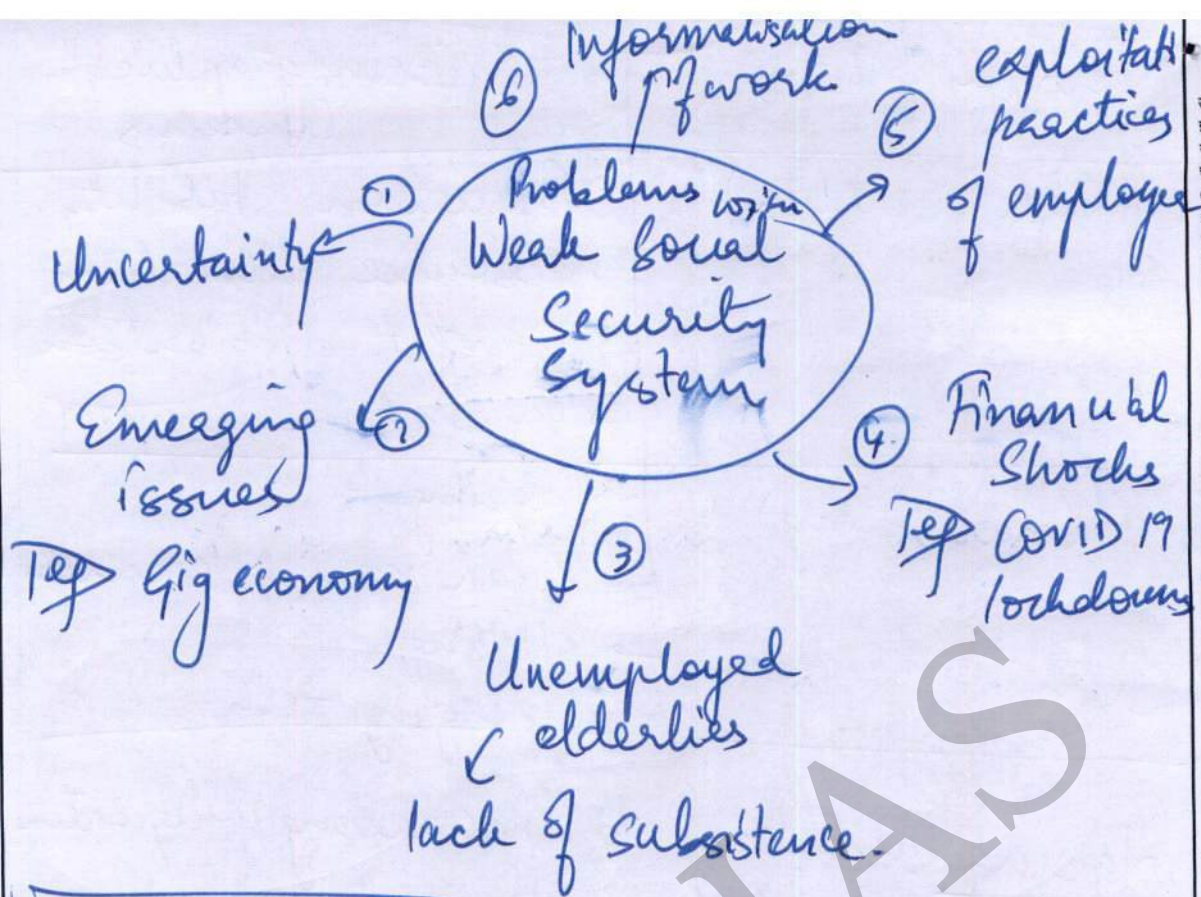
Fertility Rates	Demographic Concerns
High (earlier)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> Population stability -> resource allocation -> benefit distribution -> Population control
Low (now)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> ageing -> weak social security -> skilling -> emerging tech.

Ageing: refers to increasing proportion of population who are dependents (>60 yr).



Thus, shift towards ageing leads to precarious situation if not supplemented with necessary support.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With decline in fertility rates, we need to look at the other side of demographic dividends i.e. elderly (8.6% of population). Article 48 which calls for support to old aged should be adhered to in letter & spirit

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)

According to World Urban Prospects, around 50% of

Indian population will live in urban areas by 2030.

Urban poor need to be prioritised because:

① Urban Slums:

(1.1) economic workhouse but living conditions are poor
(1.2) Dharavi, Mumbai

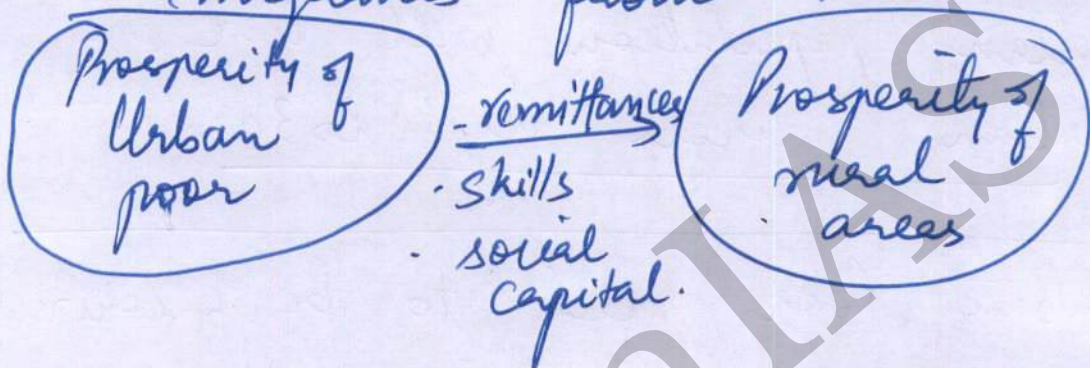
② Achievement of SDG-11

2.1 sustainable cities can only be built with reduction in urban poverty.

③ Connection with Rural areas

3.1 Around 180 million people live around ^{largest} 75 urban centres

3.2 Urban poor are mostly migrants from rural areas



④ To prevent urban sprawling -

Elements that should find presence in public policy vis-a-vis urban/poor →

① Housing

1-1 Affordable housing → PMAY-Urban

1-2 Housing with facilities → Jal Jeevan Mission

↳ 'Paani Samitis'

② Medical

2-1 Mohalla Clinics

2.2 Primary Health Centres (PHCs)

↳ PHC in urban areas are $\frac{1}{7}^{\text{th}}$ of rural PHCs in number

उम्मीदवारों को इस हदिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Targetted Welfare

3.1 Increasing efficiency of PDS.

3.2 One Nation One Ration Card

3.3 food grain allotment on basis of urban needs (eg caloric consumption) especially ~~from~~ for rural migrant

④ Skilling

4.1 for emerging challenges

↳ digital economy, IR4.0.

4.2 recognition of prior learning.

⑤ Emerging issues

5.1 gig economy

5.2 increase formalisation

⑥ Social Security

⑦ Involve local bodies
↳ ULBs

Cities are the engines of growth.

It is essential that for urban poor are focussed upon to enable engines of cities to take India to new destinations.

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AL

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