

Positivity



→ good knowledge base (both wide and deep)
Keep it up (good you attempted all questions)



drishti

GENERAL STUDIES (Test-01)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/23 (J-A)-M-GSM (P-III)-2301

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: GYANENDRA BHARTI

Mobile Number: _____

Medium (English/Hindi): ENGLISH

Reg. Number: _____

Center & Date: ONLINE/04/07/2023

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 1103180

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 चाहियें जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और उस 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.	4	11.	6
2.	4	12.	6
3.	4½	13.	6
4.	4	14.	4
5.	4½	15.	6½
6.	4½	16.	6
7.	4	17.	6
8.	3½	18.	6
9.	4	19.	6
10.	4	20.	6½
Grand Total (सकल योग)		100	

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Contact: 8750187501, 8448485517

Scope of Improvement

understand questions + answer all its part (Qs)

focus on explanatory part more make sure there is clarity in point and it make sense

add more explanations depending on if its 15 or 10 marker

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

10 marker

you can do even better and

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)

you'll do great

good luck

1.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता का नगरीय स्वरूप क्षेत्रीय सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों के क्रमिक विकास का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिये।

(150 शब्द) 10

The urban character of the Harappan civilization was a result of the gradual evolution of regional social-economic factors. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Harappan civilisation is considered as the first urban revolution in entire Indian subcontinent.

Urban character of Harappan civilisation

① Well defined city planning which included grid pattern, proper sanitation and water supply, standard brick size.

② Pattern of subsistence - Presence of granaries indicates trade of food grains for urban area, metalcraft & sculpture, seals etc indicates substantial non agricultural activities

③ Presence of Harappan script - in pictorial form which is yet to be deciphered.

④ Lower & upper town shows the social stratification probably ruler & ruled (or) traders & commoners.

1. हड़प्पा सभ्यता का नगरीय स्वरूप क्षेत्रीय सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों के क्रमिक विकास का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

The urban character of the Harappan civilization was a result of the gradual evolution of regional social-economic factors. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Harappan civilisation is considered as the first urban revolution in entire Indian subcontinent.

add
3 phrases

Urban character of Harappan civilisation

① Well defined city planning which included grid pattern, proper sanitation and water supply, standard brick size.

② Pattern of subsistence - Presence of granaries indicates trade of food grains for urban area, metalcraft & sculpture, seals etc indicates substantial non agricultural activities.

③ Presence of Harappan script - in pictorial form which is yet to be deciphered.

④ Lower & upper town shows the social stratification probably ruler & ruled (or traders & commoners).

There is debate on evolution of Harappan culture. But various evidences supports it's gradual evolution of regional social - economic factors.

① Presence of Pre harappan, mature Harappan & post Harappan sites indicates gradual evolution. + mature sites show all evidence of urban nature

② Increase in agricultural production started at Mehargarh (Baluchistan) supported stable life. + extensive irrigation led to growth of agriculture

③ This resulted into trade & craft activities & finally to evolution of urban centres.

④ It was further amplified due to two factors -

① irrigation through canal

② Use of waterways for trade

Above mentioned factors supports the theory of gradual evolution through socio-economic development which lasted for almost 700 years.

social hierarchy
upper lower
citadel
etc

2.

नई महाशक्तियों के उदय और यूरोपीय उपनिवेशवाद के पतन सहित वैश्विक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the impact of World War II on the global political order, including the emergence of new superpowers and the decline of European colonialism. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिना चाहिये।

(Candidate must write on this margin)

World War-II is considered as a watershed event in world history which changed the entire global order into bi-polar world.

1939-45

add causes & participant countries

impact of world war II (WW-II)

- ① Prestige of European power was shattered.
- ② Rise of two new superpowers in the form of America (USA) and USSR.
- ③ The new blocks were based on economic & political ideas of Capitalism & Socialism.
- ④ Rise of United Nation (UN) as a successor of League of Nation but with more power and effectiveness provided impetus for decolonisation in Asia & Africa.
- ⑤ Europe was political & ideologically divided into Western Europe led by

work in background

explain why these 2 rise

- USA & eastern Europe led by USSR.
- ⑥ Major European power including France and Britain were economically and militarily exhausted.
i.e. unable to sustain their colonial regime.
- ⑦ Coupled with pressure from UN Trusteeship Council, USA, USSR and newly independent countries resulted into start of decolonisation.
- ⑧ There was movement globally for right to self determination, respect for human rights etc.

Hence, WW-II resulted in formation of bipolar world & ~~end~~ of cold war which threatens the global peace & security. However role of UN and Non-alignment movement helped to prevent the emergence of global crisis.

उम्मीदवार को
हाशिये में नहीं
चाहिये।
(Candidate must
write on this n

will

add
about
cold
war

3. वर्ष 1858 के पश्चात् भारत के संवैधानिक इतिहास में कई उल्लेखनीय विकास हुए, जिससे समाज और राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण और स्थायी परिवर्तन हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
India's post-1858 constitutional history witnessed a plethora of notable developments that left an indelible imprint on its society and polity. Comment. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिख
नाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Revolt of 1857 resulted in transfer of power from East India Company to British Crown which resulted into notable constitutional developments

add about
better
governance
act
1858

Post 1858 Constitutional Development

① Indian Council Act 1861

⑥ system of portfolio started which is even continued today.

⑥ Association of Indians in executive council

② Indian Council Act 1892

⑥ It gave right to ask & discuss the budget

⑥ Process of indirect election

nice

③ Indian Council Act 1909

⑥ It provided for separate electorate

• Finally culminated into partition of India

⑥ Enhanced the size of Council

④ Government of India Act 1919

① Bicomeral system

② Expansion of separate electorate
to Sikh etc

③ Introduction of dyarchy

⑤ Government of India Act 1935

① It provided the base for Indian
constitution post independence

② Federation was proposed

③ Establishment of federal court

④ establishment of Reserve Bank of
India

⑤ Division of subject - Provincial &
central & residuary power with
Viceroy.

Hence various constitutional develop-
ment post 1858 have shaped the
political & social dynamics of free
India.

well covered
- keep it up

add
1947
act
also

4.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ मंदिर स्थापत्य की नागर और द्रविड़ शैलियों के बीच प्रमुख अंतरों पर चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

With the help of suitable examples discuss the main differences between Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
मार्गदर्शक में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Religion and artistic innovation
found shelter in the form of temple
architecture as Nagara style in north
India & Dravida style in south
India

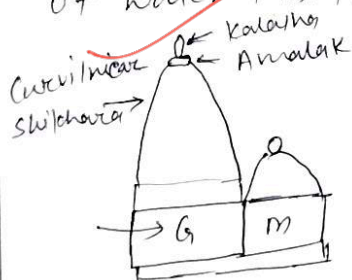
Nagara Style

① found in north-
India

② Built on upraised
platform

③ No elaborate boundary

④ Generally absence
of water tank/pond



Nagara style

Dravida Style

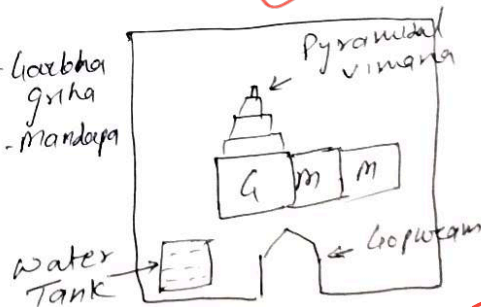
① Found in south
India

② No upraised platform
generally

③ Elaborate boundary
is found.

⑤ It is generally
present

G - Gopuram
M - Mandapa



Dravida style

Tower superstructure
is
Shikhara
(Curvilinear)

Vimana
(Tower
superstructure
(pyramidal))

only one
Vimana

add
proper
explanation
(elaborate)
for
clarity

⑤ Tower is curvilinear - near

⑤ Tower is pyramidal

⑥ No elaborate gate

⑥ Gopuram represents the strength of king building it

⑦ Generally no Jwarapala

⑦ Presence of Jwarapala

Examples

Temples at Khajuraho,
Kankar in Mahadeo
Temple

Example: Temples
at Kanchipuram

- Temples built by Chola - Brihadeshwara Temple
- Temple built by Vijayanagara rulers - Hampi temple etc.

The basic concept of having garbhagriha & mandapa are same. But there is physical appearance wise difference in nagara and dravida style.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नही लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

will

5. वातायजनन एवं वातायविनाश की विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्द) 10

Discuss the characteristics features of Frontogenesis and Frontolysis.

(150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
शीर्षक में उही लिखना
प्राहित।

((candidate must not
write on this margin))

When two different airmass of different characteristics meets & interacts, then it results into Frontogenesis & Frontolysis.

Feature of Frontogenesis

① Frontogenesis is the convergence of cold & warm airmass.

② The process of convergence & it's direction depends upon the hemisphere where interaction takes place.

③ The contrast of temperature of two fronts will decide the impact of frontogenesis.

④ It may result into precipitation and cyclone formation.

Feature of frontolysis

① Frontolysis means uplifting of an airmass usually warm airmass.

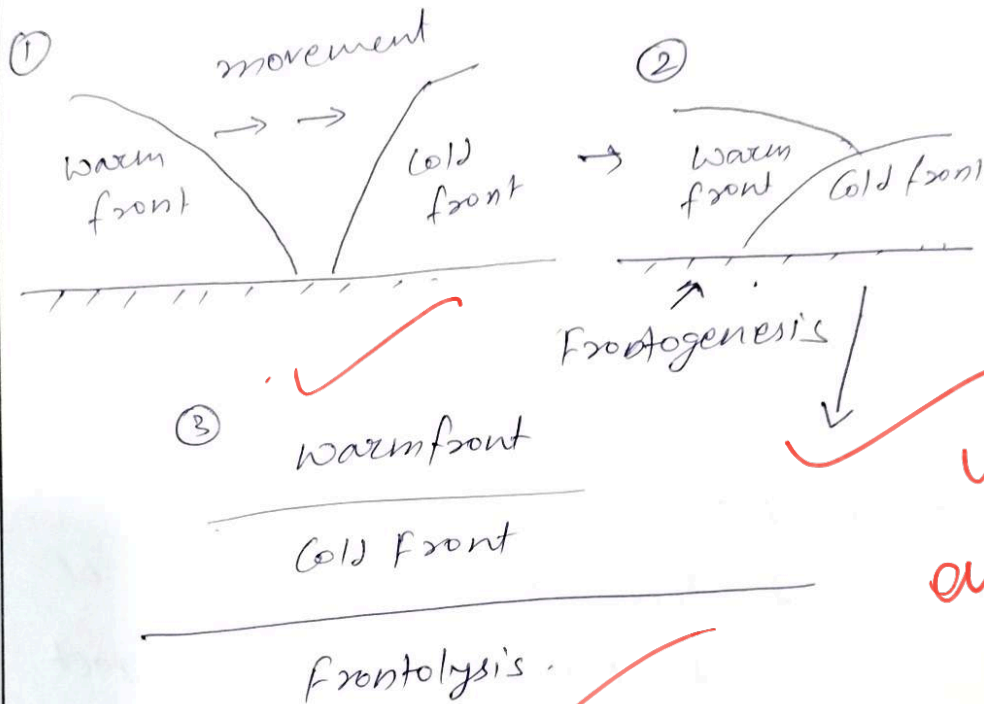
explains
what is
front

anticlockwise
direction is
northern hemisphere

clockwise is
southern
hemisphere

& dissipation of zone of tension due to frontolysis.

② It generally occurs into lower latitude.



well explained

Frontogenesis and frontolysis are natural phenomenon which affects the environment & human in various ways such as rain, cyclones etc.

6. "भूकंप की तीव्रता और उसके परिमाण का मापन एक जटिल और परिष्कृत प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिये भूकंप विज्ञान और उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की गहरी समझ की आवश्यकता होती है।" इस संबंध में भूकंप की तीव्रता को मापने की विधि पर चर्चा कीजिये और भारत के भूकंपीय क्षेत्रों पर प्रकाश डालिये। (150 शब्द) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
मार्गदर्शिका में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

"The measurement of the intensity and magnitude of earthquakes is a complex and sophisticated process that requires a deep understanding of seismology and advanced technology". In this regard discuss the method of measuring the intensity and magnitude of earthquakes and highlight the seismic zones of India. (150 words) 10

Earthquake is the result of collision of tectonic plate & release of energy in the form of seismic waves.

Reason for complex nature of measurement of intensity & magnitude

- ① It is sudden event which requires much advanced technical process.
- ② Lack of clear understanding of nature of interior of earth.

Ways to measure earthquake

- ① Various seismographic equipments are installed at various location of the earth.
- ② Magnitude is measured through use of Richter scale (one to ten). It measures the magnitude.

amount of energy release

along the fault line

③ Intensity is measured by using meralli scale from one to twelve.

Seismic Zones of India

- B's have prepared seismic map of India
- Zone-I It have highest earthquake threat
- Parts of Himachal, Jammu, Uttarakhand, Ran of Kutch, Northern Bihar & Arunachal

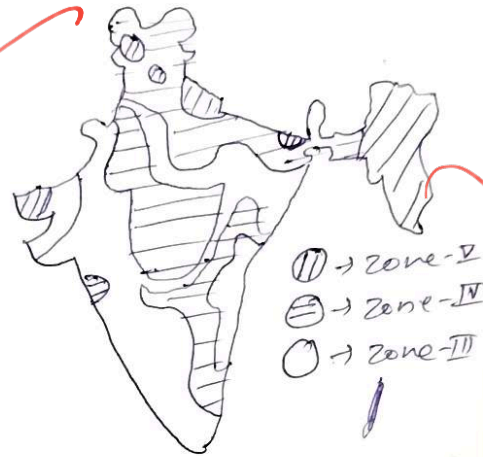


figure - seismic map of India.

Zone-IV

- larger part of North India, Rajasthan, Central India & Coastal area of East Coast

Zone-III

Central India, Kerala, Goa etc

Zone-II

- Rest of India is under zone-II

World have witnessed devastating impact last year in Turkey & Syria.
Preparedness and adaptation are best way to minimize it's impact.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिख
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

measure impact of
the earthquake

well explained

7. वैश्वीकरण, इसकी व्यापक पहुँच और सर्वव्यापी प्रभाव के साथ, लोक संस्कृति के समृद्ध चित्रपट को समाहित करने तथा नष्ट करने की क्षमता रखता है। परीक्षण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
- Globalization, with its pervasive reach and ubiquitous influence, has the potential to subsume and erode the rich tapestry of folk culture. Examine. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Globalisation is the process of flow of people and capital beyond the political boundaries. It has both positive & negative impact.

Negative impact of globalisation on folk culture

- ① There is evidence of increased westernisation in life style, food, music, art, sculpture etc.
- ② Westernisation brought capitalism into various part of the world where everything is measured in terms of economic value. It erodes the folk culture.
- ③ Change in life style results into less demand of folk culture.
Eg - Kath Ghora (Wooden Horse) dance practised during Holi festival is replaced by music system.
- ④ Folk artists find it very difficult to survive & hence results into

add example here
+ talk about effect on folk culture background in Intro

good

extinction.

However there are positive impacts also. Such as -

- ① Classical dance of India got world wide recognition.
- ② Yoga & ayurvedic system is getting prominence.
- ③ With use of technology we can preserve folk music, dance and theatre art in digital format.
- ④ It made folk art available at the tip of finger using internet.
- ⑤ Use of technology can help folk artist to enhance their reach & survival.

like

There is urgent need of raising awareness & protection from society and government to preserve the folk art to showcase India's rich cultural heritage.

add
govt
initiatives
in promoting
folk culture
also

8. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में सुभाषचंद्र बोस तथा उनके द्वारा गठित आजाद हिंद फौज की भूमिका और उसके महत्त्व का विश्लेषण कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
Analyze the role and significance of Subhash Chandra Bose and his Indian national army in the freedom struggle of India. (150 words) 10

उम्मीदवार को इस
मार्गदर्शक में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Subhas Chandra Bose was among first generation of freedom fighter with socialist and revolutionist idea in the freedom struggle

add year
+
add about
INA

Role of Subhas Chandra Bose

① He resigned from Imperial Civil Services (ICS) & chosen to serve the nation through freedom struggle.

② He served the link between Anushilan samiti (revolutionary) & Indian National Congress.

③ He along with Jawahar Lal Nehru brought the element of socialism and pragmatism and economic issues in freedom struggle

④ New Economic Policy, Karachi Declaration, 1937 election manifesto etc were influenced by his ideal

④ He served as Congress president in 1938, 1939 (Faipuri crisis)

1st provisional
govt of
free
India

explains what he did during WWII

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

add about his role from Singapore / Bhuban etc

⑤ He took charge of Indian National Army (INA) & sought help of axis power to liberate India.

⑥ He formed provisional government at Singapore

⑦ With defeat of Japan, INA retreated from North East India & died in a plane crash.

His importance in freedom struggle

① Brought the youth, peasant & workers in struggle.

② Instrumental in inclusion of Praga-Mandal people.

③ Though, he resigned congress due to conflicting ideas with Gandhiji, yet he has great respect for him.

④ His INA campaign is considered as one of death knell into British empire in India.

S.C. Bose has great contribution in Indian freedom struggle. He was posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna for his contribution

you don't elaborate significance of INA that much so elaborate that

9. "सांप्रदायिक भ्रूवीकरण में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका पर मानवधर्मीय विचार किया जाना चाहिये।"
चर्चा कीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10
"The role of social media in communal polarization is one that warrants careful consideration"
Discuss. (150 words) 10

संशोधक को इस
मार्ग में नई विचार
सहित;
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Social media is considered as a double edge sword which can help to bring people together in one hand & can also use to fuel communal tension on other hand.

add
about its
↑ growth

Role of social media in communal polarisation

- ① It has wide reach due to access to internet.
- ② It can spread like forest fire due to open network nature.
- ③ With advent of Artificial intelligence deep fake can spread fake news.
- ④ It can be used by hostile elements and anti-nationals to propagate propaganda, fear & hatred.
- ⑤ Terrorist group such as ISIS has shown the world how social media can be misused.

vill

+ real time
+ engagement
+ Connected
+ Community

By recognising it's threat govern-
ment has introduces Information
Technology (social media intermediary
regulation) Rule 2021. However due
to internet being boundary less various
measures are required such as -

- ① Social awareness → to find out
fake news
- ② strict content moderation
- ③ Role of social media intermediary
is important
- ④ Responsible user
- ⑤ strict law enforcement
- ⑥ Fact check unit by government
& industry.

Social media should be used
responsibly with all stake holders
responsibility approach to prevent
its misuse.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लि-
खा है।

(Candidate must
write on this margin)

Section
69A
for
regulation
of
IT Act
2008

will

10.

क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित किया जाना चाहिये? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तार्किक कारण दीजिये। (150 शब्द) 10

Do you think that marital rape should be criminalised in India? Give reasons in support of your answer. (150 words) 10

Marital rape is the phenomenon of forcing the partner (married) to enter into sexual intercourse. It is not recognised as criminal act in present legal system.

Aspect - 1 should be criminalised.

- ① Karnataka High Court has said that rape is rape irrespective of identity of the perpetrator.
- ② It violates bodily autonomy of the victim.
- ③ Karnataka high court said that "Rape by unknown results into the horrific memory but rape by spouse, the victim is always facing physical & mental torture."
- ④ Domestic violence does not cover it.
- ⑤ Indian Penal Code has given

उम्मीदवार को इस
प्रश्न में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

add about
Section
375
and its
exceptions
2
wrt
marital
rape

add basic
rights of
women
/ legality
etc

exemption for it if spouse is above certain age.

Aspect-2 It should not be criminalised.

- ① It will destroy the social institution of marriage.
- ② It may result into false allegation which may be beyond any circumstantial evidence.
- ③ It may result into interference into cultural practices of various communities of India.

There is need of raising awareness among people to respect for other's bodily autonomy and at the same time a suitable bill with enough safeguard to prevent its misuse may be introduced for debate & discussion.

11. ओशन मेमोरी लॉस क्या है? इसके परिणामों की व्याख्या एवं चर्चा कीजिये।
What is ocean memory loss? Explain and discuss its consequences.

(250 शब्द) 15
(250 words) 15

रूपरेखा को दिय
मार्ग में अपनी विचारों
लिखें।
(Candidate must
write on this margin)

Ocean memory is the ability of ocean upper layer to maintain its characteristics such as surface temperature to maintain over long time. Any disturbance in this is called as ocean memory loss.

Reason for oceanic memory loss

- ① Increasing global warming & climate change.
- ② Disturbing the factors such as influx of water, loss of biodiversity of the ocean, ocean acidification, rise in sea surface temperature (SST) etc.

③ Increased trade, tourism etc through ocean.

④ Mining and unsustainable fishing in the oceanic waters.

⑤ Increased marine exercise

upper most layer
(mixed layer)
↓
at deeper level
of mixed
layer
there is
greater
heat content
↓
thermal
inertia
translates
into
memory

basically
changes
in
energy exchange
between
atmosphere
and ocean

due to increased geo-political tensions.

impact:

① It would be harder to predict the future condition of oceans.

② It may have direct impact on monsoon & in turn agriculture i.e. food security.

③ It may result into loss of bio-diversity.
i.e. impact on fishing → food & nutrition security.

④ Loss of Bio-diversity may reduce the carbon sequestration capacity of the ocean.

i.e. may amplify global warming

⑤ It may fuel the cyclonic activity thereby impacting life, economy & biodiversity

Climate
Prediction
will be
deeply
affected

Prediction
of
extreme
events

will be
affected

→ Can influence
the way
sensitive
ecosystem
are
managed

Way forwards.

- ① Green & sustainable shipping.
- ② Controlling illegal, unreported & unregulated (IUU) fishing practice.
- ③ Strict compliance and co-operation on global environmental conventions.
- ④ Adopting mission life at global level for responsible consumption & sustainable supply.

Oceans play important role in socio-economic & environmental aspects. Hence, there is urgent need of global action & coordination to prevent ocean memory loss.

उम्मीदवार को इ
हाशिये में नही
चाहिये।

(Candidate mu:
write on this m

मि 4

12.

'असहयोग आंदोलन एक महान और उत्कृष्ट प्रयास था, जिसने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के इतिहास में एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन को इंगित किया।' कथन के आधार पर असहयोग आंदोलन के कारण तथा इसकी विफलता और बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Elucidate the causes, triumphs, and constraints of the Non-Cooperation Movement - a noble and illustrious endeavor that marked a crucial turning point in the history of India's struggle for independence. (250 words) 15

Non-cooperation movement is most important because of being first pan-India mass movement and Hindu-Muslim unity.

give background briefly

Cause:

- ① Jallianwala bagh incident (Punjab wrong) - & Rowlatt act.
- ② Khilafat issue (Treatment of Khalifa of Turkey - Islamic religious leader)
- ③ World War-I & its economic impact along with trust deficit due to non fulfillment of aspirations of Indians for their support at War
- ④ Cawort & Strike Policy along with divide & rule adopted at Montagu

Chelmsford reform.

Impact of NCM

Success of NCM

- ① Hindu-muslim unity was never seen before and after the movement.
- ② large scale participation of student workers & women in freedom struggle.
- ③ Rise of nationalist educational institutions such as Gujarat Vidyapeeth etc.
- ④ Rise of Nationalism among masses.

~~Constraints~~

① Abrupt withdrawal resulted into questioning Gandhian method.

② Rise of revolutionaries after its withdrawal.

③ Taking up extra-territorial issue (Chitlatat issue) as national issue.

④ Blending religion & politics that

use
proper
language
for
clarity

non violence / non violence

reason for failure

due to
violence
(Chauri
Chaura)

not
like
that

as it was
sidelined

resulted into partition in 1947

NCM as a turning point

- ① It was beginning of mass movement.
- ② It was clear that mainstream political struggle would be based on non-violence only.
- ③ It introduced principle of satya-graha at national scale (Regional scale at Champaran, Kheda etc).
- ④ It transformed the Gandhiji into true mass leader.
- ⑤ It paved the way for True-Struggle - True strategy.

Unified
Congress
Muslim
League

- Swaraj
- Satyagrah
- etc

Non cooperation movement set the background for the future course of action in freedom struggle & hence holds important position in freedom struggle.

13.

20वीं सदी के पहले दशक में देश में राजनीतिक निर्वात को भरने के लिये क्रांतिकारी समूहों के उदय का वातावरण तैयार था। टिप्पणी कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

In the first decade of the 20th century the atmosphere was ripe for the emergence of revolutionary groups to fill the political vacuum in the country. Comment.

(250 words) 15

Reactionary policies of Lord Curzon along with moderate-extremist divide among nationalist provided ground for rise of revolutionary nationalism.

Factors / atmosphere in early 20th century

① Bombay & Poona Plague hurt sentiment of people.

② Policies of Curzon, specially partition of Bengal ¹⁹⁰⁵ provided stimulus to the revolutionary activities.

③ Divergence among Congress leadership over moderate & extremist line also provided fertile ground for revolutionaries.

④ World wide events such as Irish revolutionaries, Japanese win over Russia etc provided new spirit of revolutionism among youth.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

first decade
of 20th
century

+ failure
of moderate

+ great
split
of
1907

Spread of revolutionaries

- ① Assassination of Poona Pleague Commissioner worked as inspiration for many.
- ② Abhinav Bhavit, a secret revolution-ary society worked in Maharashtra.
- ③ Extremist ideologies such as by Tilak spreaded revolutionary activity in Maharashtra.
- ④ Bengal was another centre of revolutionary activity.
- ⑤ Anusilan Samiti has various branches in Bengal, Bihar & Bihar.
- ⑥ Muzaffar conspiracy case was the prime example of this one.
- ⑦ Punjab was another centre of revolutionary activity.
- ⑧ Arif Singh organised a revolutionary group in Punjab.

elaborate

⑨ Punjabi organised themselves in
Canada & USA. They formed Ghadar
Party for armed revolution during
World War-I.

⑩ Delhi conspiracy to kill the
Viceroy Lord Hardinge was another
example of rising revolutionary
activity.

Rise of Home Rule movement
& latter leadership under Gandhiji
gave peaceful orientation to the
national movement & revolutionary
activity came to halt for almost
a decade.

will

14.

"ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक हितों ने भारत की आर्थिक संरचना को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित किया।" (250 शब्द) 15
विस्तारपूर्वक विवेचना कीजिये।
"The British colonial interests significantly influenced the economic structure of India." (250 words) 15
Elaborate.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखन
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

British came to India with clear
intention of profit making, first as
a trader then as colonial ruler. It
had devastating impact on Indian
economy.

Negative impact

① From 1757 to 1813, british reverted
to mercantile capitalism which
was supported by colonial rule.

② The agriculture was commercialised
which impacted food security &
resulted into famine.

③ Destruction of Handicraft and limit-
ed industrialisation resulted into
economic dependence of India on
Britain.

④ India emerged as net importer
from net exporter from pre
british era.

⑤ Post 1813 till 1850's, they resorted to Industrial Capitalism in which they resorted to plantation industry

⑥ From 1850's till independence, followed policy of finance capitalism

⑦ Growth of railway provided impetus to drain of wealth & exploitation of Indian resources. - ✓

⑧ All these have combinedly affected adversely & resulted into crippled Indian economy ✓

However, there were some positive impacts also.

① Commercialisation of agriculture resulted into limited industrialisation such as cotton & Jute.

② It linked Indian economy to market. Peasant benefited from cotton boom in 1870's.

lacks
of
clarity

not
really
the positives
include
ICT/
Railway

Explain
properly in
proper
synchronised
manner with
full explanations

③ Introduction of railways provided some space for Indian Industries to grow.

④ During world wars, industries got breathing space & some form of protection from British.

⑤ Transport and communication also helped socially, economically & politically.

Although Indian economy was benefited but as accidental byproduct.

Overall impact of British economic policy was negative on Indian economy.

work on language

उम्मीदवार को इस
हार्शिय में नहीं लिख
नाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

15.

“उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों का अनुप्रयोग इस्पात उद्योग को अधिक दक्ष बनाएगा।” टिप्पणी कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

“Application of emerging technologies will make the Steel Industry more efficient”.
Comment.

(250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिख
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

Steel industry is among one of
eight core industry which can be benefit-
ed from emerging technologies.

Role of emerging technology in steel sector

① Green energy & clean energy can
help to decarbonise the steel sector
which is one of the most important
sector for carbon emission.

② Internet of Things can help to
reduce the human interface in
production & enhance the productivity
of the sector.

③ 3-D printing can help to produce
customised product with greater
precision.

④ Blockchain technology can help
to strengthen the supply chain
of raw materials as well as
the finished products.

India is
2nd largest
producer of
crude
steel

⑤ Artificial intelligence (AI) & Machine Learning (ML) can help to reduce the production cost by minimising error of production.

⑥ Drones can be used as a tool to effective monitoring of function, right from mining operation to the final delivery of the product.

However there are some concern which needs to be addressed for effective use of these technology.

① Misuse such as 3-D printing for leathal weapons.

② High initial cost which may hamper technological adoption.

③ Focus on green energy adoption may slow down initial production.

④ shortage of skilled manpower to handle these technologies.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लि
चाहिये।

(Candidate must
write on this ma

Way forward.

- ① Skilling & upskilling & reskilling of manpower.
- ② Suitable government policies for smoother adoption of these technologies without hampering productivity.
- ③ Human aspect in employment to address unemployment.
- ④ Industry-academia linkage for best result.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

nicely
covered
Keep it up.

16.

'वित्तीय स्थिति के अतिरिक्त कई अन्य कारक हैं जो किसी राष्ट्र की निर्धनता को निर्धारित करते हैं।' इस संदर्भ में भारत में बहु-आयामी निर्धनता के विषय में चर्चा करते हुए उन कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिये जिस कारण अनेक उपायों के बावजूद भारत निर्धनता को कम करने में अक्षम रहा है। (250 शब्द) 15

'Apart from financial condition there are various other factors that determine poverty of a nation'. In this context talk about the multi-dimensional poverty in India while discussing the reasons why India has not been able to drive people out of poverty despite several measures. (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।
(Candidate must not write on this margin)

Poverty is a condition under which a person is unable to meet basic human needs & utilize it's full potential.

Factors for poverty.

① Economic factors.

- ① Historical inequality in wealth distribution
- ② Lack of skills
- ③ Slower growth
- ④ Unequal sharing of fruits of growth.

Social factor

- ① High population
- ② Lack of skills
- ③ Low healthcare facilities

Others.

- ① Lack of education & skills
- ② Lack of entrepreneurship abilities
- ③ Lack of information

add date
↓
India's performance
↓
Multi dimensional Poverty
↓
India
add the ten indicators of MPI index

not
required
stick to word limit
question's demand

Multidimensional poverty

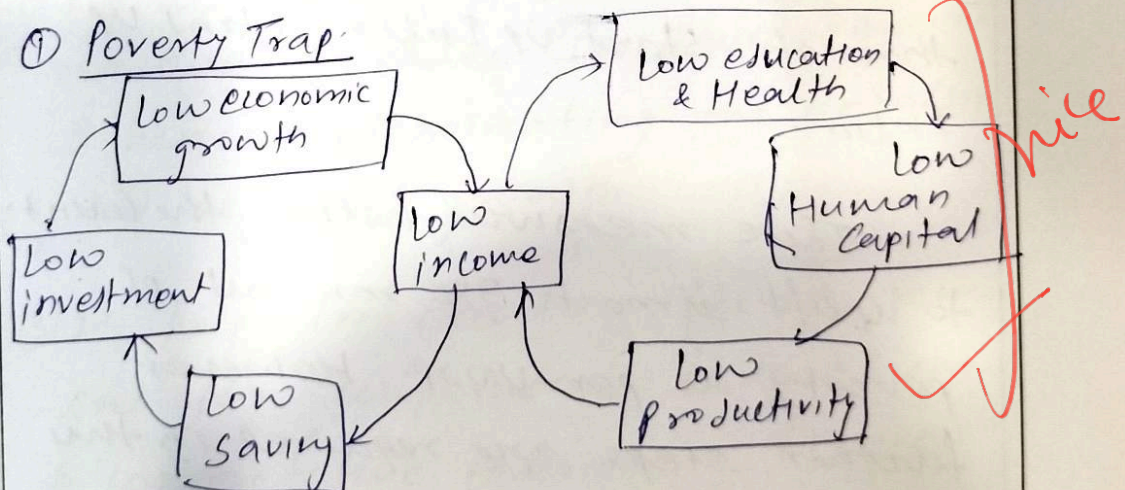
- It is deprivation not only in economic but social, health & many other parameters.

Dimension

- ① Health It further divides into Nutrition, Child mortality &
- ② Education mean years of schooling
- ③ Living standards includes cooking fuel, sanitation & other parameters

Reason for India not able to contain poverty

① Poverty Trap:



② Dependence on agriculture

③ Transition from primary sector

add population exploration

to tertiary sector leaving manufacturing stagnant

steps taken

- ① social measures such as focus on education (Right to education), health (Ayushman Bharat) & skills (Skill India Mission)
- ② Economic measures such as Right to food (NFSA), guaranteed job under MGNREGA etc.
- ③ Focus on manufacturing such as Make in India & self reliant India.
- ④ Entrepreneurship development through Start up India, Stand up India.

These measures helped the country to uplift almost 350 mn out of poverty as per UNDP. However further steps are required in this direction

उम्मीदवार को इस
कागज पर नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidates must not
write on this margin)

inefficient
utilisations
of human
resource

add
way
forward

17.

'भारत जैसे विविध सामाजिक संरचना वाले समाज के लिये जहाँ एक ओर सकारात्मक क्षेत्रवाद एक वरदान है, वहीं दूसरी ओर इसका अतिवादी प्रसार 'विविधता में एकता' के ताने-बाने को खतरों में डालता है।' टिप्पणी कीजिये।

(250 शब्द) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

'Where positive regionalism is a boon for a diverse social structure like India, it threatens the time-tested fabric of 'Unity in Diversity' if promoted in an ultra-manner'. Comment.

(250 words) 15

Regionalism is the sense of oneness among people residing in a particular region. *+ interest toward sub national entity*

Positive regionalism as boon

① It helps in creating cooperative attitude towards certain group of people providing opportunity to grow by that community.

② It also helps to demand for reasonable share in development & hence eliminating the unbalanced regional growth.

③ It helps in creating the environment for cooperative federalism & competitive federalism. Hence promoting competition among

*add
example
with
each*

various region to grow.

- ⑤ It may help in correctly identify-
ing the strength & weakness of
the region & promoting specialisa-
-tion in specific field.

However ultra-regionalism may
harm the unity & diversity of
India in following ways.

- ① The interest of one region starts
conflicting with of others & hence
creates sense of insecurity &
hatred.

- ② It may result into sons of soil
theory & hence demanding for
region based reservation.

Eg - Person from UP & Bihar were
attacked in Maharashtra.

- Reservation of private job in
various state.

- ③ It can result into militancy

movement as in case of north-eastern states.

Eg - recent example of Manipur violence.

④ It may promote secessionist tendencies as it was witnessed in the Punjab. Recent demands for Khalistan was resurfaced.

⑤ It may result into water dispute as seen in various states such as Karnataka - Tamilnadu.

⑥ Boundary dispute may arise and it can be used by minority of selfish minded people.

Eg - Maharashtra - Karnataka - Belgaum dispute.

Hence, the thin line between regionalism & ultra regionalism must be understood by people to ensure growth of vibrant Indian nation.

उम्मीदवार को
हाथिये में नही
चाहिये।
(Candidate must
write on this)

add
measures

to
increase
the
impact
of
regionalism

18.

“जातिगत जनगणना नव-सामाजिक न्याय को सक्षम बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है।”
(250 शब्द) 15

समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिये।
“In order to embark on a neo-social justice, the caste census will act as an enabler.” Critically
(250 words) 15
Examine.

उम्मीदवार को
हाशिये में नोट
कराहिये।

(Candidate n
write on this

Various regional parties are
demanding for caste census (full) which
is carried out only for scheduled
caste & tribe people -

explain
neo social
justice

Benefit of caste census
social benefit

as enabler for neo social
justice

① It may help the socio-economically
backward people to understand
their position & work collectively
for their empowerment

??

Economic benefit

① Adequate amount of reservation
may be provided to them in
education & employment

② Caste based expertise may be used
to spur economic activities.

Politico-administrative benefit

① Proper policy may be framed &
implemented for backward section
of the society.

add
social
mobility
analyses

highlight
marginalised
positions

understand
caste population
distribution

migrant pattern

② Various high courts have asked for empirical evidence of under representation in jobs. It can help to prove that.

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must write on this margin)

Negative impact

- ① Political parties may use it to fulfill their political ambition.
- ② It may further divide the society on caste lines.
- ③ Administrative issue for collecting and publishing the caste data may delay the census exercise.
- ④ Data quality concern is another issue relates to caste census.
- ⑤ These data may be used to target (or) benefit the certain unethical policy makers and implementing agencies.

Way forward.

- ① Ensuring proper use of these data and minimising risk associated with this. ✓ *minimize errors*
- ② Countering the misinformation & disinformation related to caste data. ✓
- ③ Enough awareness among each stakeholders to ensure good use of data. ✓

Caste census have potential to provide neo-social justice. However, its proper use has to be ensured. ✓

समय के साथ भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश के समुचित उपयोग के अवसर धीरे-धीरे कम होते जा रहे हैं। भारत में युवाओं की रोजगार संभावनाओं को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिये तथा इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु उपायों की चर्चा कीजिये। (250 शब्द) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिये।

(Candidate must not write on this margin)

With the passage of time, the opportunity to fully harness India's demographic potential is gradually diminishing. Explore the factors influencing the employment prospects of Indian youth and propose potential solutions to address these challenges. (250 words) 15

Demographic potential is the benefit arising out of change in age-population structure where more working age population is present than non working population.

As per various estimates, India would be in demographic dividend phase till 2054.

Factors influencing employability:

① Lack of skills among youth & large part of economy is informal in nature.

② Further rise of gig & platform economy has hampering impact on stimulus to skilling.

③ As per India skills report 2021 - half of graduates are not employable

rapid population growth

inadequate economic growth

- ④ This shows lack of industry - academia linkage.
- ⑤ Further, fast changing nature of technology is another factor.
- ⑥ Pace of upskilling is not upto the mark.
- ⑦ Less focus on research & development at university level is another factor.
- ⑧ Stagnant manufacturing sector is unable to absorb labours.
- ⑨ Jobless growth due to automation, rise of AI, machine learning etc.

Measures taken

- ① Skill India Mission
- ② Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- ③ Pradhan Mantri Muzra Yojana
- ④ Make in India
- ⑤ Self reliant India.

fall of
cottage
+
small
industries

PMKVY

Further steps required

- ① Letter & spirit implementation of New Education Policy 2020.
- ② Industry - Academia linkage to full fill skill demand.
- ③ Focus on research & development
- ④ Use of labour intensive sectors such as assembly lines
- ⑤ Reduce dependence on agriculture
- ⑥ Urban employment guarantee scheme may be implemented.
- ⑦ Supplying human resources to ageing western economies.

Well designed approach can help India to utilize demographic dividend effectively to ensure achievement of 5 trillion economy.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हार्निंग में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

20.

भारत में कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में गिरावट के लिये उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-से हैं? इस प्रवृत्ति को विपरीत करने और घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये क्या सुझाव दिये जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्द) 15

What are the factors contributing to the decline in crude oil production in India, and what suggestions can be proposed to reverse this trend and promote domestic production? (250 words) 15

उम्मीदवार को इस
हार्शिय में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

India is a net energy importer country & needs to upscale it's domestic production to reduce dependence on import.

Reason for declining domestic production

- ① Limited mineral oil resources than rising demand.
- ② Ageing oil wells & no new discoveries of oil fields.
- ③ Financial & technical constraints on the part of oil ~~man~~ digging companies.
- ④ Russian cheap oil import hinders incentive to invest in new discoveries of oil field.
- ⑤ Domination of state owned companies in production & exploration.

⑥ Limitation due to presence of these reserve in off shore areas, tribal areas etc.

⑦ Focus on decarbonising economy & push for net zero may render investment of companies worth - less.

suggestion

① Opening the sector for more private participation.

Eg - New HELP guidelines.

② Capacity building of state owned companies. *in*

③ Promote conducive environment for private sector through Ease of Doing (EoDB) reforms.

④ International collaboration for technology & fund.

Eg - Reliance - Aramco Collaboration.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।
(Candidate must not
write on this margin)

*add
foreign
companies
lack of
interest*

*incentives
domestic
oil
companies*

(However, it was not materialised)

⑤ Focusing on strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) to store enhanced production.

⑥ more impetus to ethanol blending through National Biofuel policy.

India being developing country needs to enhance energy self sufficiency for both economic security & strategic autonomy.

उम्मीदवार को इस
हार्निशय में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

(Candidate must not
write on this margin)