VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1091252

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Kuhoo yaq

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23.

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

केंद्र
Centre

DehraDun.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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

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निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

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

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India has a rich tradition of theatre varying from region to region.

(How it reflects the ideals and emotions)

→ Most of the theatre forms are based on our epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana and show the ideal of good ~~th~~ winning over evil

eg: Ramleela in UP

& Yakshgana in Karnataka

Both are based on Ramayana.

→ They represent the ~~traditions~~ individuals role in the society

- bond between parent and child
  - ↳ Dashrath and Rama
- bond between brothers
  - ↳ Ram and Lakshman
- role of a son to respect his parent wishes
  - ↳ Ram
- Role of a wife
  - ↳ Sita

They reflect the emotions in the society

The Kathakali of Kerala has various characters which are reflected by the colour of their face paint – Black
– Red
– green
–

~~Tacass~~

~~the~~ –

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

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The Sanchi Stupa is one of the oldest ~~st~~ architectural monuments of India.

[Historical]

→ It was initially built by Ashoka in 3rd century BC as a simple stupa

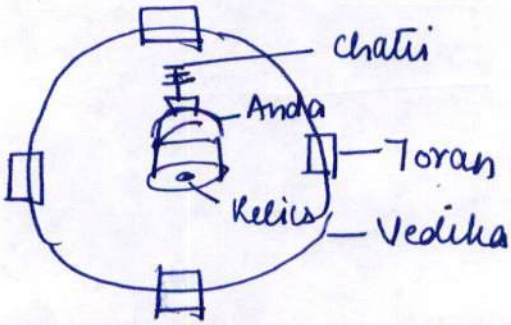
→ However it is believed to have been destroyed by Pushyamitra Shunga

→ Later it was reconstructed by Agnimitra Shunga who made it into a much more grander structure.

~~Architectural~~ Thus it helps us in knowing which rulers patronaged Buddhism and which persecuted and the historic craftsmanship and symbolism present at that time.

[Architectural importance]

→



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ The stupa shows the evolution of stupa architecture over a period of time from a simple structure with only a mound to one with – Torans (gateways)
– Vedika decorated with tales from Jataka
– Chatri symbolising 3 ratna of buddhism

[How it inspired future architecture]

→ The basic structure of the stupa has followed to this day as was seen in Sanchi.

→ The symbolism as shown there is also continued to this day

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh is one of the most iconic revolutionaries of the Indian National Movement. who was a member of the HSRA

Revolutionary ideology

1. Bhagat Singh believed in the power of the masses and not single acts of heroism.
2. He was a socialist and believed that freedom must include economic freedom.
3. He was an atheist and called out the communal agenda of senior nationalist leaders

~~goals~~ goals → His goal was the ultimate establishment of a socialist Republic of India and overthrowing the Britishers to establish an egalitarian society with no communal feelings

For these he started the Lahore Chattra sangh while in College and joined the HSRA.

Forms of Revolution any struggle

→ Though not a believer in single acts of heroism, he decided on the assassination of Saunders - (responsible for death of Lala Lajpat Rai)

→ Public attention through central assembly bombing

→ Slogans - Out with the British
- Inquilab Zindabad

→ Fasting in jail demanding better treatment of political prisoners.

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

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- In 1850, the US captain Perry landed in Japan and asked them to open their economy.

During that time Japan was wary of how the western countries had colonized most of Asia and Africa, specially situation in China. Thus to escape the same fate, while they initially opened their economy, they went through an internal transformation ~~to~~ and period of growth.

This period is known as the [Meiji ~~era~~] ~~which~~ [restoration] which started around early 1860s.

~~Through~~ ~~the~~ [Meiji restoration significance]

1. Japan became the first Asian industrialized nation

2. Japan inculcated modern scientific knowledge coupled with its traditional values.

3. It escaped colonization and instead became a colonizer itself

4. It defeated Russia in the Japanese-Russo war 1904 (first Asian nation to defeat a European power).

Thus it enabled Japan to emerge as one of the leading powers of the ~~wor~~ world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a ~~ot~~ civilizational nation with continued a history of more than 3500 years.

Basis of Indian nation

1. The constitution → gives the Indian nationality.
2. Geography – Himalayas on the North
   – Indian ocean on the south.
3. History – Ruled as a nation under the great Ashoka and Akbar and the Guptas.
4. Shared culture – The epics of Mahabharata and Ramayan give the people shared common belief
5. Political aspirations – Vibrant democracy
   – World superpower

Threats to the concept of Indian Nationhood

1. Communalism → disturbing secular fabric
   → disharmony

2. Vote Bank Politics → mobilize & polarize people for self interest

3. External factors → ~~ISI~~ eg: ISI taking advantage of any small disharmony in society

4. Non-Inclusive growth → relative deprivation
   ↓
   Regionalism / Disharmony in society

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

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

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

India ~~has~~ the is the world's 3rd largest producer of ~~the~~ generic drugs and has a vibrant Pharmaceutical Industry

Key factors of ~~go~~ growth:

1. Huge market → with the largest population
2. Availability of Labour → skilled
   → unskilled
3. Opportunity of export
4. Govt support through compulsory Licensing
5. One of the Largest recipients of FDI.

Significance for Economy

1. One of the largest ~~exp~~ export products
   ⇒ foreign exchange earner.
   ~~(and~~ (largest generic drugs exporter) ~~by~~
2. Huge employment creation.
3. Very rapid growth in this sector → adds to GDP
   → sunrise sector

Significance for Public Health

1. Provision of cheap, good quality drugs for the masses → affordable
2. India has one of the highest disease burdens and this is important for ensuring accessibility of healthcare
3. eg: Novartis cancer drug was given compulsory licensing

   eg: Covid-19 vaccine – not just India's own vast population but also over 94 countries across the world were helped.

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

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The Bay of Bengal on average receives 2-3 times more cyclones than the Arabian sea.

Reasons

1. Warmer water → Low pressure.
2. More fresh water added by the rivers.
3. Some cyclones from West Pacific (Gulf of Thailand) cross over and become stronger.
4. Heavily populated coastline → more prone to damage

Normally, it is seen that cyclones formation decreases in frequency during southwest monsoon.

1. Due to the High vertical wind shear during monsoon.
2. Due to the rains, the ocean temperature decreases.
3.

The formation of a tropical cyclone needs a number of factors to all happen together which is why it is a difficult task.

Tropical cyclone

- ≥27°C surface temp
- absolute low temp
- low vertical wind shear
- upper air divergence

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

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

When the lava below the Earth's ~~surface~~ Lithosphere rises above the surface, it can be called volcanism.

Volcanoes can be highly destructive

1. Loss of life and infrastructure
   eg: city of Pompeii.

2. Large amounts of toxic gases which are harmful for health - eg: SO_2, NH_3.

3. Large displacement

4. Loss of biodiversity

5. They release aerosols → alter heat budget
   ↳ enter ice age.

However, they are also critical for human existence.

1. They lead to formations of new land
   eg: Hawaiis

2. They give rise to fertile soil
   eg: Deccan plateau

3. They help regulate the carbon cycle and maintain Earth's heat budget in the long run

4. They provide source of geothermal energy
eg: Iceland

5. They provide spots for recreation and scientific study of certain bacteria
eg: Yellowstone.

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

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India is a vastly diverse country. when ~~to~~ a certain ~~typ~~ type of diversity gets concentrated geographically coupled with a feeling of relative deprivation, it gives rise to regionalism.

eg: Jharkhand

~~1. Certain areas may remain to~~

1. Unbalanced regional growth.
2. Influx of outsiders.
3. Land alienation.

~~ott~~ Despite being one of the most mineral rich regions with India's largest mining industry, Jharkhand remained ~~an~~ the receiving end of internal colonization.

~~and is One of the worst affected by Naxalism~~

eg: North East Region

1. Lack of connectivity
2. ~~Insurgency~~ Illegal immigration threatens culture / resources
3. Lower GDP than all India average for

most states.

4. Not part of the main stream - racism.

Due to these factors, the North East people felt deprived. ~~and that is~~

As a result we saw the rise of insurgency, all emphasising their separate identity.

eg: Uttarakhand

1. disconnect of UP govt from people living in hills
2. Indiscriminate destruction of environment
3. Bad connectivity and basic infrastructure.
4. Less opportunities

Thus the Uttarakhand movement for separate state started.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India is in the window of its demographic dividend. However this can be achieved only if India achieves education for all.

The Recent case of a West Bengal student's death due to bullying brings to light one of the ~~many~~ challenges faced by the country in achieving this goal.

~~It is~~ ~~bec~~

Despite harsh guidelines from the supreme court and being banned, bullying and ragging still persist in many schools and colleges.

Challenges

→ Difficult to monitor

→ Friends and known people ~~turn~~ to become the bullies.

→ Low reporting due to pressure of social acceptance

→ High mental vulnerability during adolescence

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

Threats

→ This could ~~discourage~~ discourage parents from sending their children to colleges and schools far away.

→ It shows the state of our youth who instead of indulging in productive activities are moving towards delinquency

→ It could turn our demographic dividend into demographic disaster.

The schools and colleges need to provide a safe environment as only there can a child actually gain education -

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

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

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

The Ahoms were originally a Mongoloid tribe from South East Asia who ~~to~~ ruled over the Brahmaputra valley ~~to~~ for many centuries during the medieval period.

Not many written records exist to map the history of the North East however some details are known.

Cultural Identity

→ The greatest king was ~~the~~ Sukhapa who sanskritized the kingdom

Historical Identity

→ The Ahom kingdom is mentioned in the Samudragupta's records

→ Though initially defeated by Aurangzeb's army, they managed to wrest back their

rule at Battle of Saraighat led by general Lachit Borphukan.

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

Contemporary times

→ The people till today revers to Lachit Borphukan as a great general and take pride in having not come under the Mughal rule.

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

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The capitalist class's positions vis-a-vis the Indian National congress ~~con~~ was not consistent temporally or spatially. until the 1940s.

1. Swadeshi Movement 1905 → Partition of Bengal.
   - Due to the tools of swadeshi and Boycott (Machester cloth, liverpool salt) the movement gave an impetus to the capitalist class. Many new industries came up:
     - V O Chidambaram → Steam Navigation company was est.
     - P C Rai → Bengal Chemicals Factory was est.

2. Non Cooperation Movement 1920
   - gandhi's push to khadi and Boycott of ~~the~~ British products gave impetus to the Indian capitalists, specially in the backdrop of post war slump being faced.
   - However they were also wary of the

labour unrest and labour strikes

[In 1918 → gandhi had fought for the cause of the textile mill workers in Ahmedabad].

Thus their participation was limited. and not unanimous.

3. Civil Disobedience Movement - 1932.

There was wider participation from the capitalist class. In 1927 → they formed the ~~Federation of~~ FICCI which brought together all the major industrialists across the country.

4. In 1937 the capitalists came up with the

Bombay Plan.

- decided to support the Nationalist movement under gandhi morally and financially
- called for nationalisation of industries
- called for distribution of wealth and welfare of the poor.

~~Befou~~ ~~this~~

After the formation of FICCI in 1927 the capitalists started ~~cop~~ coming together and coordinating. Before this there was individual and varied response.

Further, it was only after Bombay Plan 1937 that they started supporting the National Movement unanimously.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The first ones to bring a printing press to India were the Portuguese in the 16th century and they used it for publishing the Bible and Jesuits of Goa.

~~The~~ Originally the printing press was used by the disgruntled employees of the company to expose the corrupt practices of the British administration.

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

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

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

climatically, there are 2 types of deserts
- The Tropical hot deserts
- The Temperate cold deserts.

Formation of tropical hot deserts

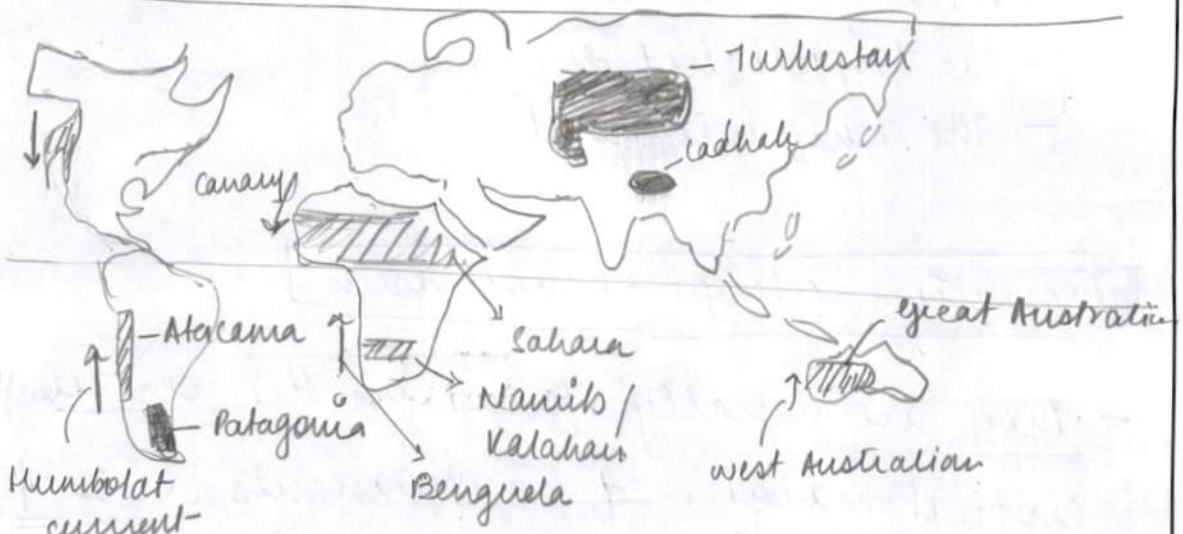
→ They are usually found on the western tropical margin of the continents [10°-30° N/S].
- → cold current → no ~~onshore~~ winds from sea bearing rain
- → This area sees Easterlies but they are dry by the time they reach here
- → ~~The~~ Tropical High Pressure belt ⇒ no rising convections.

eg: Atacama desert - South America → 1
~~Formation~~ Sahara desert - Africa
California Mojave desert - N America
Namibian desert - Africa.
Thar desert - India

Formation of Temperate cold desert

→ They are found in the interiors of the temperate regions (30°-45° N/S) - cold
- continentality - both Easterlies and Westerlies are dry
- leeward side of mountains - rain shadow

eg: Patagonia desert - South America → Andes
Turkestan desert - Asia → Urals
Ladhak - ~~Asia~~ India → Himalayas



Major deserts of the world

However it has been seen lately that deserts are expanding beyond their climatic areas due to following factors

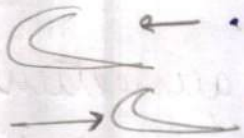
1. Erosion - wind, water,
2. Deforestation
3. Climate change - shifting patterns of rainfall, heatwaves.
4. Overgrazing

eg: Sahara expanding into Sahel.
Aravalli - expanding Eastward

Major land forms formed in the desert are due to action of wind.

1. Sand dunes —

They are found in various shapes



- with the wind
- against the wind
- parallel to the wind.

2. Mushroom rocks

3. Deflated rocks :

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

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Mountains are extremely fragile ecosystems with multiple vulnerabilities.

(I) These are further enhanced due to [climate change]

1. Melting of glaciers as the temperature increases. increases the risk of glacier lake outburst flood

eg → chorabari glacier outburst flood, 2013 in uttarakhand

2. Increased water flow in the rivers
   - melting of glaciers
   - summer monsoon becoming erratic.

eg Himachal Pradesh saw widescale distruction in 2023 due to overflowing of Beas.

3. Increased Rainfall. causes increased landslides on the unconsolidated and steep mountain slopes.

eg Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand recently saw a bus and a house ~~destroyed~~ swept away with more than 50 people losing their lives

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

2. (II) Vulnerabilities to anthropogenic interventions

1. uncontrolled construction and improper sewage → Land subsidence

Eg Joshimath 2022 saw huge land subsidence, Uttarakhand.

2. Improper and unscientific development activities like highways and dams make the mountains weak

Eg Tapovan disaster 2021, Uttarakhand.

3. Water stress and water crisis

Eg Shimla and Mussoorie.

4. Waste disposal and traffic carrying capacity

Eg seen every year in Char Dham Yatra

Eg North East ~~has~~ sees serious waste disposal challenges.

Government has taken many steps:-

1. NDMA colour coded warning sent via SMS
2. Issuing permits to limit the number of tourists
3. ~~E~~ Encouraging Home stays
4. Environment Impact Assessment.
5. Uttarakhand → collected plastic bottles from tourists by refunding amount.
6. Stricter building by laws.

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

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

Sand is the world's most exploited mineral

Reasons:

1. It is the basic construction material and thus there is huge demand for it.

~~2. In most states~~

2. Being a minor mineral, it is under the control of the state govt. However, in most states we see the presence of mining mafia who are indulged in illegal sand mining.

3. ~~Mafia~~ They often survive due to an unholy nexus between politician, corrupt bureaucrats and mining companies.

4. Increasing money power in elections and high cost of ~~electoral~~ contesting ~~running~~ for the elections is also another reason for this nexus.

5. We often see practices of over extraction

6. Muscle power of mafia discourages action.

However this can be very detrimental for the rivers ecosystems and the water resources.

1. ~~It~~ The river bed of streams become shallower and their water carrying capacity decreases.
2. Reduced ground water ~~discharge~~ recharge which leads to long run water shortage.
3. Pollution and leaching of toxic metals into the ground water.
4. Disturbs the river ecosystems and adversely affects the biodiversity.

Thus the govt has taken remedial measures

1. Stricter monitoring and vigilance.
2. Use of M-sand - mechanically crushed
3.

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

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Lithium is a white silvery metal which is the lightest known metal. It has great usage in electronics industry and specially batteries.

However, the distribution is highly skewed.

1. Largest reserves – Lithium Triangle of
   1. Argentina
   2. Bolivia
   3. Chile.

2. Other important areas – China
   – Australia.

3. Recently large lithium reserves have been found in India – Jammu & Kashmir.
   Other Places in India – Karnataka
   – Rajasthan.
   ↓
   expected to be world's 5th largest.

Geo-political aspects

→ currently the dist. is highly skewed. As the world transitions towards clean and green energy, the demand for lithium will increase substantially.

eg: Electric vehicle batteries.

Thus lithium is important for ~~a~~ this transition

→ We could see the rise of cartels like in oil which start controlling price and supply of lithium.

→ This could lead to compromising certain countries' ability to ensure future energy security and diversify from oil.

However, lithium mining is an ~~highly~~ environmentally challenging process

1. Vast destruction of ecosystem and biodiversity.

2. Habitat loss for wildlife

3. Very water intensive → water stress.

4. Leaching of toxins into the ground water and soil – water pollution
   – soil pollution

5. Noise pollution

6. Disturb the seismically sensitive ecosystems (eg: J&K – Himalayas)

Thus proper planning and coordination is required at the global ~~level~~ level.

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

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

globalisation is the process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence between countries, economies, societies and cultures.

In today's era of ICT and 4th Industrial Revolution the physical distances ~~have~~ between various parts of the globe have virtually vanished. This presents many opportunities and threats for the Youth

Opportunities

1. The youth is much more aware and ~~parts~~ events in another part of the world have butterfly effects locally.

eg: Me Too Movement

They become aware of the social challenges faced by the global youth and are encouraged to raise their issues as well.

eg - LGBTQ movement.

2. Their job and employment opportunities have vastly increased
- variety - fields traditionally not available in India
- scale - large multinationals and international organisation.

They have thus emerged as global citizens

4. They see themselves now as a force of change and have started speaking on issues of collective concern.
eg> climate change
biodiversity loss
pollution.

5. The global identity has thus empowered the youth and enabled their participation.

However, there are certain challenges.

1. The increased corporatization and consumerist culture has forced them into a toxic work environment where they have become mere cogs in a larger machinery.

2. They are increasingly disassociated with their values and culture and to

face challenges in times of crisis
→ leading to mental health issue.

3. They get lost and lose their personal identity as they become parts of a global village → mental identity crisis

4. lose touch with their roots.

Thus there is a need to balance and as vivekanand said mix the scientific rationality of west with spirituality of East.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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In 2022, as per the NFHS-5 India has achieved fertility rate of 2 which is below the replacement fertility rate of 2.1.

India's demographic dividend is expected to peak in 2036, with 65% pop in 15-60 age group.

However at the same time, the oldage (60+) population is also rising.

They are expected to make up 15% of the population by 2050.

Challenges of aging population

1. They are more vulnerable to health complications and disease burden
   ↳ direct and indirect economic cost.
2. Weak social security → puts the burden on the working age pop. to look after them

3. Feminization of old age — vulnerable to abuse
└ lower savings to take care of themselves

4. Increasing trend of nuclear families.
↳ Mental health - depression
→ support systems declining.

~~Ho~~ Hence the steps needed to be taken are

→ active aging — Fit India Campaign

→ oldage employment and entrepreneurship
├ SAGE Portal
└ SACRED Portal

→ social security
LPM Vyaya Vandana Yojana.

→ geriatric care

→ Multi age group care homes.

These will help ensure that the crisis of aging population turns into longevity dividend instead

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0. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Currently 35% of India's population lives in urban areas contributing almost 65% to GDP. This is set to consistently ~~increase~~ increase in the future.

However it is also seen that

- → 17% of urban population lives in slums
- → higher unemployment rate in urban areas
- → higher cost of living

In this scenario, welfare of urban poor is of utmost importance. Some challenges

1. Slums → sanitation
   → health
   → education
   → crime
2. Traffic → lack of public transport
3. Lack of urban employment scheme
4. Ghettoization.

5. Higher costs of living

6. Pollution – air, water, plastic, waste.

Steps to be taken

1. In situ slum redevelopment.

2. Affordable Housing

3. Mass Rapid public transport.

4. Urban employment guarantee scheme

5. Health & Education

6. Social security benefits

Need

→ Realise inclusive growth

→ Development of the country – GDP growth

→ Sustainable development

→ Employment

→ Increase productivity

→ Better quality of life

→ Better human resource development

Thus the Govt. needs to focus on these challenges as the urban areas become heart of economic and social activity so as to achieve Amrit Kaal and a developed Nation by 2047

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK