



GENERAL STUDIES (Test-17)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

GSM (M-D)-2417

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Aakash Gang

Mobile Number: [REDACTED]

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: DKBG-3423

Center & Date: Kareel Bagh

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 0833621

प्रश्न-पत्र के लिये विशिष्ट अनुदेश

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

इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिये गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहियें 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 अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिये। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर-पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting questions:

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

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question 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.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

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

केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाए (To be filled by Evaluator only)

Question Number	Marks	Question Number	Marks
1.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	
Grand Total (सकल योग)			

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)

Reviewer (Signature)



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Feedback

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Context Proficiency (संदर्भ दक्षता) | 2. Introduction Proficiency (परिचय दक्षता) |
| 3. Content Proficiency (विषय-वस्तु दक्षता) | 4. Language/Flow (भाषा/प्रवाह) |
| 5. Conclusion Proficiency (निष्कर्ष दक्षता) | 6. Presentation Proficiency (प्रस्तुति दक्षता) |
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उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं
लिखना चाहिये।
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1. आरंभिक चालुक्यों के अधीन मंदिर स्थापत्य ने प्रायद्वीप में उत्तरकालीन मंदिरों के लिये मूल प्रतिरूप विकसित किये। चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Temple architecture under the Early Chalukya developed fundamental prototypes for later temples in the peninsula. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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The Chalukyas in the southern India laid the foundation for later temples like the Chola and the Hoysala Temples.

Features of Chalukyan Temples:

- 1) Basic Structure laid of Dravidian style including Vimana and later raised structures.
- 2) Sculptures inspired by mythologies with depictions of supernatural figures and gods etc.
- 3) Intricate carvings on walls giving the evidence of high carver skill.

4) Some temples also had water tanks and Garbhagriha with tall vimanas.

The later temples in Peninsula - the Deccanid style and the Vesaka style derive features from Chalukyan temples.

Temples like Brihadishwara Temple in Tanjore and Meenakshi Sundarashwara temple exemplified the temple architecture.

The role of Pallavas in development of Deccanid temples inspired other style like Hoysala temples at Elephanta.

Development of temples has been happening in an evolutionary form drawing inspiration from all previous iterations.

2. विभिन्न विचारधाराओं का उदय भारतीय मध्यकालीन इतिहास की सबसे उल्लेखनीय विशेषता थी। चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

The most remarkable feature of the medieval period of Indian History was the emergence of various schools of thoughts. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

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The medieval India saw decline of rulers like Harsha and rise of Islamic rulers starting from the Slave Dynasty by Qutubuddin Aibak.

Emergence of new schools of thoughts:

1) Sufism: The advent of Islam was followed by that of Sufism.

Schools of Sufism:

↙
Besharia: against the Islamic law. e.g. Malangs

→ Bashara: followed Shariat law. e.g. Chisti.

2) Bhaktism: The rise of Bhakti movement in Southern India saw propagation towards

Growth in Medieval period. Different schools:

- 1) Saguna: god with attributes. e.g. Mirabai
- 2) Nirguna: god without attributes. e.g. Guru Nanak
- 3) The acculturation of Indian and Islamic cultures saw further development of practices like Pundah etc. elevating the status of women.
- 4) For the preservation of integrity, Akbar propounded Din-i-Ilahi and also assumed titles like Akbar Siyah.

Some liberal rulers like Talaluddin Khilji also called for tolerance between the rulers and masses.

Medieval India was a period of development of new thoughts paving way for concrete ideologies in modern India.

3. वैश्वीकरण से संबंधित आर्थिक परिवर्तनों ने भारतीय परिवारों में जेंडर भूमिकाओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन में योगदान दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

The economic changes associated with globalization have contributed to a reevaluation of gender roles within Indian families. Comment.

(150 words) 10

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Globalization has led to increased interdependence between countries because of increased movement of goods, services, investment and people.

Economic changes due to globalisation:

- 1) Rise of new sectors providing employment to people. e.g: BPO and Global Capability Centres
- 2) Rising consumerism with influen of western ideas and culture.
- 3) Increased remittances from across the world. e.g: \$ 125 billion in 2023 (World Bank)

Globalisation and re-evaluation of gender roles

Pre globalisation, while women were mostly engaged in household work, post

globalisation, same has changed like:

- 1) Rising consumerism has led to demand for higher income, thereby women started working.
- 2) The care work associated with women regarding children and elderly has been delegated to external agencies like schools and old age homes.
- 3) Women now participate in economic activity, have reproductive autonomy etc.
- 4) The family status which was earlier associated with earning of male members now is based on joint earnings.

Globalisation has led to freedom of women but on the other hand, it has also led to increase in tensions, violence, divorce etc.

4. चर्चा कीजिये कि किस प्रकार भूमि-उपयोग परिवर्तन और जलवायु परिवर्तन के संयुक्त प्रभाव से सभी वैश्विक क्षेत्रों में जैव विविधता की हानि हो रही है। (150 शब्द) 10

Discuss how combined effects of land-use change and climate change are leading to biodiversity loss across all global regions. (150 words) 10

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The triple planetary crisis - Climate change, Pollution and Biodiversity loss - has been amplified in recent time.

Land use change has been primarily done for urban expansion, pasture lands, agricultural fields etc. Climate change has further impacted local ecosystems.

Biodiversity Loss:

- 1) Invasive Alien Species: Climate change and land use change has led to introduction of invasive species like Cynodon, Lichens.
e.g:- Impact on Mangroves in West Bengal.
- 2) Combined effect has led to destruction of wetlands and thereby breeding grounds

for many bird. species like Siberian Crane no longer come in India.

3) Land use change has led to degradation in Northwest India leading to loss of Great Indian Bustard.

4) Rising sea levels has led to coral bleaching. (4th mass bleaching at Great Barrier Reef)

5) Melting ice along with deforestation in North America has led to threat on polar bears.

The recent wildfires in Canada, droughts in Amazon Rainforest, melting ice, coral bleaching has led to biodiversity loss.

All countries should come together to achieve 30X30 target set under Kunming Montreal Biodiversity Framework.

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5.

भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के दौरान जनजाति समुदायों द्वारा अनुभव किये गए सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तनों का परीक्षण कीजिये। चर्चा कीजिये कि इन प्रभावों ने जनजातियों के बीच विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रतिरोध और अनुकूलन को कैसे उत्पन्न किया।

(150 शब्द) 10

Examine the socio-economic changes experienced by tribal communities during British colonial rule in India. Discuss how these impacts led to various forms of resistance and adaptation among the tribes.

(150 words) 10

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Tribal communities prior to British rule lived in relative isolation. Colonial policies of land revenue, moneylenders, Christian missionaries etc. broke this isolation.

Socio - Economic Changes:

- 1) Loss of traditional rights on land and forest.
- 2) Ban on shifting cultivation. e.g. Jhum cultivation
- 3) Actions by Christian missionaries leading to loss of primitive religions like animism, totemism etc.

4) The communal ownership of land replaced by private ownership by moneylenders, zamindars etc.

Response to changes: It has been seen in various tribal movements:

a) Santhal Hul (1855): It led to formation of Santhal Pargana later.

b) Birsa Munda Revolt (1899-1905): Against Christian missionaries and moneylenders.

c) Rampa Rebellion (1923): by Alluri Sitaram Ray in Andhra Region.

Others like Khond revolt, Naga movement etc. challenged British authority.

While the earlier movements were backward looking but in 20th century, it aligned with Indian National Movement.

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6. राजनीतिक राष्ट्रवाद को अग्रपिछित करने के लिये भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्थापना प्रांतीय संगठनों के कार्य के कारण लोगों की राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक जागृति का परिणाम थी। विश्लेषण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

The foundation of the Indian National Congress to advance political nationalism was the result of a political and cultural awakening of the people due to work of provincial organizations. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

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हाशिये में नहीं
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The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885 as nationwide organisation.

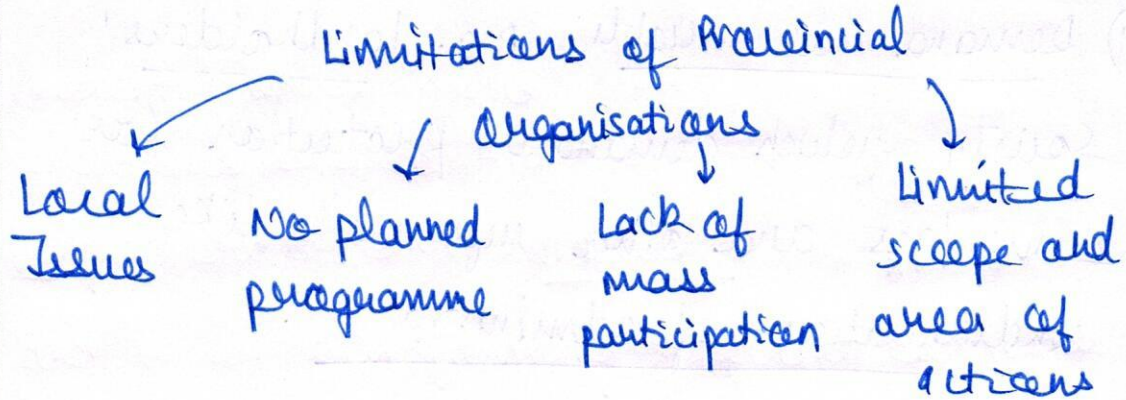
The need of such organisation was due to distributed nature of local organisations.

Role of provincial organisation:

- 1) Demand for rights: e.g. landholders' Society which demanded protection for zamindars and other reforms like Indianisation of administration.
- 2) Political Awakening: Calcutta Association, Poona Samajik Sabha and others worked for awakening of people consciousness.

3) Cultural Awakening: Included role of
oriental organisations as well like
Asiatic Society of Bengal which translated
many Indian works.

4) Bombay Association by Pherozshah Mehta,
KT Telang etc. inspired people regarding
nationalist ideals.



These organisations were instrumental
in providing the base over which INC
based the freedom struggle of India.

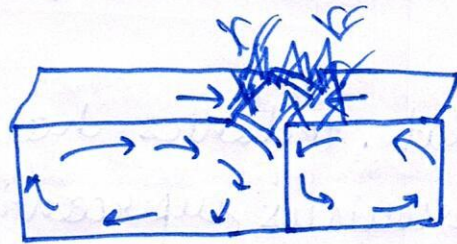
7. महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत ने महाद्वीपों और महासागरों के वितरण की हमारी वर्तमान समझ को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? प्लेट विवर्तनिकी और भूवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं के आलोक में इसका परीक्षण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

How has the Continental Drift theory influenced our current understanding of the distribution of continents and oceans? Examine within the framework of plate tectonics and geological processes.

(150 words) 10

Continental Drift theory by Alfred Wegener aimed to explain the formation of continents. It claimed that polar fleeing force and tidal force shaped earth's lithosphere.

Later, plate tectonics overcame the limitations of continental drift theory.



Role of plate tectonics:

convergent boundary.

→ Plates are lithospheric fragments sliding over semi molten asthenosphere energised by convection currents. 3 types of interaction:

a) convergent (destructive) plate boundary: It leads to formation of fold mountains along

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with volcanoes. e.g: Pacific Belt of Fire.

b) Divergent (Constructive) Plate Boundary :

Leads to formation of new oceanic crust. e.g: Mid-Atlantic Ridge leading to widening of Atlantic ocean.

c) Transform boundary : Causes earthquakes without crust formation or destruction.

Plate tectonics have the previous supercontinent of Pangea broke into Gondwanaland



and other parts forming different continents.

Later split of Angaraland led to formation of Asia and N. America. Further, movement of Indo-Australian plate led to formation of Himalayas.

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8. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जनसांख्यिकीय स्थिति ने भारत में संवृद्धि और विकास को चिंताजनक बना दिया है? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Do you agree that the demographic situation is weighing down growth and development in India? Illustrate. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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India is one of the youngest country in world (age wise) with average ^{age of 29} years.

This demographic dividend provides window for rapid economic growth.

Demographic Situation weighing down growth:

1) Need of increased expenditure on health and early childhood care and education.

e.g. PM- POSHAN schemes, Anganwadi, ICDS etc.

2) Food support to many dependent families without employment leading to high food subsidy bill. e.g. NFSA (2013), Prish Kalyan Ann Yojana.

3) Rising elderly population (10% of total population (census-2011)) calling for expenditure

on health and social security. e.g.

PM - Vaya Vandana Yojana.

4) Less participation of women in economy and health issues. e.g: Prevalence of anaemia, 37% women LFPR (PLFS-2023).

Demography boosting growth:

- 1) Startups in India providing employment driven by youth. India is 3rd largest startup ecosystem after USA and China.
- 2) People moving away from agriculture towards services and industries.
- 3) Labourers going abroad and contributing by remittances. (\$125 billion in 2023).
- 4) Promoting Research and Development.

Proper utilisation of demographic dividend will help in India becoming developed by 2047.

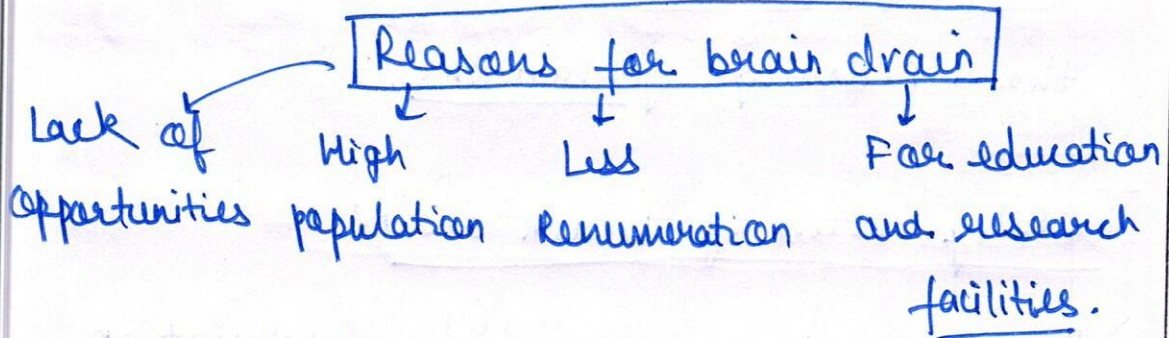
9. तीव्र वैश्वीकरण तथा प्रतिभा के लिये तीव्र प्रतिस्पर्धा के संदर्भ में भारत में प्रतिभा पलायन (ब्रेन ड्रेन) की घटना से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Examine the challenges posed by the phenomenon of brain drain on India in the context of rapid globalization and intense competition for talent. (150 words) 10

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Rising globalization has led to increased movement of goods, people and investment from India to other countries.



Challenges due to brain drain:

- 1) Loss of human capital: Talented people are generally the one who migrate inhibiting economic growth.
- 2) Political and Administrative Challenges like loss of trust in leadership, inefficient administration etc.

3) Security concerns: Researchers and scientists can share confidential information and also India won't be able to access advanced technology.

4) Lack of role models which demotivates the upcoming generations.

Tackling issue of brain drain:

- 1) Proper facilities for higher education and research. e.g. National Research Foundation
- 2) Proper remuneration to doctors and nurses and other professionals. E.g. Nurses going to Israel to provide care services.
- 3) Easing regulation for ease of doing business.

The greatest asset is the human capital, absence of which will hinder economic development of country.

10.

भारत में 19वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने धर्मनिरपेक्ष एवं तर्कसंगत सामाजिक लोकाचार की स्थापना में किस सीमा तक योगदान दिया है। मूल्यांकन कीजिये। इस क्रम में इनके द्वारा सामना की गई रूढ़िवादी शक्तियों द्वारा उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

Evaluate the extent to which 19th-century socio-religious reform movements in India contributed to the establishment of a secular and rational social ethos. Discuss the challenges they faced from conservative forces.

(150 words) 10

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Socio religious reform movements (SRRM) was started by educated middle class Indians against prevalent social evils like Sati, child marriage etc. Idea of SRRM was rooted in humanism.

Contribution in development of national ethos:

- 1) Work by Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati led to awakening and consciousness towards women rights.
- 2) Swami Vivekananda called for a balance between Materialism and spiritualism.

3) Organisations and efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan called for integration of Muslims by means of modern education.

4) They advocated against idol worship, believe in Brahmanic superiority etc.

Major efforts by Sri Narayan Guru, Tyotiba Phule etc.

Challenges from conservative forces:

1) Radhakant Deb opposed abolition of Sati.

2) Shuddhi movement led to communal differences between Hindus and Muslims.

3) Orthodox people discriminated against reformers. e.g. Ambedkar was evicted from his house.

The force of orthodox people was one of major reasons why British became neutral to social reforms after revelt of 1857.

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11.

स्थापत्य के दृष्टिकोण से विजयनगर साम्राज्य में सदियों पुरानी द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला के साथ पड़ोसी सल्तनतों की इस्लामी शैलियों का संश्लेषण देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

Architecturally, Vijayanagar synthesizes the centuries-old Dravida temple architecture with Islamic styles demonstrated by the neighboring sultanates. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।
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Vijaynagar kingdom rose to prominence after 14th century CE. Krishna Deva Raya was one of the major patrons of development of temple architecture.

Features of Vijaynagar Temples:

- 1) Amman Shrine: It was the shrine of the wife of main god in the Garbhagriha.
- 2) Kalyana Mandapa: These were meant for occasions like marriage processions of gods during festivals.
- 3) Maharajmami Dibba: During the religious

processions, the king used to get gifts from his feudatories and the wooden structure amplified his authority.

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Inspiration behind Vijaynagar Temples:

- 1) It was mainly influenced by the Dravidian style of temples. Hampi temple has similar ground plan than Chola and Pallava temples of South.
- 2) The sculptures and carvings on temple walls from mythological sources and also painting inside were inspired by similar themes as seen in Dravidian temples.
- 3) Many temples had large Vimanas with

doorkeepers (e.g. Horses in case of Vijaynagar temples).

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Influence of Islamic Styles :

- 1) Mahanavami Dibba and religious buildings inside the fort premises to enhance authority.
- 2) Arched entrances along with use of pillars as fusion of both Indian and Islamic styles.
- 3) Use of marble along with stone and use of joining medium rather than interlocking patterns.

Though inspired by both the old and new traditions, the Vijaynagar temples showed a unique perspective of temple architecture in medieval India.

12. सदियों से विकसित, भारत के विविध नृत्य रूप देश के विभिन्न भागों में अपनी विशिष्ट शैलियों में विकसित हुए हैं और संबंधित क्षेत्र की संस्कृति का प्रभाव पड़ने के साथ इनमें से प्रत्येक की अपनी अलग विशेषता है। चर्चा कीजिये। इसके साथ ही भारतीय लोगों के धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक जीवन के संदर्भ में इनकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

Nurtured for centuries, dance in India has evolved in different parts of the country in its own distinct style, taking on the culture of that region and each acquiring its own flavor. Discuss. Also, highlight its significant place in religious and social life of the Indian people. (250 words) 15

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Bharat Muni's Natyashastra is earliest treatise on Indian dances which has inspired classical dances like Bharatanatyam and Odissi along with music and drama.

Evolution of different dances:

- 1) Bharatanatyam evolved out of Devadasi practices in South Indian temples which was later challenged by reformers and popularised. It is performed on Carnatic music and uses local cultural mores.
- 2) Kathak in Uttar Pradesh emerged out of

Kathak (story telling traditions) of mythological stories like Ramayana and Mahabharat. It advocates full foot contact and performed on Hindustani music.

3) Sattriya (Assam) emerged out of Vaishnavite traditions of Sri Shankardeva.

4) Manipuri was inspired by local martial arts (Thang-Ta) and folk music.

Along with classical dances, folk dances like Bhangra in Punjab has own style based on high pace and fast movements.

Role of dances in religious and social life:

1) Dances like Garba are done to worship the goddess of fertility.

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2) Many dances like Bhangra or traditional new year festivals like Nauroz etc. align with period of crop harvesting.

3) Folk dances with less focus on rules allows for social cohesion and harmony among community members.

4) The Gharana tradition has led to development of Guru-Shishya Parampara in many parts of country especially North India.

Dance as a form of expression has been prevalent since ancient times. It is source of joy and helps in maintaining unity and solidarity. The enhanced importance calls for enhanced protection measures to safeguard cultural diversity.

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13.

क्या आपको लगता है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों एवं राज्यों के बीच असमानताओं को कम करने से भारत में राष्ट्रवाद को मजबूती मिल सकती है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Do you think reducing disparities among regions and states can strengthen nationalism in India? Justify your answer. (250 words) 15

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Regional disparities in India based on resources, culture etc. has been a threat for unity and integrity of country as seen in past like Khalistan movement.

Interplay between disparities and nationalism :

- 1) Resource based disputes: e.g. Kaveri water sharing between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu boasting regionalism.
- 2) Identity based disputes: e.g. Movements in Northeast for separate states based on unique culture.

3) Language and other factors: e-g. use of Hindi as official language.

Reduction in disparities can help in enhancing Nationalism:

- 1) Will reduce inter state conflicts by balanced development.
- 2) Enhance trade, commerce and trust leading to enhanced interdependence.
- 3) Overcoming ethnic boundaries based on region, language etc. e.g: Naga Peace Accord.
- 4) Better coordination in institutions like GST council and inter-state council.

Challenges in reducing disparities:

- 1) Politicisation of regional issues.

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2) Unfavourable conditions for equal growth due to geographical or cultural reasons.

3) Role of internal forces provoking response from vested interests.

Way Forward:

- 1) Better autonomy to states based on principle of federalism.
- 2) Equitable financial devolution to reduce the issues raised by prosperous states.
- 3) Better utilisation of inter state council, GST council for comprehensive and healthy debate.

The unity in diversity in India has shown how people with different cultures can co-exist together with peace, tolerance and flexibility.

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14. भारत में निर्धनता के अंतर-पीढ़ीगत संचरण पर चर्चा करते हुए इसके समाधान हेतु उपाय बताइये।

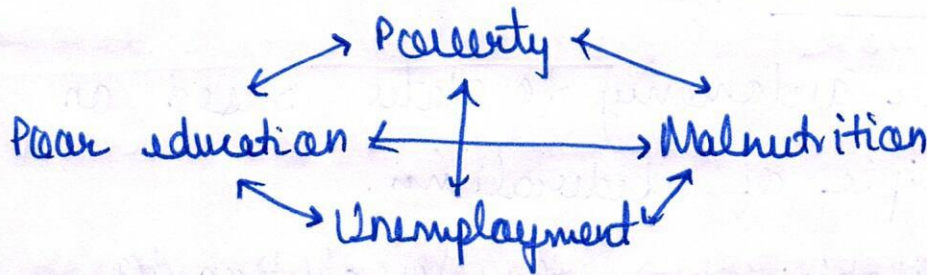
(250 शब्द) 15

Discuss inter-generational transmission of poverty in India and give recommendations that could be considered useful to combat it.

(250 words) 15

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Poverty is depicted as inter generational vicious cycle due to interplay of many factors like unemployment, malnutrition etc.



Inter-generational transmission:

- 1) Culture of poverty: In places like slums, people usually become lethargic and complacent which transmit same values to their children making them dependent on state.
- 2) High population: Poor people see children

as means for additional income but this hinders their access to good education and healthcare propagating poverty.

3) Low wages leaves little surplus and thereby investment and health viation is not possible.

4) Indebtedness: High debt is usually passed on to children who are forced to use their earnings for the same.

Combating Intergenerational poverty:

1) Skills and training: It will help in structural transformation away from non remunerative agriculture to services and industry.

2) Proper education: Enforcing provisions of RTE Act, 2009 and enhancing awareness under article 51A(k) of Constitution.

3) Engagement of women in economy by means of Self Help Groups (e.g. National Rural Livelihood Mission) to promote culture of saving.

4) Boosting entrepreneurial spirit for enhanced employment opportunity.

5) Government support via Direct Benefit Transfer to most vulnerable, especially for good health and basic living facilities.

Solving issue of poverty will help in utilisation of the demographic dividend and also achieve SDG-1 (No poverty) by 2030.

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15. क्रांतिकारी आंदोलनों को अक्सर फ्रिंज एलिमेंट्स के रूप में देखा जाता है। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के व्यापक संदर्भ में इनकी भूमिका का आकलन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Revolutionary movements are often seen as fringe elements. Assess their place in the larger narrative of the freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

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Revolutionary movements in India happened in two phases - Early 1900s and till 1910s and later in 1930s. These movements and revolutionaries believed in violence and use of methods like sacrifice for achieving independence.

They regarded as fringe elements:

- 1) Ideology of violence: Countered ideology of moderates and Gandhian ideology of non violence.
- 2) Disorganised: They were mainly localised like Anushilan Samiti in Bengal and Abhinav Bharat in Maharashtra.

3) Limited Success: They were met with severe repression from British and many revolutionaries were executed.

4) International connections: e.g. Ghadar Party, India House by Shyamji Krishna Verma in London, Bhikaji Cama in Paris, Provisional Government in Afghanistan.

5) Lack of mass participation seen during Gandhian phase of national movement.

Role of revolutionaries:

1) Inspired youth regarding Indian independence
e.g.: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdas and Rajguru were hanged only in their early 20s.

2) Provided continuity: They helped in promoting

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demand for independence after Bengal Partition or suspension of Non Cooperation Movement.

3) Instilled fear in mind of Britishers:

They made them realise that Indians will not easily submit to their exploitation
e.g. Bomb on Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh.

4) Pragamandal Movements: Inspired people of princely states to rise against autocratic rulers.

While the revolutionary extremists were tagged as terrorists by Britishers, they were freedom fighters to continue to instill feeling of patriotism today as well.

16. फुटलूज उद्योगों को अक्सर आर्थिक विकास के संभावित चालक के रूप में देखा जाता है। फुटलूज उद्योगों से संबंधित लाभों को अधिकतम करने के साथ इसमें निहित कमियों को दूर करने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
- Footloose industries are often seen as a potential driver of economic growth. Discuss measures to maximize the benefits and mitigate the drawbacks associated with footloose industries. (250 words) 15

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Footloose industries are industries whose location are independent of traditional location factor like raw material, market etc.

These include pharmaceutical industries, fracture, AVGC industry etc.

Drawbacks associated with growth of footloose industries:

- 1) High initial investment for unit / factory establishment.
- 2) Requirement of skilled labour with expertise in their domains.

3) Regulatory Challenges like tax structure, environment guidelines etc. can hinder growth.

4) Incoherent policies for many industries like online gaming, cryptocurrency etc.

Measures to maximize benefit:

1) Industry - Academia link for imparting relevant skills in the workforce.

2) Tax Break and Incentives for new units based on jobs created.

3) Logistics improvement: e.g. PM Gati Shakti and reducing cost from current 16% GDP to about 10% of GDP.

4) Supply Chains: Robust forward and backward linkages. Integration with global

value chains and diversifying import sources.

5) Inserted duty structure: Rationalising GST difference and import duties.

Footloose industries are also sunshine industries which can help in providing employment, boost exports and reduce current account deficit.

Proper consultation with all stakeholders - regulatory bodies, customers, business owners etc. will help in faster growth of these industries.

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17. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में स्टार्टअप के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके भौगोलिक संकेंद्रण का विश्लेषण कीजिये।
(250 शब्द) 15
- Analyse the geographic concentration of the startup activity in India given its importance in the Indian economy.
(250 words) 15

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India is world's third largest startup ecosystem after USA and China.

Factors affecting geographic concentration:

These industries and startups usually are based on technology with diversified areas of activity for production and target market.

a) Technology based startups:

located in areas like Delhi-NCR, Bengaluru, Pune, Hyderabad etc. due to availability of capital, skilled labour, government policies, proper connectivity etc.

2) Certain startups are coming up in Tier-II and Tier-III cities based on local demand and use of local resources.

e.g.: Use of Buransh flower by startups in Dehradun.

3) More startups in western part of country than eastern part as eastern part (Bihar, Jharkhand, Eastern UP) are mainly agrarian regions.

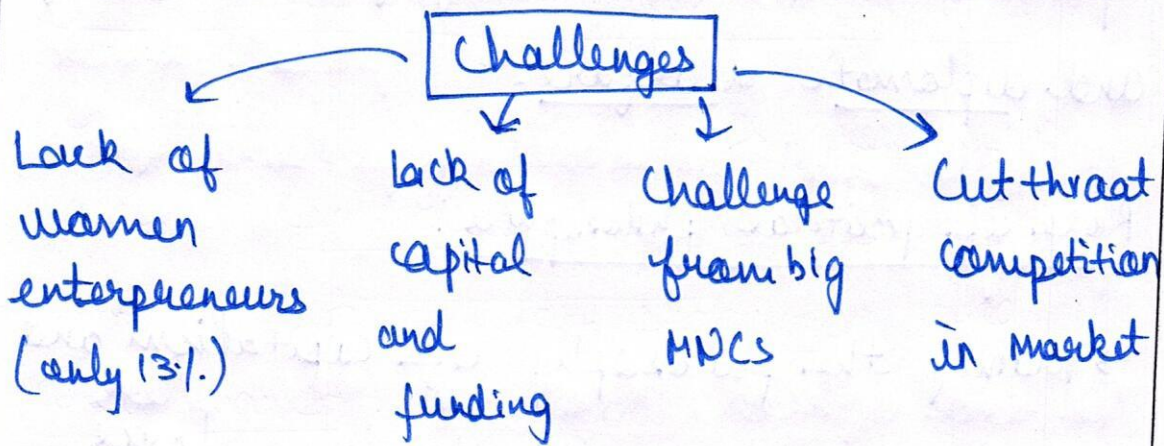
4) Startups which are related to food processing have processing units in rural areas with offices in urban cities.

Importance of Startups:

- 1) Help in utilising demographic dividend.
- 2) Invites Foreign Direct Investment and

Foreign Portfolio Investment.

- 3) Local solutions enhancing life of common people.
- 4) Affordable compared to foreign products.



Government initiatives like make in India, Stand up India and others have done great in building base of startup culture and spirit of entrepreneurship in India.

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18. शीत युद्ध काल की नीतियों को आकार देने में राजनीतिक दर्शनों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिये। USA और USSR के बीच वैचारिक संघर्ष ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (250 शब्द) 15

Analyze the role of political philosophies in shaping the Cold War era policies. How did the ideological conflict between the USA and the USSR affect global geopolitics? (250 words) 15

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The cold war was a period of disturbed peace and uneasiness as the 2 major powers - US and USSR - engaged in ideological and diplomatic warfare.

Role of political philosophies:

→ Mainly the philosophy of capitalism and communism was the driving force behind the conflict.

→ Capitalist bloc including USA and western European countries promoted free market policies. USA introduced Marshall plan for help to Europe in development.

→ The communist bloc including USSR and eastern Europe followed socialist policies and promoted state control.

Clash of ideology was seen in providing financial support, ideological clashes, geopolitical conflicts etc.

Impact on global geopolitics:

- 1) Vietnam war in which the varying sides were supported by different power blocs finally cumulating with victory of communists.
- 2) Korean War: South Korea was supported by USA while North Korea was supported by China and Russia.
- 3) Cuban missile crisis which almost pushed the

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world to the brink of third world war.

4) Non aligned movement: Led by India, Indonesia, Egypt and Yugoslavia to not align with any bloc in global power struggle and follow independent foreign policy.

The end of cold war in 1991 also brought to rest the ideological conflict and it has been followed by a period of prevalence of capitalism and the rise of US hegemony in global geopolitics.

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19.

विस्फोटक एवं निःसृत ज्वालामुखी उद्गार (Explosive and Effusive Volcanic Eruptions) से ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों की स्थलाकृति एवं भौमिकी को किस प्रकार आकार मिलता है? (250 शब्द) 15

How do explosive and effusive volcanic eruptions shape the topography and geology of volcanic regions? (250 words) 15

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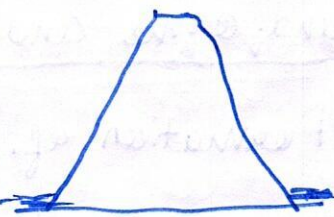
Volcanoes are vents through which magma, gases and other pyroclastic material are ejected out of earth's interior.

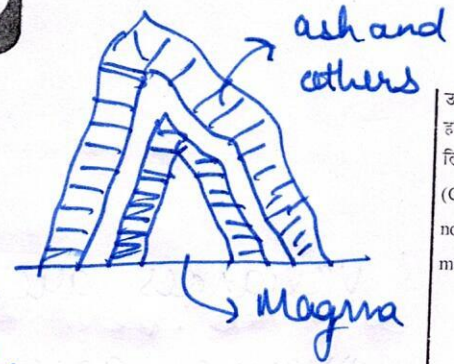
Explosive Eruptions: Include Strombolian, Vesuvian, Plinian and other explosions.

The explosion consists of acidic magma with high viscosity leading to formation of tall geological structures.

Explosive Eruptions landforms:

1) Cinder Cone: Formed by the solidification of magma leading to formation of conical structure.





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2) Composite volcano:

Formed by alternating layers of magma and pyroclastic material, rocks etc.

3) When explosion is too violent, the volcano may blow off its top leading to formation of crater or it may be collapsed under the impact of volcano.

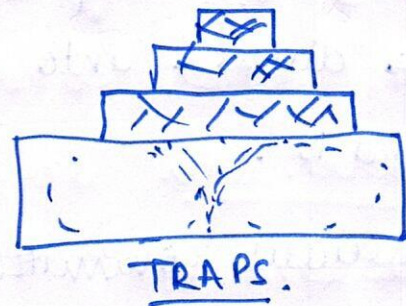
Effusive Volcanic Eruptions: Associated with divergent plate boundaries. Releases basic magma rich in minerals and has less viscosity.

Landforms and associated topography:

1) Formation of shield volcanoes spread over vast distance because of high fluidity.

2) Flood Basalt Provinces.

3) Traps: Formed due to successive eruptions leading to formation of steps. e.g. Deccan Traps



Apart from these extensive landforms, volcanoes also lead to formation of intrusive landforms like batholiths, sills, dykes etc.

These eruptions are a direct source of the material present in earth's interior and has helped in mapping of internal structure of earth.

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20.

भाषायी आधार पर राज्यों का पुनर्गठन भारत के स्वतंत्रता-पश्चात् इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम था। भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकता और विकास पर इसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

The reorganization of states on linguistic lines was a significant step in India's post-independence history. Evaluate its impact on India's national unity and development. (250 words) 15

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The states which were formed at the time of adoption of Constitution were divided into several groups. - A, B, C and D.

Various committees like Dhar committee, JVP committee, Fazl Ali committee studied demand for linguistic states.

Andhra Pradesh was first linguistic state formed in 1953. Following the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and subsequent changes, currently there are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India.

Positive Impact on Unity and Development:

1) Led to unity in diversity and controlled

secessionist tendencies. e.g. creation of Mizoram, Manipur etc.

- 2) Helped in preservation of culture and respected autonomy of people.
- 3) Competitive federalism for competition between states regarding development especially after split from previous state. e.g. Telangana, Chhattisgarh etc.
- 4) Enhanced administration and proper utilisation of resources especially in resource rich state like Chhattisgarh.
- 5) By giving autonomy and political participation, the states have been cooperative with union government.

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Negative Impact:

- 1) Increased disputes for sharing of water and other resources. e.g.: Sylhet Canal
- 2) Rise of regional leaders and development of faction ridden politics and coalition governments impacting stability of government.
- 3) Division of resources led to decline in development. e.g.: Bihar is now demanding special category status.
- 4) Formation of states on linguistic grounds led to demands based on religion, language etc. e.g.: Khalistan, 6th schedule demand of Ladakh.

The Indian union is based on principle of unity in diversity reflecting ideals of tolerance and flexibility. Both flexibility and rigidity has impacted the political map of India.

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