



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 उपरान्त 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. : 1199106

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aishwaryam Rajapati

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2022

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

केंद्र
Centre

1156 Lucknow

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)

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

Traditional theatre forms of India evolved since ancient and medieval times such as Puppetry, dances, music and Drama, painting

They reflect the ideals and emotions of society as:-

1. Dance forms → divine origin (Bharata's creation)
→ given in Bharatmuni's Natyashastra

→ The Nararatna shows emotion of Nayak - Nayika (Hero - Heroine) (god - devotee)

eg: Katak hasta Mudra in Bharatnatyam
Nay band Mudra in Manipuri

Other emotions through costume and props

eg: Red colour symbolising Nobility in Kathakali
white colour symbolising PEACE in Kathakali

2. Music: such as Hindustani, Gharbi, and folk

1. Alha and Udal in Madhya Pradesh describe Valour of brothers Alha and Udal

2. Sohar in Bihar and UP describing happiness during occasion of child birth

3. Hariyali song in garhwal - shows care for livestock food collection

3. Pai song in Madhya Pradesh welcome coming of Monsoon

② Puppetry :- originated during even Indus valley civilisation

eg: ① lavakoothu = ~~glow~~ glove puppetry, performs from events of Ramayana and Mahabharata

② Tholu Bommalu

③ Thogalu gombeyetta :- gives account of social status, shadow of high status large and of low status-small

④ Panitrings :- Murals, muratines

eg: ① Maathubani - welcoming Rama to marry Sita.

Individual's Role :-

1) engage with community and establish social relations with help of the art eg:- snake charmer (Kalbela dance)

2) traditional craftsmen get livelihood
eg: Puppetry making by leather worker
Mask making for chaau dance.

Thus Indian traditional art reflects a huge repository of culture and sentiments

2.

संची 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)

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

10

Sanchi stupa was constructed during Ashokan times in Madhya Pradesh. It is one of oldest Buddhist site, symbolising spread of Buddhism in Mahayan times and after.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. Provide account of various events like

1. Ashoka's visit to Ratnaputra

2. Buddha's Birth, renunciation, enlightenment and Mahaparinirvana

are shown in form of Murals in detail

3. Jataka story(s) find mention on Torans and gateway

of: Rum Jataka, Shibi Jataka

depict previous births of Buddha

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. consist of parts of architecture like :-

- a. cylindrical drum
- b. circular Andā
- c. harmika d. chakra e. Toranas (added
in later century (Sunga and Satavahana
time) d. double circumambulatory passage
2. Brick used in construction -
outer ~~layer~~ layer burnt bricks
Inner layer unburnt bricks

3. The 4 toranas added later have various
carvings in detail - show
→ hard outline, side profile
→ serenity and complexity in figures
→ 2D as well as 3D depiction

It inspired future architecture :-

- 1) Amravati stupa :- having similar
gateways.
 2. Bharhut stupa - made up of bricks
 3. The circular Andā = similar to domes in
Medieval architecture
 4. The harmika and chakra - inspired
Vimana and mounting spire of Temples
- Thus Sanchi Stupa has a great historical and
architectural significance

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

Bhagat Singh, born in Punjab was a revolutionary who took part in Anti-Simon protest and was involved in Lahore conspiracy case (murder of general Saunders)

Real Breakthrough made by Bhagat Singh:-

1. He propagated the revolution to be a mass revolution
2. stressed on participation of worker, peasants, labourers in revolution against
 - 1) colonial masters as well as
 - 2) exploitative Indian master
3. Veered away from ideology of violence in later years
He said there is no solace in use of bombs and pistols
4. He was a Socialist in thought. He

said that peasants and workers have to stand against their oppression

d. He established Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha to work for them

5. called for establishing a new order - socialism where every one deserves everything

6. called for open fight against colonial masters and not for conspiracies

7. He established secularism in his Punjab Naujawan organisation, considered Religion to be a private matter

8. His ideas were noble, he professed Nationalisation of Industries, transport communication

Thus Bhagat Singh inspired thousands of Youth to work for mass struggle.

4.

मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

The Meiji restoration was a national reconstruction plan which made Japan relinquish the debacle caused by its defeat in World war-2 and terrors of Nuclear Bomb.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration :-

- 1) destruction due to World war-2 and atomic bomb
- 2) huge poverty and homelessness along with deteriorating health of people
- 3) falling Economy - causing dependence on adverse nations via US, UK
- 4) people's sentiments of anger and dissatisfaction
- 5) The political regime recouping strength to make Japan advance and emergence

of National leadership

The significance for Japan :-

- 1) Part in global economic order
- 2) Infrastructure reconstruction
(Rail, road, port) destroyed in
world war-2
- 3) increased Health and literacy rates
- 4) emerged as a Manufacturing hub
- 5) strengthened to stand bully of
China and its claim on
Nearby Islands
- 6) developed its Military capacity in
aircrafts and submarines

Thus 'meiji restoration' put Japan on
path to become self sufficient
and self reliant

5.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nationalism is defined as imagined community of sentiments, symbols and beliefs that help to evoke a feeling that we belong to same community.

• Nation is a psychological entity.

it gets territorial legitimacy by a "state"

BASIS OF INDIAN NATION

1. Historical Basis : India as an Ancient community held together by

Religion, culture, customs (cultural unity)

2. Ancient : India as an Hindu Nation of Hindu conquerors like Chola, Guptas

3. Medieval :- India as a Political entity ruled by Delhi sultans

- eg: Minkaj Singh called India a political unit.
4. India as a Mughal empire, making huge progress in art and architecture
 5. India as a Religio-political entity, causing contention after territorial conquest of British
 6. After Independence :- India as a define territory under constitution, a land of multiple Religion, languages, cultures.

THREAT TO Indian Nationalhood :-

1. Narrow Nationalism : causing clashes with minority community
2. Communalism : Religious chauvinism causing Riots eg: Godhra
3. Hyper nationalism :- eg: Arshdeep Singh cricketer, bullied for dropping catch against Pakistan
4. Regionalism :- causing threat to Nation demand of separate state (Nagaland, Bodoland)
5. Secessionist tendencies - Ichalistan movement

Thus Indian Nationalism has to incorporate various sentiments to be alive and vibrant

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 150 words) 10

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

India's Pharmaceutical industry has registered growth of $> 50\%$ in last 5 years. India is the world's largest supplier of Generic Medicine as well as Antibiotics.

Factors behind growth of pharmaceutical

1. High export potential

India fulfils (50%) requirement of Africa
 (25%) / (40%) requirement of USA
 segment of UK

2. Skilled labour force availability

3. cheap labour cost = causing low production cost

4. India has highest number of US certified drug laboratories outside US $\Rightarrow$ high quality manufacturing and certification

5. Increase state support through incentives $\rightarrow$ 100% FDI, production linked incentive scheme

6. encouragement given to Medical tourism through programs like heal in India.

7. Qavi alliance - ensuring partnership and coordination in supply chain.

Significance to Indian Economy

1. high export = reduce current account deficit, manage Balance of Payment
2. huge employment generation (Production linked incentive for Pharma companies)
3. adds 0.2-0.3 % to Indian GDP.
4. further pushes Medical tourism = earn foreign exchange

Significance to health :-

1. high availability of generic drugs ²
reduces out-of-pocket expenditure (48.8%)
2. maintains easy accessibility of drugs to poor section of society
3. Protecting from various Non-communicable disease via diabetes, tuberculosis etc.

Thus Indian Pharmaceutical industry is a SUNRISE industry which can spur Growth in economy

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)

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

10

Cyclones are rapidly circulating ocean currents with a low pressure centre.

It arises due to frontogenesis (temperature) as well as due to high sub-surface sea (tropical cyclone) temperature

India :- (2%) of cyclone in world
(10%) of area prone to cyclone
(8/247) most deadliest cyclone in India

why more cyclones in Bay of Bengal :-

1) increased intensity of thermal low in ITCZ causing pull of ocean current from southern hemisphere

2) easterly winds magnitude high due to high pressure gradient causing tropical cyclonic depression

3) La-Nina phenomena, (triple La-Nina dip) causing rapid cooling of eastern & central

Pacific ocean .

Thus low pressure in Indian Ocean, causing high cyclones and high rainfall .

4) decreasing periodicity of Madden-Julian oscillation causing corrective phase on Indian ocean than in Arabian sea

why ~~are~~ decrease in frequency of tropical cyclone

1. El Niño phenomena causing disturbance in cooling, evaporation

2. coupled phenomena of double jet streams causing hot dry air, weaker Monsoon

3. climate change eg: disturbance (decrease) in Atlantic Meridional Oscillation (AMOC)

4. High pressure developing around Pacific ocean, weakening the pressure on Madagascar region
eg: ENSO (Southern oscillation)

However climate change is the biggest anthropogenic factor to cause disturbances in S-W monsoon

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

8.

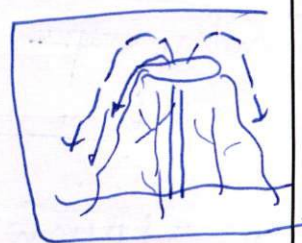
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are vent (opening) on earth crust from where lava, magma, dust ashes and pyroclastic debris is spewed on earth surface. e.g: Mt. Ethna.



Volcanoes are destructive as :-

1. destroy Agriculture land, crops
2. destroy biodiversity
3. socio-economic losses
4. Threaten human-animal life
5. add to global warming (CO_2 is also emitted)
6. Can cause earthquake, tsunami, land slide
7. Health concerns - Asthma, Nausea, Burns etc

However they are critical for human life as

1. creator of land forms : 80% of earth created by volcano (e.g: Deccan Plateau)
2. emit sulphur :- highest concentration in human body required (Bone development)
3. Are a source of Geothermal energy
e.g: hot springs and geysers

4. regulate carbon cycle and water cycle by emitting CO₂, and water vapour

5. deposit high mineral content ash on agri fields - productivity increases

6. emit Aerosols in atmosphere which significantly lowers the earth temperature to an extent

(Relief from global warming)

7. are a tourist place potential, a site for recreation, historical significance

other significance

1. helps analyse the inner layer of earth crust

Thus volcanoes are critical for existence of human life

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

Relative deprivation is a perceived differentiation on non-availability of benefits in comparison to others. It is a "feeling"

How it constructs Regionalism

1. Regionalism :- when love for a Region outperforms love for nation. geographical concentration of loyalties and sentiments of people

2. Relative deprivation

eg: Uttar Pradesh (UP)

↳ Western Uttar Pradesh

• Noida
• Ghaziabad } Metro Rail
Smart city

↳ Eastern UP

• Buxi
• Gorakhpur
• Bahraich

Thus demands for separate Eastern UP State has been voiced

Not developed in comparison to West UP.

eg: similarly

Bihar, Jharkhand were bifurcated in order to adhere to people's aspiration stemming for Relative deprivation.

3. Relative deprivation in terms of

→ Infrastructure development

→ Health, education

→ Per Capita income

→ Social indicators → infant mortality

→ literacy rate

4. Relative deprivation in North eastern

States → accuse the centre for a

"step motherly treatment"

• demand separate state even autonomy

eg: repressive forest laws creating feeling of discontent among tribal.

Also there are other regions such as Religion, language, ethnicity but

Relative deprivation play far more

Important Role

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

The recent news of suicide of a student (dalit) in IIT Bangalore and an incident of a child (Sunder Meghwal) from Rajasthan beaten by teacher causing his death Reflected that violence in educational institutions have been increased
Why Bullying in schools :-

- 1) casteism in Big institutes eg:- Issues around Dalits / SC / ST in canteen
- 2) issues around vegetarianism and non-vegetarianism among students
eg: IIT Bangalore - put posters in canteen, "only vegetarians can sit"
- 3) students granted admission through "Reservation" or quotas are bullied and casteist slur passed

Forms of violence in schools :-

- 1) elc teasing girls, transgenders in schools and colleges

1) Physical violence :- fights and fractures
between students

2) stereotype and prejudice :- e.g. passing
constant remarks, doubting capabilities

3) Lowest discrimination = less mark by
teachers to students of disadvantaged
sections

e.g. Dalit students made to sit on floor

4) other forms ⇒ 1) ~~Sexual harassment~~
Hijab controversy (Autonomy versus
school discipline)
(in Karnataka)

How to address this violence :-

1) Sensitization among students through
Information, education, campaigns

2) Building cooperative behaviour through
sports, community projects

3) Plays, mukhad natales to sensitize about
equality, liberty, fraternity

4) Mechanism of grievance redressal
in schools e.g. link box for complaints
against sexual harassment

11.

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

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

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

Ahom kingdom, for the major part was contemporary to Mughal rule in India.

The Ahom kingdom stretched all over North-east India (presently the 7 sisters)

It was finally annexed in reign of Aurangzeb

Role played by Ahom kingdom :-

cultural Identity and historical Identity :-

1) Rise and flourishing of local literature

eg: Buranjis in local Assamese language

2) syncretism from various regions eg:-

[Pala + Tai style] = evolution of Ahom style of Architecture
↓
people migrated from Burma

3) Traditional theatre like Manipuri Dance

symbolising the acceptance of Hindu god
and goddess (Shiv-parvati) worship

4) Ahoms worshiped their own totem
gods but also displayed tolerance
towards Hinduism

5) Music evolution :- e.g. ~~change~~
Shankaradeva's Bona and Borgeet

6) Theatre evolution - dance and drama
comprising of community spirit

e.g. Chhau (having imprints from Bihar)
Ankia nat (Martial art + dance)

7) evolution of languages were patronised
e.g. Brajwali + Maithili used in
Assamese literature

8) Shankaradeva's Ekasarana movement
during Bhakti time, spread
Bhakti ideology patronised by Ahom
kingdom

9) The Ahom kingdom's charaideo
Maids are of historical significance

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

Charaideo Maidan = means lighthouse

↳ They are burial sites of royal people of Ahom kingdom

10) Valour of Military generals like Lachit Barphukan against Mughal encroachment

11) Kingdom of Yashkatanya in Ahom reign specialised in trapping Elephants and elephant trade

Legacy in contemporary times :-

1. Changam parv - the folk songs are even sung today in memory of Ahoms struggle against British
2. Ankia Naat has been evolved even performed at world stage by SPIC MACAY
3. Architecture of Ahoms - terracotta used inspired as a sustainable mode of construction in N-E

Thus Ahom kingdom made North-East at pedestal of prosperity and cultural excellence

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

The capitalist class was late to evolve in India due to restrictive colonial policies. It however got a spurt after rise of Nationalism, more aptly after the Swadeshi movement.

Position of Indian Capitalist :-

1. Pre Swadeshi 1800-1890s : No significant Capitalistic class e.g. cotton mill owner

2. during Swadeshi (1890-1915)

→ The Capitalists evolved like

Nitroban Sircar - National tannery

V. Chidambaram Pillai - swadeshi steam

Navigation company

Acharya, K. Ray - Bengal chemicals

They supported the strikes in

→ cotton mills } foreign owned
→ jute mills }

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

3. During Non-cooperation movement

In 1920s = establishment of Indian labour organisation

- new industries came (TISCO)

Strike supported by capitalist due to

1. Rise in demand (cloth boycott caused huge profit to capitalists)

However they also not supported strikes because:-

1) fear of labour unrest

ex: Ahmedabad textile Mill strike

during decade of 1920s-1930s strikes occurred in

→ Khanapur iron mills

→ TISCO in Jamshedpur

→ Buckingham Carnatic Mills

4. Indian Capitalist class :-

1) G.D Birla - contributed sum of 1 lakh rupees to Indian National movement

2) FICCI emerged as representative of all India Capitalistic interest

3) Indian Capitalist pressed for Reducing Rupee - Sterling Ratio (to improve exports).

4) The Capitalists distanced from (FIC) The Round table conference as per Indian National Congress wishes.

5. during civil disobedience movement

→ Capitalist class stayed away due to huge labour unrest

eg: Sholapur textile mill strike

→ formed Bahubay Plan for National reconstruction post independence (Tatas and Birla etc).

6. Post World war-2

• cement, chemical, industry came up

• working class union formed

• Capitalists favoured reforms in

working class conditions

Thus Capitalists role in Indian National movement is very significant

13.

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

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

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

15

The press was the novel medium to spread mass awareness in India during the seed time of struggle (1890-1915)

Leaders such as Bal gangadhar Tilak on press to spread anti-British feeling, mass propaganda e.g. through kesari

evolution of Press in India :-

- 1) Censorship Act (1799) by Wellesley against probable french invasion
- 2) Licensing and Registration Act (1823)
imposed restriction on Indian press
- 3) Press Act (1835) by Metcal, relaxed the restrictions.
→ huge increase in newspapers, journals
→ Metcal called "liberator of Indian Press"

4) Registration act (1859) post the revolt of 1857 to limit spread of Revolutionary ideas

5) Vernacular Press Act :- called the gagging act of (1878) by Lord Lytton.
penalised only Vernacular Press
eg: Anand Bazar Patrika turned into English newspaper to avoid it

6) Incitement to newspaper and offence act (1908) against the extremist action during Swadeshi movement

7) Indian Press Act (1910) against the revolutionary activities. confiscates Press belongings on account of sedition

7) Indian Press (Emergency Act) (1930) : against the civil disobedience movement. put restrictions of Press

IMPACT ON VARIOUS STAGES OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE :-

1. heightened anti-British sentiments

2. increased political awareness

eg: village libraries were formed where news of national importance was discussed and deliberated

3. helped in creating feeling of fraternity and brotherhood among different communities

4. encouraged the revolutionary activity
e.g. Kesari and Mahratta

5. greater reach to every section of society about idea of liberty, equality, self rule

e.g. Musat-ul-Hisab - Persian
Bangaduta - English, Hindi

Swadeshi Movement → heightened revolutionary activities through press activism cause deportation of Natu Brothers and Tilak

Non-cooperation movement : Hindi - Muslim unity targeted on Khilafat issue

Vernacular Press act : saw biggest strides in favour of press independence

thus Press brought different people together and texts such as this swaraj prepared people for mass struggle in gandhian phase

14.

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

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

15

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

Deserts are geographical areas where rainfall is less than 25 cm (250 mm)

They are found in every continents.

various types of deserts are :-

subtropical desert, (Sahara), cold desert,

Interior desert (Gobi) etc.

Factors behind formation of desert:-

1) sub-tropical high pressure belt near 30° - 60° latitudes

→ causes suppressed rainfall

→ development of permanently dry condition

→ convergence of winds ex: Sahara

2) cold currents - causing desiccation effects, i.e. warming the air waves thus leading to no moisture fall
ex: Peruvian desert

3) Interior deserts :- by the time winds reach the interior continent

They shed their moisture causing no rainfall. e.g.: Gobi

4) when places on leeward side do not receive rainfall as all rain occurs on windward side desert develops e.g.:-

Atacama desert, Petagonian desert

5) The cold continents having little precipitation also cause desert formation (cold/polar deserts)

other factors → cold currents
→ hot dry winds
→ anthropogenic factor
(climate change)

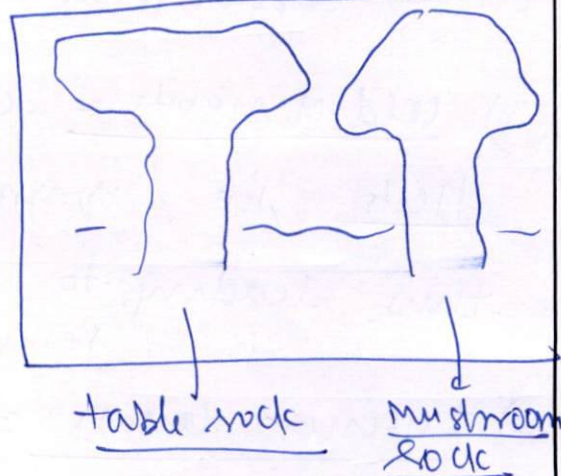
Major landforms found in desert are:-

1) erosional landform

↳ Mushroom rock, table rock,

Rock Pedestal.

Due to action of wind
hot dry wind lifted
above, causing
abrasion



2) depositional land forms

a) Barchans

crescent shaped
sand dunes having
two tails (in convex shape)



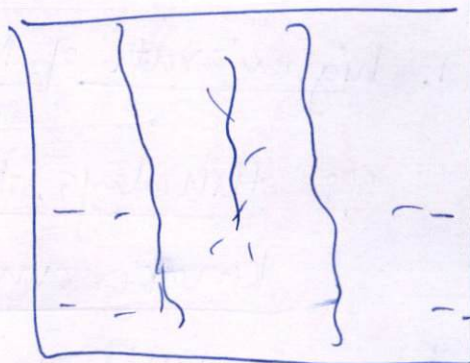
b) seif

develop when there is a shift in
wind conditions

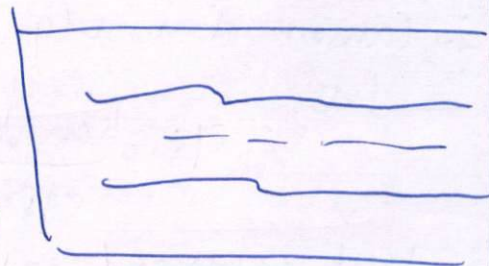


fls only on tail

c) transverse Barchans :- when wind
blows vertically (parallel) at
constant speed



d) longitudinal Barchans
where sand supply
is poor



other landforms

1) Alkali flats :- salt
evaporation causes it

2) Oasis :- green patches due to
underground water.

Thus deserts are dynamic landforms
having variety of structures

15.

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

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

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

15

Mountains are the sentinels of climate change. They are composed of soil, debris, unconsolidated, consolidated sediments and ice/snow. eg: Himalayas, Andes Range

Adverse impact of climate change on Mountain :-

1. higher rate of melting of glacial mountains

eg: Himalays, Hindu Kush and Karakoram 's small glaciers are melting

2. causes anomaly in snowfall and snow loss

eg: Karakoram anomaly (growth of snow)

But reversed after 2015 = causing Mass loss of ice in Karakoram

3. causes diversion in routes of rivers (High erosion - sedimentation - causes river to change their routes)³⁸

4. underwater table water extraction
causes mountain valley more prone
to land slide

ex: Jodhniath

5. high incidence of landslide, rock fall
and debris fall due to construction

activities ex: Dynamite blasting
operations to break mountain for
char dharm highway project

6. increasing tourist pu mountain
have caused plastic pollution -
decreasing scenic beauty

7. No. of cold days have been reducing
in Ladakh (the number of coldest
days have been lesser this year)

8. vehicular smoke, aerosol, particulate
matter - causes deposition of
mountains - reducing the albedo
of earth

9. The mass ice loss in Antarctica is
due to higher absorption of Carbon

due to pollution [Greenhouse]

Initiatives taken for their Sustainable management :-

- 1) Himachal project for research and development in Himalayan ecosystem
- 2) Nation hydrology program
- 3) Base stations in Arctic and Antarctica
(Himadri, Shantri) to research about mountain ecosystem.
- 4) The Hindu Kush-Karakoram-Himalaya (HKHK) group consisting of all stakeholder nations

However there is a greater political will required to stop the adverse effect by limiting agriculture to valleys, reducing strain on Mountain resources

16.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a minor mineral under mines and minerals act in India. It is significant to aquatic ecosystem as well as has economic importance.

Reason Behind unsustainable sand management :-

1. Although 90% sand mined through quarries 10% is mined illegally from river beds = causing

Unsustainability

2. Weak law and order and institutional mechanism to stop illegal mining

3. Lack of regular monitoring

4. Nexus of sand mafias and Black money
 most sand illegal mining for Black money

Impact of unsustainable sand mining :-

1) Water pollution and air pollution
Increases the suspended matter in water, air

2) biodiversity damaged - e.g: Basking and egg laying sites of crocodiles in Yamuna

- Rookery of olive ridley turtles at gahirmatha beach

3) disbalances sediment budget of River

causes River
course
change

spit
over

disappearance of Beaches
as Barriers to storms
and surges

4) imbalance in ground water recharge
affects marine biota e.g: Planktons
reduction - causing bad effect to
fisheries industry

5) keep forest, corals destroyed

underwater Benthic animals
affected

Remedial measures taken are :-

- 1) illegal sand mining banned by National green tribunal (impose penal action)
- 2) illegal sand mining included as an offence under IPC
- 3) National sustainable sand mining guidelines have been given by MoEFCC
- 4) Research and development to produce sand from crushing virgin rocks, M-Sand, sand from industrial by products.
- 5) Fly ash utilisation in concrete, brick making have led to reduced sand demand.
- 6) Vihangam Portal for surveillance under Mines & minerals act.

Thus sand has huge ecological benefits and it must be conserved.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium is a strategic mineral, which occurs in a non-metal form. It is whitish-grey in colour and is called White Gold.

Major lithium producing countries are:-

- 1) Bolivia
Argentina
Chile - called as lithium triangle
- ↓
account for (70%) of world's lithium production



- 2) Australia - another major lithium producing country
- 3) Hong Kong / China is "Not producers" but huge processors of lithium, supply almost (90%) of lithium to world

4) African continent → Namibia } → produce lithium
→ Kenya }

5) India = 7th largest prospected reserves
5.9 million tonnes in Keer
(Jammu & Kashmir)
5.7% of world

Geo Political aspect of lithium production :-

1) Is a strategic mineral = affected by
global supply chain, trade blocks and
restrictions

2) Is a critical mineral → uses in
• electrical Battery manufacturing
• Solar panels
• Electronic industry → (high processing speed)
↓
lower thermal runaway

3) Requires huge processing & requires
technology and skilled manpower
↓
Reason for geographical
concentration in China and
Hong-kong (huge processing capacity)

High Money intensive

huge gestation period

Environmental implication of lithium production :-

1) huge water intensive extraction and processing process (lead to scarcity)

2) huge pollution of water (temperature increase of water would affect marine animals)

3) ~~Used~~ in Electronic industry (chip making, Battery) = cause huge Electronic waste ⇒

4) Hazardous to health ⇒ Electronic waste having toxic chemical, gases, flammable components. their

traditional recycling causes → Bioaccumulation
Bioconcentration

5) extraction process could cause

earthquake [↙] landslide explosion
(affect landforms)

Thus a greater research and development is required in field of lithium production

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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

The India consist of more than (30) of population aged between 27-54 years and thus major population of India is still young.

Globalisation is the process of integration of world's economic and social system through high mobility, expanding transport and communications.

Impact of globalisation on Youth Identity :-

(Positive impacts) → Youth more vocal about Rights & duties

1) global identity of youth : a global youth having knowledge of happening around the world

2) increased opportunities →

a) employment :- e.g in

Silicon valley

(3/10 engineer in Indian)

b) education + in-global campus

eg: MIT, Oxford and Cambridge

3) proudly accepted international / global culture

eg: BTS Army (BTS Band (Music) of Korea, huge followers in India)

4) Shed narrow conception of Caste and Religion

eg: Non resident Indians leaving their surnames (Study By HIRA SINGH (Professor))

5) Access to global products

↓ Apple (Macbook) computers.
↓ Pop culture in youth popularised by Asha Chinoy, Usha Uthup
↓ global food chains = address huge demand of youth (McDonalds etc)

6) Also popularises own culture eg:

PK MACAY

Negative effects 1-

1. Consumerism increased causing corruption
and greed

2. deletion of values → old age care of
Mother-father
respect of elders → family values

3. diminishing - social Relationships
kinship relations not followed

4. Hatred and feeling of lon towards
indigenous culture
e.g. Indian dresses (salwar - suit)
less popular

5. language chauvinism - english seen as
language of intellect
hindi given low value etc.

6. Individualism preferred over
collective orientation e.g. downy for
greed

Thus globalisation has been mixed bag
of goods and bad for youth

"Youth of country is its horoscope"

thus Youth should be encouraged
towards fruitful endeavours by

19.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The National family health survey - 5 (NFHS-5) report showed that India's fertility rate has dipped to 2.0 (below replacement level 2.1) in 2021-22

The ageing population is the population in range of (>60 years) in India

As per NFHS ⇒ 54% of population is >60 years of age

Demographic concerns around declining fertility :-

1) high percentage of dependent population
(old age people) 54% NFHS-5

2) high expenditure on social security schemes

high fiscal burden

eg:- 1) Pension Yojanas

2) Food security program

3) Geriatric care

will lead lesser spending on

other productive sectors

3) huge burden on already stressed healthcare as aged population has high morbidity

(80% of hospitals
75% of doctors 60% of nurse)
in Urban areas

[most elderly live in Rural areas alone]

4) high rate of inclusion and exclusion error in social security schemes

along with lack of data driven policy

e.g. India Gandhi National old age pension scheme (IAGNAPS) give

₹(500) to elderly >80 agee.
which is too low

5) inaccessible social environment and non-availability, non-accessibility of assistive and aid devices

a) high import duty on hearing aids

b) huge cost of eye/ear transplant

Other demographic concerns :-

1) lack of skilled youth and high out-of work population would

cause dip in manufacturing process

2) low manufacturing - falter Indian economy.

3) countries like Japan-UK face problem of decreasing workers and decreasing production

However, the population policy requires new upheaval to focus on not the "quantity" but "quality" of population -:

1) Silver Economy or Ageless Economy to have active elderly participation

2) upskilling Youth to fill the labour gap

3) increasing labour force participation rate of women to balance the outgoing workforce

Thus Careful restructuring of population policy would make elderly from an disability to asset

20.

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

The Urbanisation level of India is at 34% currently (census-2011). Urban areas are characteristics of manufacturing, industry and secondary-tertiary employment.

It is estimated that by 2050, (54%) of Indian population would live in urban areas.

Welfare needs of poor urban dwellers :-

- 1) Poor housing capacity - requires sustainable housing to reduce slum proliferation
- 2) access to safe drinking water and Sanitation
- 3) proper and efficient drainage pattern to prevent water borne disease as well as urban floods

4) efficient and pocket friendly as well as environment friendly means of transportation and communication

5) Access to municipality services through greater participation of through Smart cities

6) increase in living standards through formalisation of workspace and high per-capita income

7) Education and literacy

Public policy should focus on :-

1) core infrastructure needs of poor-urban people

() electricity eg: PM SAUBHAUYA
 () education ⇒ Right to Education
 () water ⇒ AMRUT
 () Sanitation ⇒ Swachh Bharat Mission
 () transport
 () communication } ⇒ National Infrastructure Pipeline
 () health ⇒ Ayushman Bharat Mission
 () housing ⇒ PM Awas Yojana
 () employment - eg: Rajasthani's Urban Employment Guarantee Act

2) it should focus on capacity development of urban youth

eg: PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

3) focus on reduction of crime rates in slums like petty thefts, drug consumption

through participation of civil society and NGOs eg: Child Rights and You $\Rightarrow$ drive against child labour

4) focus on $\rightarrow$ Youth
 $\downarrow$ Women $\rightarrow$ Reproductive health
 $\downarrow$ to reduce fertility
Increase labour force participation

5) efficient traffic management

6) waste and solid-waste management

$\hookrightarrow$ eg: Oldha waste management

④ waste to wonder park

$\checkmark$
provides employment

$\rightarrow$
supports revenue to municipality

7) eradicating practice of Manual scavenging
Caste discrimination in urban slum

Thus as "Rural poverty is carried to urban areas through slum", great focus also

sequence on Rural area along with urban areas

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL