



दृष्टि मेंटरशिप टेस्ट DRISHTI MENTORSHIP TEST



GENERAL STUDIES (Test-13)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVVF/25 (D-A)-M-GSM (M-I)-2513

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: RUPAM Arora Mobile Number (as registered on DLA): _____
Medium (English/Hindi): English Reg. Number: DKBG 6850
Center & Date: KB, 23/1/25 UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): _____

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 अंग्रेजी 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 चाहिये 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)



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)
-



1. प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों को समझने के लिये भारत में हाल की पुरातात्विक खोजों के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the significance of the recent archaeological discoveries in India for understanding ancient trade routes.

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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The recent new findings by archaeology departments has raised new interpretations of ancient history of India, including trade routes and Southern India being similar or older to north (Primarily Indus Valley Civilisation) with respect to timelines.

Recent Archaeological Discoveries

Gujarat - Various findings in cities like Dholera, which contain artefacts spanning through medieval & ancient times, even prior to Indus Valley (Chalcolithic cultures).

Tamil Nadu & Kerala - Various findings have led to TN government raise the debate of Sangam literature & Sangam age being older than IVC.

Andhra & Telangana - The finding of a large fort wall and large statue of Buddha



Significance west Trade Routes

1) Artifacts found in Gujarat span across many centuries, with materials & items like coins & wine pots establishing linkage with Roman trade.

2) Buddha statue & fort establishes links with eastern culture & trade before AD timeline. (3rd century BC)

3) Tamil Nadu findings ^{push back} of Sangam era and debate it to be older than IVC, with many items establishing links to Dakshin:
Dakshinpath trade route & Roman trade via sea.

Carbon dating & further study by ASI & state department will further solidify new claims & debates as has happened in the ~~past~~ past.

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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में सुभाष चंद्र बोस की भूमिका, विशेष रूप से भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना (INA) के उनके नेतृत्व पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
- Evaluate the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in India's independence movement, particularly focusing on his leadership of the Indian National Army. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Subhash Chandra Bose was a stalwart of Indian Independence movement contributing in raising mass consciousness first through INC platform & later independent of it (through abroad)

Role of SC Bose

- 1) Raising mass consciousness of non-cooperation & will of Indians to fight. He symbolically rejected the ICS service.
- 2) Disagreement with moderate & Gandhian view of unconditional non-violence & adoption of controlled strategic violence brought young blood of revolutionaries into fold of INM.
- 3) Establishing links with anti-British establishments. Met Hitler & went to Japan to raise funds & material for INA.
- 4) Working together with revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose & giving it an organisational form.



Leadership of INA

→ INA was established by Capt. Mohan Singh & Rash Behari Bose and leadership was later given to SC Bose.

→ Raising men & funds by coordinating with Japanese and Indians living abroad, including Prisoner of Wars.

→ Organisational framework of INA, including a woman battalion.

→ Raising consciousness in India through radio & slogans "Tum mujhe Khoon Do, main tumhe azaadi dunga."

→ Liberating A & N Islands & Imphal Campaign. challenged British autonomy.

S.C. Bose, was a pioneer who challenged British hegemonic forces through an organisational army, a case study for all times, and a great Nationalist beyond debate.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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3. कर्नाटक युद्धों ने यूरोपीय उपनिवेशवादी महत्वाकांक्षाओं को कैसे आकार दिया और भारत में ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया, समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
Critically analyze how the Carnatic Wars shaped European colonial ambitions and paved the way for British supremacy in India. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Carnatic Wars were a series of 3 wars fought between British & French forces in India (Carnatic region) in 18th century.

It was a series of war ~~to~~ which paved the way for British supremacy in India.

Analysis

- 1) British's resources of Bengal after battles of Plassey & Buxar provided EIC with great resources, whereas French were dependent on state support and lacked business strength in India.
- 2) Effective line of leadership in British camp. like Clive, Watson and more. Whereas French were dependent only on ~~the~~ Dupleix, who failed in 2nd war.
- 3) Effective alliances of British with Indian princes like Anwaruddin & Chanda Sahib of Carnatic.



- 4) After Battle of Wandiwash, French were reduced to being a trading colony in South, mainly in Pondicherry.
- 5) French were restricted from gathering army and raising power.
- 6) British could then focus on capturing Mysore & Maratha, boosted by increased revenue & political power.
- 7) French attempts to help Tipu Sultan was dealt by Cornwallis..

Carnatic wars were an extension of Anglo-French rivalry going on all over the globe in their colonies. But in India, it resulted in ensuring the path for undisputed British supremacy.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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4. स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् स्वदेशी परंपराओं को समकालीन तकनीकों के साथ सम्मिश्रित करने में आधुनिक भारतीय वास्तुकारों के योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
- Examine the contribution of modern Indian architects in blending indigenous traditions with contemporary techniques in post-independence. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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India had always been known for its architecture. Post Independence, there were many architects who identified the challenges & resolved them by blending modern techniques with indigenous traditions.

Contributions of some Indian Architects

~~VAB~~

- 1) Ar. B.V. Doshi — India's only Pritzker Prize winner. He is renowned for Aranya Housing (Indore), Bharat Bhawan (Bhopal), Doshi Gufa (Ahmedabad).
A master of preserving Indian traditions & culture with community spaces, skylights & use of modernity.
- 2) Raj Rewal — designed LIC Building & old Pragati Maidan complex (Trade Fair Complex) which established central Delhi as a modern trade & office centre.
- 3) Laurie Baker (Kerala) — Known as Gandhi of Indian architecture. Used mud bricks, courtyards & terracotta tiles for low cost structures.



4) Charles Correa - preserved traditions of India like courtyards & green communal spaces even in heavy structural built environment.

Although Chandigarh was planned on western lines by Ar. Le Corbusier, which was Nehru's dream project. These architects reestablished the Indianness & preserved culture of India through their buildings & space design.

उम्मीदवार को इस
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चाहिये।

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5. प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के कारणों और परिणामों का विश्लेषण कीजिये। वर्साय की संधि ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की शुरुआत में कैसे योगदान दिया? (150 शब्द) 10

Analyze the causes and consequences of World War I. How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to the onset of World War II? (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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World War one was an inevitable consequence of rise of strategies of Balance of Power, Began Thy Neighbour & suspicion in Europe of late 19th & early 20th century

Causes & Consequences of WWI.

1) Rising BOP, & Nationalism → in European nations including ~~Germany~~ Austria, Prussia, England, Spain, France.

2) Industrial Revolution — grabbing hold of entire Europe

↳ Increased arms production.
↳ modern Arms.

3) Immediate Cause — assassination of Austrian Prince

4) Scramble of Africa — for colonial means, with began thy neighbour interest.



Consequences

- 1) Large scale civilian deaths.
- 2) Devastation of cities.
- 3) Rise of Nazism & Fascism post WWI.
- 4) Silent Growth of USA
- 5) Great Depression 1929.
- 6) Challenge to France & Britain
- 7) Growth of Colonialism.
- 8) Treaty of Versailles & dissatisfaction

Treaty of Versailles - Contribution to WW2.

Treaty was imposed on Germany which humiliated the govt & civilians through monetary compensation ~~and~~ of damages of WWI & weakening currency, rising inflation, resulting in

Nazism grew due to post war unrest, with people wanting to ~~to~~ reestablish German Glory.

Inconsiderate behaviour by victors - humiliation.

Rise of Hitler → Capture of Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia

Finally WW2. ←

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चाहिये।

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6. भारत में भाषा नीतियों के संबंध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा परिभाषित की गई "भाषाई पंथनिरपेक्षता" की अवधारण
ण पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
Discuss the concept of "Linguistic Secularism" as highlighted by the Supreme Court in relation to
language policies in India. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
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चाहिये।

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7. उल्लेखनीय आर्थिक वृद्धि के बावजूद, बहुआयामी गरीबी बनी हुई है। वर्तमान गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों की सीमाओं का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Despite significant economic growth, multidimensional poverty persists. Critically evaluate the limitations of current poverty alleviation programs. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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According to NITI Aayog, India lifted ~ 25 crore people out of Multidimensional poverty (MDP) since 2014.

While significant, there are limitations of current poverty alleviation programmes; despite economic growth

- 1) Jobless growth - GDP rises but not translated to per capita income rise
- 2) Measures of poverty - are different in each state.
- 3) Low bar of absolute poverty
- 4) Rise in unstructured / unorganised sector - especially self employment post COVID.

Programme Limitations

- 1) Inadequate beneficiary identification.
- 2) Leakages & corruption.
- 3) Direct Cash Transfer Schemes - SC said they might lead to discouragement to work.
- 4) Lack of adequate social infra - like schools, hospitals, piped water, electricity etc.



5) Delay in implementations — of almost all projects like PM Awas Yojana, Har Ghar Nal se Jal, Smart City etc.

Way Forward

- 1) Labour Intensive Sector — needs to be encouraged like Textiles, Leather (PM MITRA Parks)
- 2) Improvement in DBT by linking to India Stack
- 3) Focus on 3 categories of HDI.
 - ↳ Life Expectancy (Health, Hospitals, PHCs)
 - ↳ Education — Schools, ITIs, colleges, medical seats etc
 - ↳ Standard of Living — Piped gas, cylinders, piped water, 24 hour electricity, house etc. (Pukka)
- 4) Capability Building
While India is the largest and fastest growing major economy, we need to better our implementations of social security & poverty alleviation programme including Capability building to achieve Viksit Bharat by 2047.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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8. वैश्वीकरण का भारतीय युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं और जीवनशैली पर प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

Examine the influence of globalization on youth aspirations and lifestyle in India. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

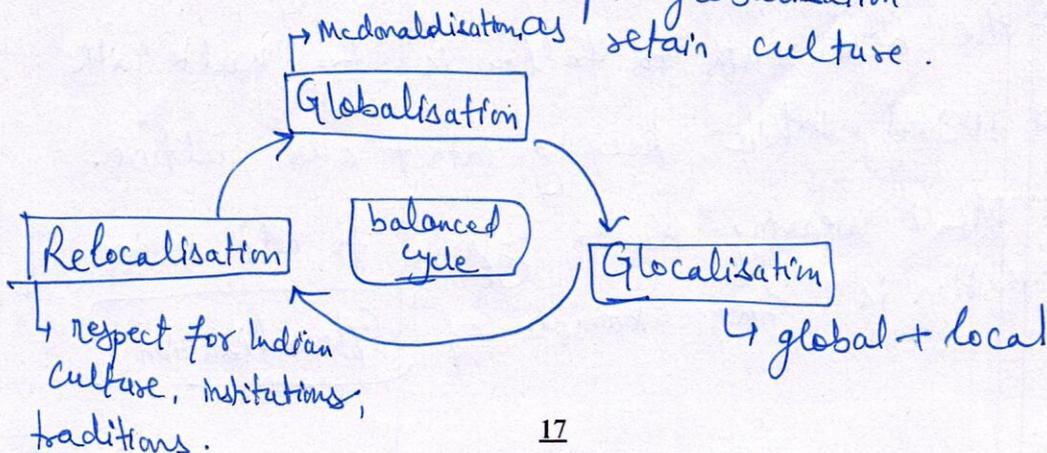
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LPG reforms of 1991 fully opened Indian market & hence society to globalisation. It has influenced growth in service sector, which further influenced youth aspiration & lifestyle:

1) Openness & online connectivity — through media, social media & OTT platforms.
Cultural exchange has become possible.

2) McDonaldisation of culture — rise in adoption of western lifestyle across the globe.
eg. Jeans & T-shirts are normal.
& wear ethnic on occasions

3) Cycle of Globalisation, Glocalisation & Relocalisation — positive feedback cycle to accept globalisation as well





Youth Aspirations

- 1) Migration abroad - for work & education ~~to~~ in prestigious companies & institutions.
- 2) Startup culture - India has become 3rd largest startup arena due to Ease of Doing Business & FDI.
- 3) Service to the world - through Internet, distance not a problem anymore.
- 4) Lifestyle Changes - like adoption of western materialistic culture with a touch of Indianness.
- 5) Spread of Indian Culture - Yoga @ UN
↳ Diwali celebrated @ White House.

While globalisation has provided us many opportunities, ~~the~~ the best path to follow is to walk with the world while keeping intact our culture. PM Modi wearing Kurta Pyjama to all major convention is a fine example of Glocalisation.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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9. भारत में गेहूँ की फसलों की उष्णता के तनाव के प्रति संवेदनशीलता को कम करने के लिये अनुकूलन और शमन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Suggest adaptation and mitigation strategies to reduce the vulnerability of wheat crops to heat stress in India. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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10. भूकंपीय तरंगों में होने वाले परिवर्तन पृथ्वी की आंतरिक परतों की संरचना और स्थिति के संबंध में जानकारी कैसे प्रदान करते हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

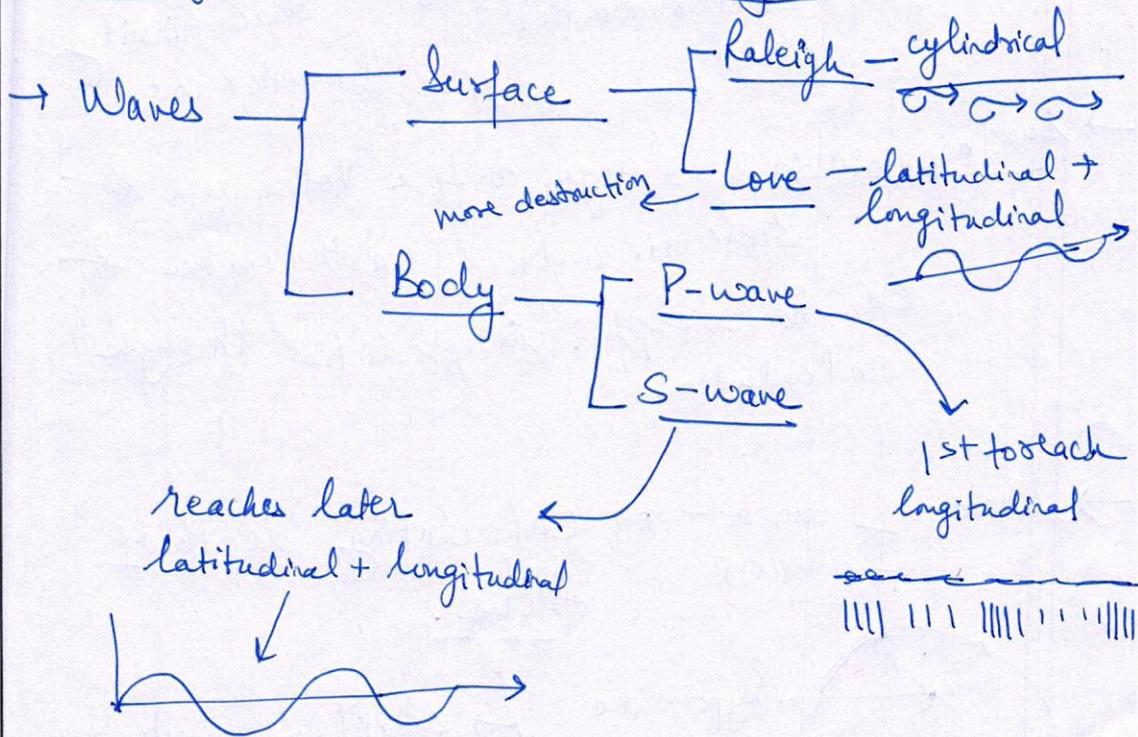
How do variations in earthquake waves provide insights into the composition and state of Earth's interior layers? Illustrate with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

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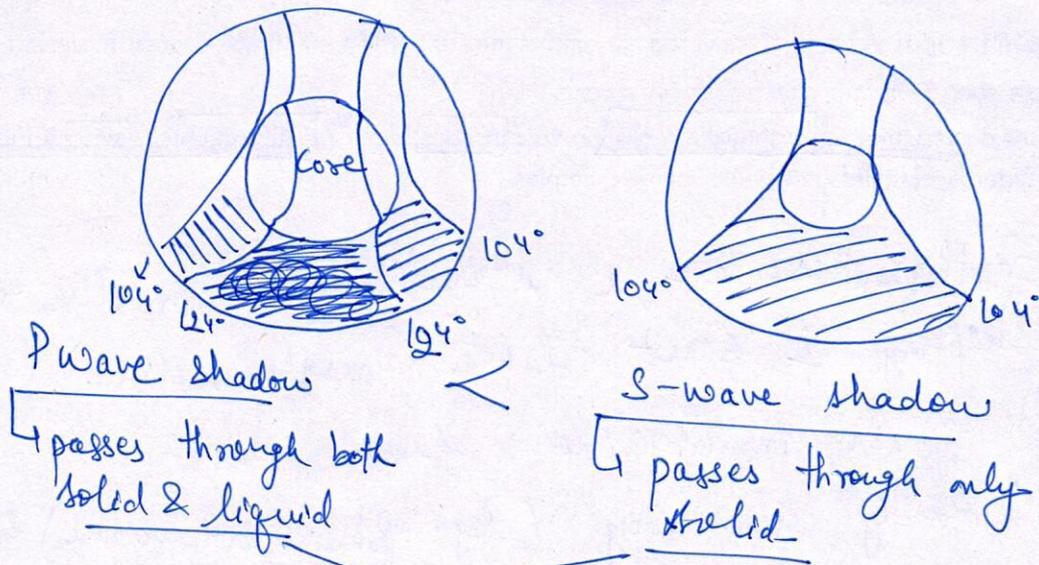
Earthquakes are a natural phenomenon due to shifting of crust plates (asthenosphere). It can vary in intensity & hence can be extremely devastating (eg: Bhuj Earthquake) but can provide valuable information of Earth interiors.

Earthquake Waves — Insights



→ Body Waves — travel through the earth & reach the opposite side, & hence it's time delay helps us understand distribution of crust, mantle & magma

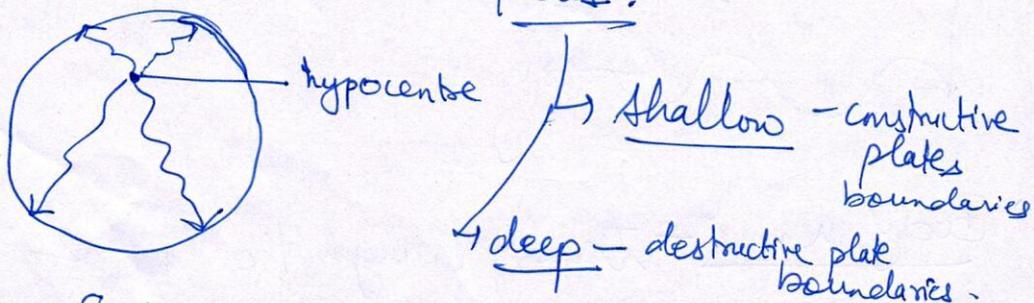
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→ Calculation & insights to Moho's discontinuity & Gutenberg's discontinuity (crust & mantle) (mantle & core)

→ Surface waves - Change before Volcanism & Reservoir induced earthquakes & Can be helpful in prediction through calculation.

→ State of earth - by calculating depth of focus.



Hence, Earthquake waves provides insights in state of Earth's interiors in various important ways.



11. मिर्जा गालिब के जीवन, विरासत और साहित्यिक योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिये, तथा समाज और भावी पीढ़ियों पर उनके काव्य के प्रभाव पर ध्यान केंद्रित कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Discuss the life, legacy, and literary contributions of Mirza Ghalib, focusing on the impact of his poetry on society and future generations. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Mirza Ghalib is the most iconic Hindi-Urdu poet of 18th-19th century, serving in the court of Bahadur Shah Zafar (last Mughal Emperor)

Life, Legacy, Literary Contributions.

- Rose to the court of Mughal emperor due to his natural poetic knack for Ghazals & Nazams.
- Formal student of Nizamuddin Auliya.
- Ghalib Ki Haveli - is still preserved as a museum and restaurant in old Delhi.
- Contributed immensely to the rise of Ghazal and Nazm poetry in India, by both receiving royal patronage & societal recitations.
- Legacy of Ghalib moves on - with many famous Hindi-Urdu poets, shayeris & Mushairas still very popular.



Impact of Ghalib's Poetry on Society & future generations.

1) Court rules & manners, translated to 'Tahzeeb' (manners) of citizens, through his lines like

"Har baat pe tum kente ho ki tu kya hai,
tumhi batao ye andaz-e-guftagoo kyun hai."

2) Promotion & unison of 'Indianness' by using three Indian languages, Hindawi, Urdu & Awadhi. It is relevant today as society tends to associate languages with religion falsely.

3) Rise of culture of Mushairas & Sher-o-Shayari.

Many poets still refer to Ghalib.

4) Being a formal student of Nizamuddin's Auliya, he promoted Sufi movement.

5) PM Modi recently attended a Cultural Programme honouring Mirza Ghalib

उम्मीदवार को इस
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चाहिये।

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write on this margin)

6) Popular Representations - like TV serial Ghalib & giving voice to his ghazals by Jagjeet Singh has immortalised his work.

7) Ethical & moral conditioning through poetry.

8) India's soft power.

eg: Sir Syed Association in USA & Canada holds annual Mushairas, inviting Indian & Pakistani poets.

9) Cultural relations with middle east - Mushairas are a tool to establish cultural contacts. eg: (Dubai Mushairas.)

Ghalib personified poetry & Ghazal of north Indian tradition and contributed more than poetry to the Indian society. We still relish his work.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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12. " वर्ष 1947 में भारत का विभाजन केवल सांप्रदायिक मतभेदों का परिणाम नहीं था, बल्कि राजनीतिक विफलताओं, औपनिवेशिक नीतियों और नेतृत्व की चुनौतियों का परिणाम था।" विभाजन के लिये उत्तरदायी कारकों और इसके दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

"The partition of India in 1947 was not merely the result of communal differences but a consequence of political failures, colonial policies, and leadership challenges." Evaluate the factors leading to the partition and its long-term implications. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Partition of India was the consequence & deadliest cost paid by Indians ~~as~~ in their struggle against colonialism. Many factors like political failures, colonial policies & leadership challenges led to India's partition.

Political Failures

- Lack of unity between INC & Muslim League.
- Sectarian politics inhibiting growth of national consciousness, fueled by organisations like Muslim League & Hindu Mahasabha.
- Lack of unity of Indian political leaders on decisional fronts like Round Table Conferences which divided Indians on communal representations.
- Failure of RTCs, Cripps's proposal.



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Colonial Policies

- of Divide & Rule → first seen in Partition of Bengal in 1905
- Urgency of British to leave India by 1948.
- Mountbatten not suitable for the job - accepted partition
- Holding Muslim Princes responsible for the revolt of 1857 & discriminating between soldiers post revolt (Sikh to be recruited, Awadhies to not be recruited)
- Communal Award & separate electorates:
 - ↳ GOJ Act of 1909 & 1919 provided for separate electorates

Leadership Challenges

- Sir Syed is said to sow the seeds of partition by his demands for reserved seats.
- Jinnah's uncompromising attitude -
- Failure of INC to counter ML's anti-INC stand & attracting Muslim masses towards INC's nationalistic cause.
- Shuddhi & Tanzeem movements by popular leaders.



Long Term Implications of Partition

- Communal Riots & disharmony in India.
(Hindu Muslim Riots) → still a challenge.
eg: Nuh Violence in Haryana
- Pakistan, an untrustworthy neighbour.
using all means including terrorism against India.
- Refugee problem — from East Pakistan
- Several wars with Pakistan.
- Creation of Bangladesh
- Minority persecution — in both Pakistan & Bangladesh.
- Challenge to pursue other minorities, tackled by Constituent Assembly, but resurfaces at times.
- CAA & NRC debate — on religious grounds.
- Unscientific division of borders — enclaves in Indo-Bangladesh resolved recently.

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13. मूल्यांकन कीजिये कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में अरुणा आसफ अली का प्रतिरोध किस प्रकार भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भागीदारी और नेतृत्व का एक सूक्ष्म रूप सिद्ध हुई। (250 शब्द) 15
- Assess how Aruna Asaf Ali's defiance in the Quit India Movement became a microcosm of women's increasing participation and leadership in India's fight for independence. (250 words) 15

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14. स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिये। इसने राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया, साथ ही एकता के लिये चुनौतियाँ भी प्रस्तुत कीं? (250 शब्द) 15

Examine the significance of the linguistic reorganization of states in post-independence India. How did it contribute to national integration while also posing challenges to unity? (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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The struggle for linguistic reorganisation of states finally culminated into 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956, (linguistic reorganisation), based on recommendations of Fazl Ali Commission.

Significance

- 1) Rise & satisfaction of regional (based on language) aspirations.
- 2) Association of language & culture
eg: Punjab & Punjabis
Maharashtra & Marathis.
formation of such states helped in better preservation & promotion of their language & cultures.
- 3) In many cases, linguistic boundaries formed natural boundaries between states.
eg: Punjab & Himachal → earlier a part of Punjab
- Plains | Hills.
- punjabi language | - pahari language



4) Satisfaction of aspirations of various tribes & communities of North East — earlier amalgamated within NWFP & Assam.
↳ eg: Separation of Nagaland & Manipur from Assam.

5) Rise of many army battalions like Rajputana Rifles, Sikh Regiment, Dogra Regiment, Assam Rifles, which unify us but help preserve culture, based on language & states.

6) Satisfaction of economic prospects of states
eg: Telangana & Andhra
Kerala separated from Madras.

Challenges to National Unity

→ Satisfaction ~~of~~.
↳ Acceptance of previous states reorganisation has led to further demands
↳ eg: Vidarbha ^{state} demand
Tulu Nadu.

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- Many tribes of North East, in their demand for statehood, turned to militancy
↳ eg: Naga Front, Mizo National Front & had to be dealt with military action.
- Rise of sectarian politics & strife with Centre policies.
eg: Debate on 3 language formula in NEP 2020, by Tamil Nadu.
- Respect for one's culture turning to disrespect for other (Calling all South Indians as Madrasis)
- Linguistic Hypernationalism — Marathi in Maharashtra debate.

Linguistic reorganisation of states was essential, but JSC ruled that language is not the only criteria, but one of the criterias. It must be visualised by keeping national interest, unity & sovereignty on top.

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15. सामाजिक-आर्थिक व्यवधान के संदर्भ में चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति और 18वीं शताब्दी की मूल औद्योगिक क्रांति के बीच समानताओं पर चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

Discuss the parallels between the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the original Industrial Revolution of the 18th century in terms of socio-economic disruption. (250 words) 15

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We are at the cusp of 4th Industrial Revolution with AI singularity expected as soon as 2050.

1st I.R — machines, assembly lines

2nd I.R — Computers

3rd I.R — Internet

4th I.R — A.I & Web 3. & Blockchain

4th I.R v/s 1st I.R

→ 21st century

→ Global reach since beginning

→ by Kwame Ninsin

→ Neo-Colonialism - by dominating virtual resources.

→ Decentralisation

→ 18th century

→ Started in Britain, spread to Europe, adopted by post-colonial nations.

→ Physical Colonialism ~~to further~~ (as an ideology)

→ Centralisation



→ Use of mind, softwares, AI, web3, Blockchain

→ Use of machines, assembly lines, steam engines, power looms.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Socio Economic Disruption

Differences

<u>4th IR</u>	<u>1st I.R</u>
<p>→ global + local ↓ country wise ↓ individual adaptation</p>	<p>→ more national & Europe centric</p>
<p>→ no particular ideology</p>	<p>→ Ideology of colonialism</p>
<p>→ <u>digital divide</u> is the main cause of social disruption</p>	<p>→ Power & Money & Innovation through creation of machines</p>
<p>→ hegemony through Data Control</p>	<p>→ Hegemony through physical power.</p>



Similarities

- Division b/w rich & poor increases
- Poor nations are left struggling for basic necessities while rich nations enjoy fruits & develop further.
- Fuels Capitalism through expanding market ~~area~~ (now in digital & data forms).
- Rewards Innovation
Notionally punishes the poor & one's who cannot adapt to technology.

There are many similarities & differences of both 4th & 1st I.Rs. We must in 21st century focus on economic development & not just growth, based on sustainable development & inclusivity, and not blind profiteering (like 1st I.R)

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16. 18वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ से समकालीन पूंजीवाद के विकासक्रम का विश्लेषण कीजिये। इसकी अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों के समाधान के संदर्भ में इसमें किस प्रकार से परिवर्तन हुआ है? (250 शब्द) 15

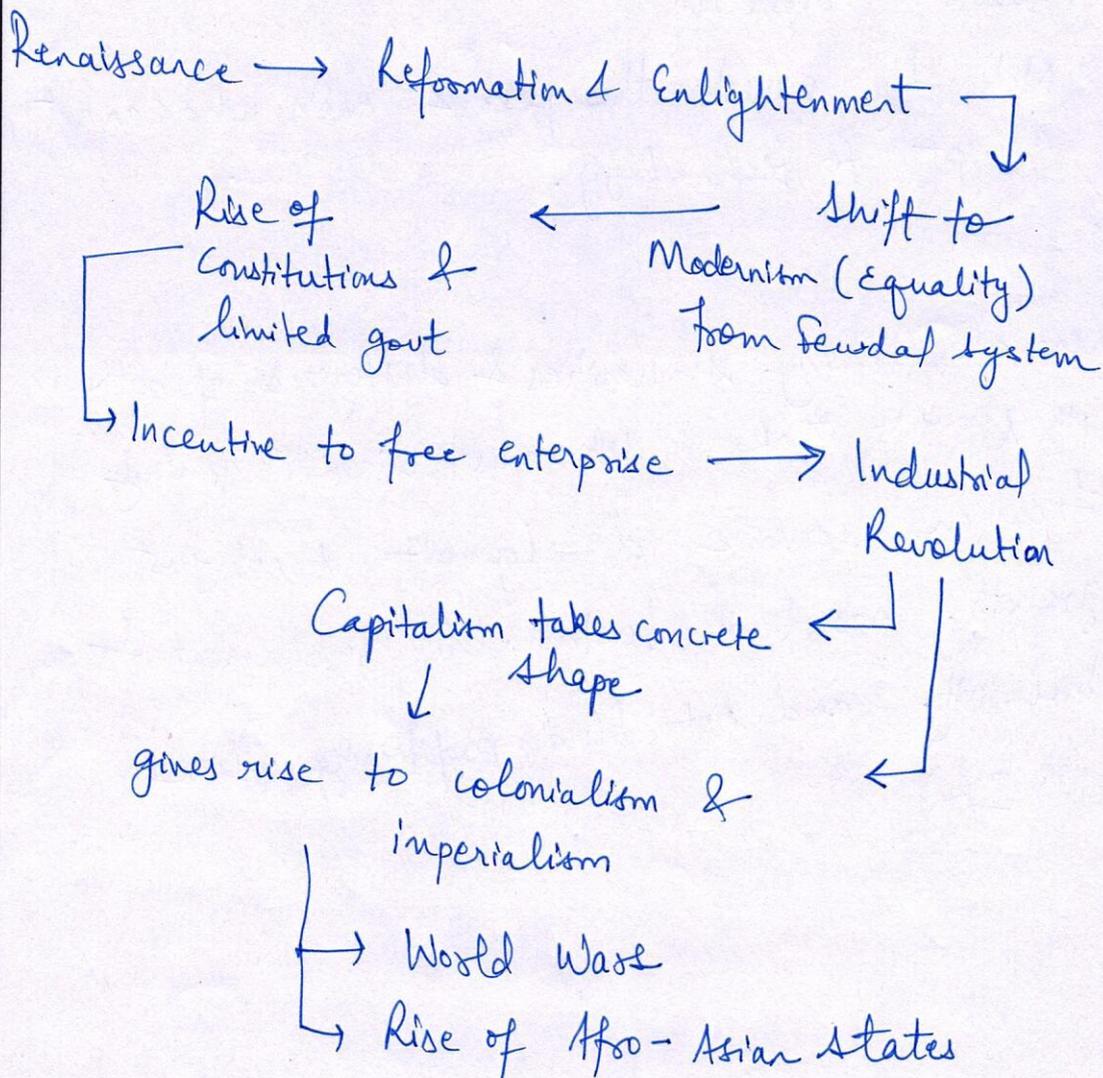
Analyze the evolution of capitalism from the 18th century to the present day. How has capitalism adapted to address its inherent challenges? (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Capitalism owes its beginning to the ideas of Renaissance & Reformation (starting 15th century).

It took its concrete shape in 18th century with the beginning of Industrial Revolution in Britain

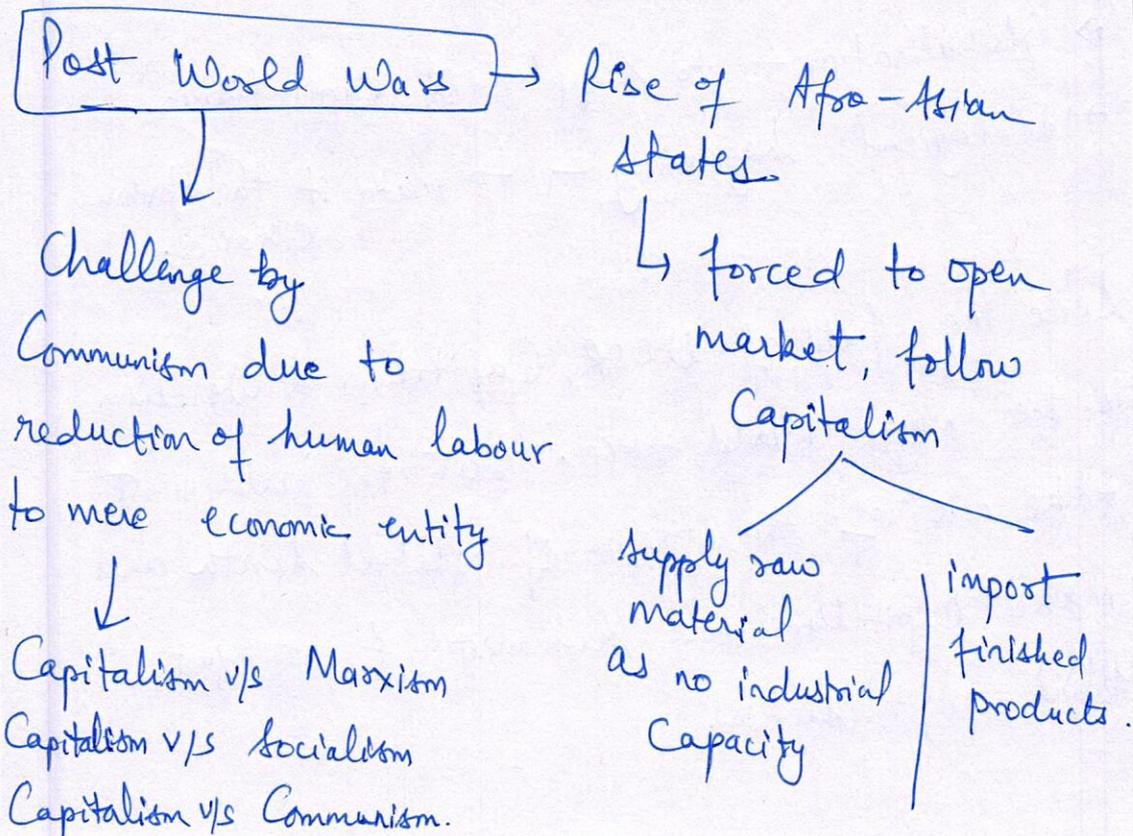




Free trade and enterprise, fueled by 18th century Industrial Revolution (IR), supported by home govts led to rise of colonialism & imperialism.

Scramble for Africa is the worst form of subjugation by capitalist ideology.

- Policies of Imperial Preferences & Colonial Preference targeted benefiting home enterprise & destroying colonial enterprise — which was against the fundamental basis of Capitalism
19th & mid 20th century
Capitalism was totally west centric.



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Adaptations to Address Challenges

- Welfarism - within capitalism
 - ↳ welfare of labourers, free schools, hospitals,
 - ↳ making Capitalism more humane.
- Govt policies like mandatory CSR
 - ↳ to serve social interests of the countries.
- setting up institutions like UN, WHO, WB, IMF, which help poor nations grow socio-economically
 - ↳ Ultimately, become a prestigious market (eg:- India).
- Globalisation - to supplement Capitalism.
- Ideological hegemony - to make it the obvious choice.

Since the fall of USSR, Capitalism & liberalism is the major world force. But the world must take note of the concerns of global south and make Capitalism more humanist & not just blind profit seeker.

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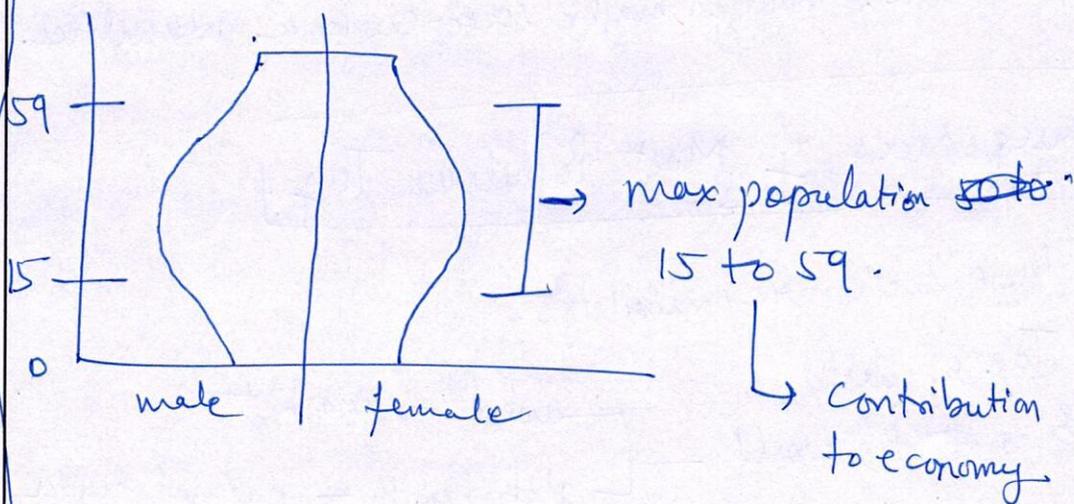
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→ Suitable for labour intensive industries like Textile, leather.

→ Competitive & Quality market & manufacturing destination. — semi-skilled labour in large number.

→ Demographic Dividend & Window



→ Can become high skilled labour

→ Can provide service to the world with maximum no. of English speakers in a country.

→ Boost to manufacturing & service sectors.

Population as a Liability

→ High socio-economic inequality
→ Jobless growth.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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- High number of dependants expected after demographic window ends (after 2050)
- Stress on social infrastructure (hospitals, schools)
 - health risks.
 - lack of highly skilled labour
- High cost of social security schemes.
 - ↳ 80 cr people receive subsidised foodgrains under NFSA.

India has identified Amritkaal (till 2047) to make positive & enabling use of India's demographic window, which is a must to make India into 'Viksit Bharat'

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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18. समकालीन भारत में बढ़ते सांप्रदायिक तनाव का निवारण करने में शिक्षा और नागरिक भागीदारी की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
Evaluate the role of education and civic engagement in curbing rising communal tensions in contemporary India. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Recent communal tensions in Nuh (Haryana) signify that communal harmony can be disturbed easily in India, by some miscreants.

Structural solutions like education & civic engagement are essential to solidify harmony.

Role of Education

- Creates a scientific temperament right from childhood (Fundamental Duty)
- Enforced Contact, intermixing of ~~castes~~ students of various religions at school, studying, playing & performing extra-curricular activities encourages harmony & good toleration towards other cultures.



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- Opens a window of opportunity, to be busy with education & later in work force and not pay heed to communal instigations.
- Cosmopolitan culture acceptance through education.
 - ↳ Tolerance & acceptance
 - ↳ Freedom of will for all
- One educated person ensures the next generation doesn't fall back to narrow communal ideas.
- Respecting all cultures. — by examples like Gandhi.

Role of Civic Engagement

- Feeling of oneness & ownership
 - ↳ with ~~the~~ society
 - ↳ as Indians
 - ↳ with infrastructure (physical & social)
 - ↳ which is often damaged.
- Social harmony through participation & acceptance.
 - ↳ eg: Muslims offering water to Kaavaris.



↳ Various relief camps, NGOs, Health Checkups are organised by religious institutions, open for all citizens — enhances respect & tolerance.

→ Nukkad Natak, Drama, Plays & songs to reach popular masses.

↳ Reiterating values of INM

↳ eg: Equality, democratic ideals.

Contemporary India is still not completely free of communal tendencies which disturb the social fabric. The feeling of

Sawa-Dharma Samanta must be harvested

in all Indians through education & civil engagements.

"All Indians are my brothers & sisters".

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19. विश्व के जलवायु प्रतिरूप को आकार देने में महासागरीय धाराओं की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिये। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ अपने उत्तर को स्पष्ट कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

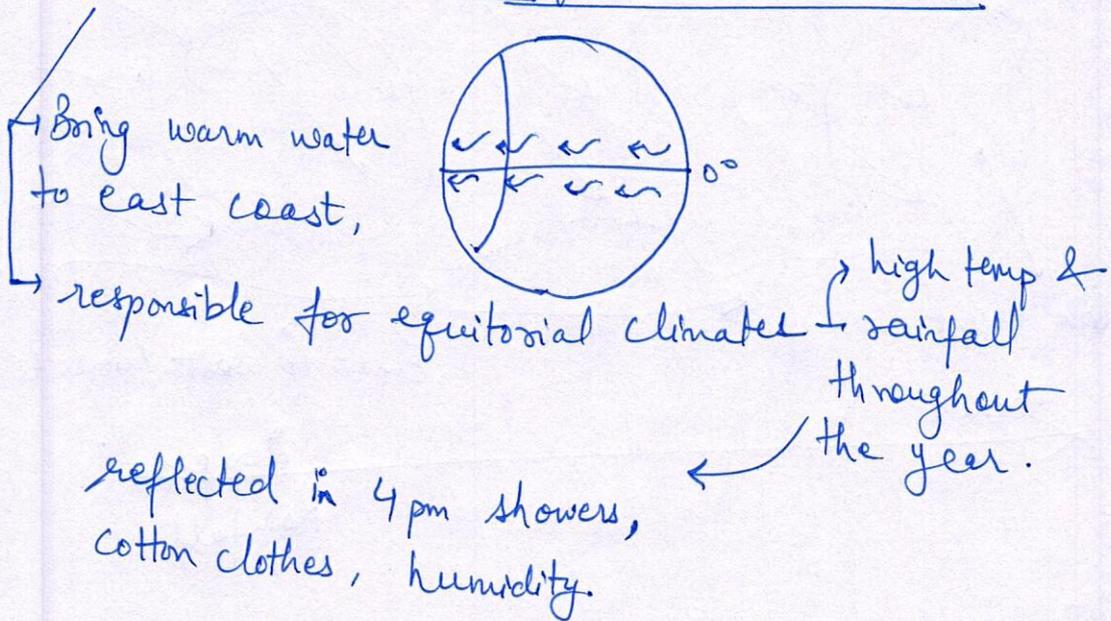
Explain the role of ocean currents in shaping the world's climate patterns. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. (250 words) 15

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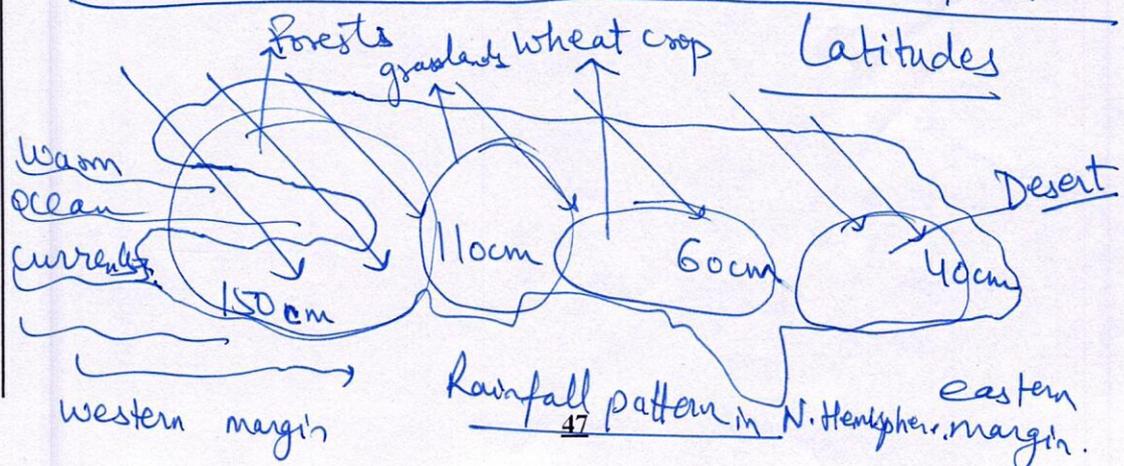
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Ocean currents bring large amounts of water on coasts of continents, influencing weather & climate patterns, reflected in lifestyle, architecture, agriculture of different places.

1) Trade Winds - Equatorial Currents



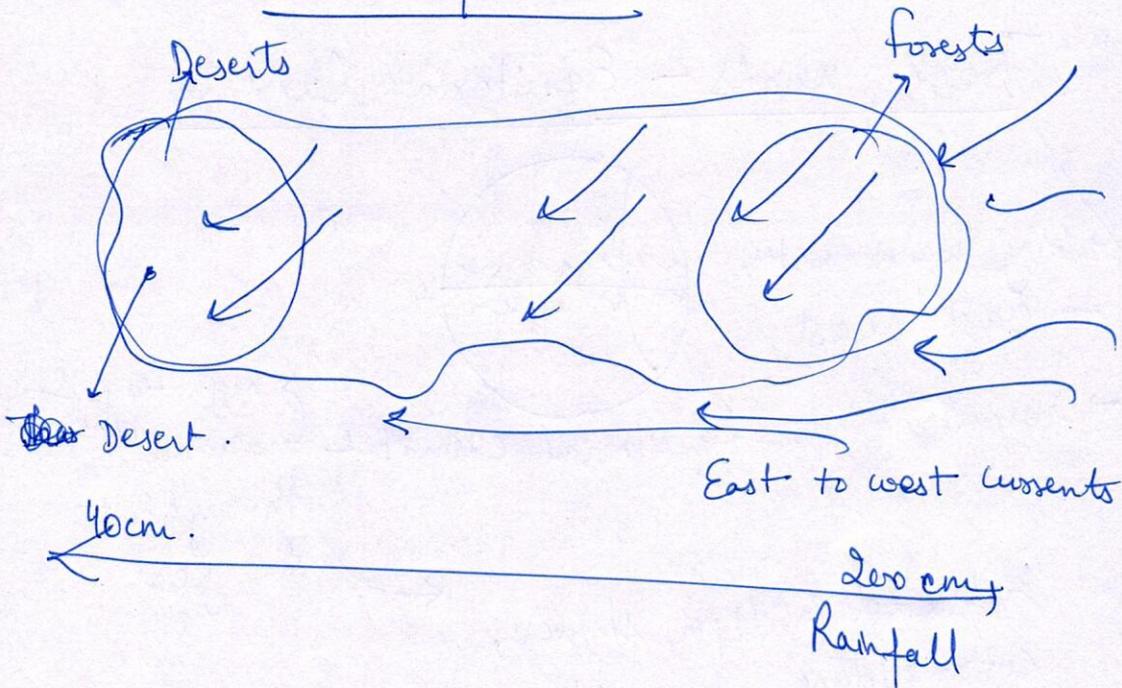
2) Westerlies - Warm Currents on Sub-Polar



Warm ocean currents keep ports ice free,
 reflected in Mediterranean agriculture
 ↳ fruits & vegetables.

3) Equatorial HP to Equatorial LP.

(Sub Tropics)



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20. भारत में शराब उद्योग के विकास पर भौतिक भूगोल और उपभोग केंद्रों की निकटता की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15
Examine the role of physical geography and proximity to consumption centres on the development of the wine industry in India. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

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Wine Industry in India is picking up pace due to establishment of Vineyards in Pune & Nashik belt. & increasing acceptance of alcohol consumption.

Role of Physical Geography

→ Pune & Nashik hills provide temperature, & weather similar to Mediterranean climate with warm summers & good seasonal rainfall. (Sula Vineyards Nashik).

→ Temperature similarity - good for grape.
+ soil quality → black soil.

→ Vineyards also picking up in Uttarakhand (Pishikesh belt)

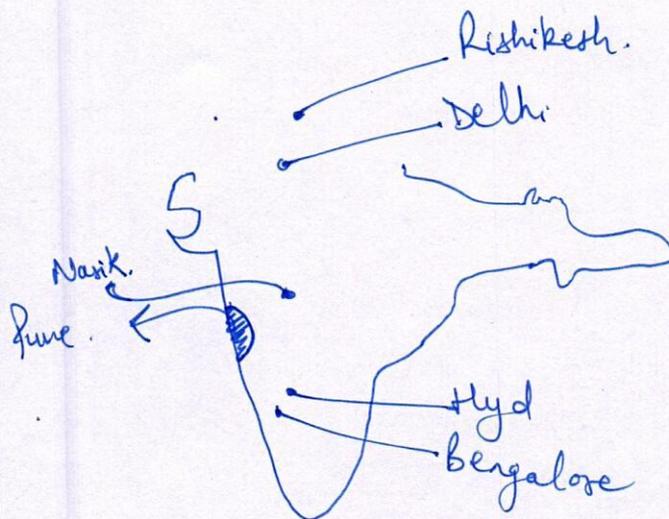


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Proximity to Consumption Centres

- Pune & Nasik - close to Mumbai, Bangalore,
- Road connectivity to all major metros/cities.
- Major consumption centres - Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Pune, etc.
- Rising consumption in Tier 2 & 3 cities as well.



Rising cosmopolitan culture and acceptance towards consumption of alcohol provides India with a unique opportunity to take a place in global wine supply chain & brand value building.



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हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
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(रफ कार्य के लिये स्थान)



Space for Rough Work
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