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# 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.*

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1562827

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akanchha Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre Ascent Ranchi.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/23

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| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश<br>**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**<br>**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।<br>(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.<br>(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. |

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| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
|---|---|
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

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

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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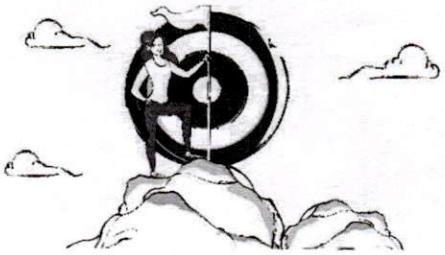

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# ABHYAAS MAINS

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

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>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.*

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## 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.

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**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

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Traditional theatres form of India

- Yakshagana - Karnataka
- Kalaripayattu - Kerala
- folk theatres like - Chhau (Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh)

→ Reflection of ideals & emotions of society

eg Chhau - shows tribal warriors fighting as symbol of such societies

→ Ramlila/Raslila
↳ significance of mythology in everyday life

→ Yakshagana - depicted tribal life of Karnataka

Traditional theatres also impacted dance forms like - Kathakali -

- different colours of face paint
  - ↳ show demon/god
- Chau - use of masks while dancing - showing deities
- The grace/lust/anger, aggression visible in ~~dance~~ traditional theatres used to characterize societies in which they were practiced.

Thus, traditional theatres are like cues to understand societies.

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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
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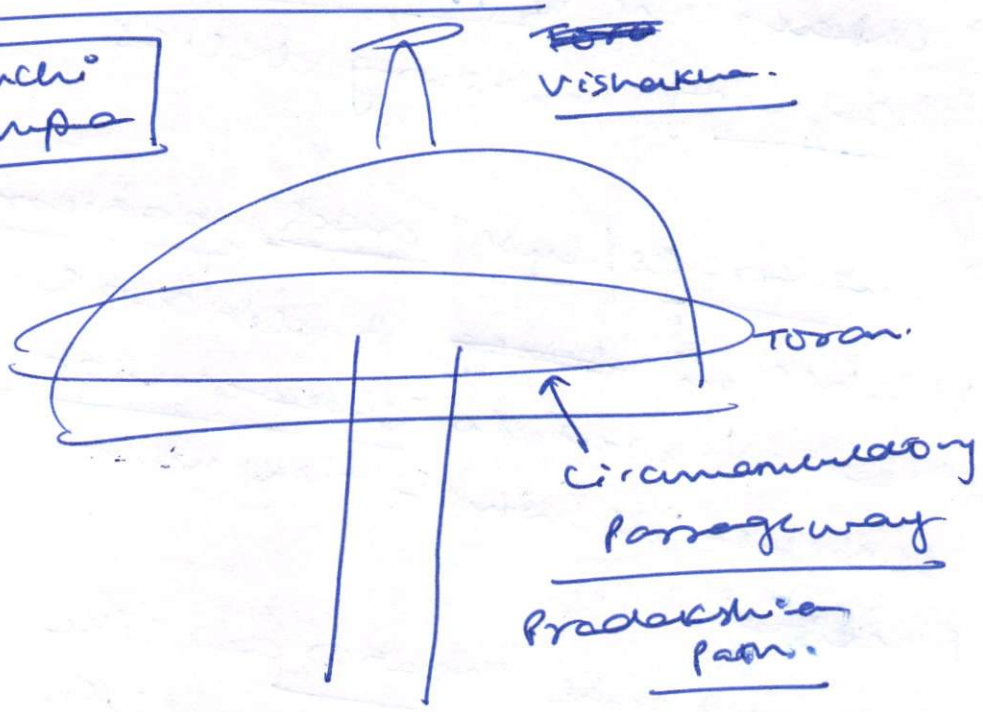
Sanchi Stupa was built during the 3rd - 4th century BCE - holds immense importance

Sanchi stupa

Vishakha.




Gandhara - where remains of Buddha were kept

Inspiration for future architecture

1. Numerous stupas built
2. Viharas influenced by Stupa design

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) The top of stupa - Shikhara in North Indian Architecture of temples - Nagara Style

(4) Rock-cut architecture exhibited various temples like Kailashnath of Rashtrakuta dynasty.

(5) Buddha's ashes kept in other stupas as well. Holy Shrine for Buddhists.

(6) Toran - also visible in Nagara architecture

Thus, various symbols of Sanchi stupa adopted now in art & architecture of contemporary India.

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

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Bhagat Singh was a member of HSRA and was deeply disappointed when Mahatma Gandhi called back the NCM post Chauri Chaura

Breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology

- He posed a counter to gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence
- He stressed that violent/ despotic rule could not be defeated by ahimsa
- focused on education
  - Read works of Karl Marx.
  - He was influenced by Lenin
  - Education is significant
- He stressed on awareness of freedom and conscious struggle

figures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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eg Bomb in Legislative assembly
↳ "To make the deaf hear"
but without any casualty
↳ Kakori conspiracy.

The focus of his struggle was not to kill but to awaken liberate the masses - make them aware of bondage.

↳ He showed in his death that he was unafraid, calm and composed paying the cost of revolution with grace.

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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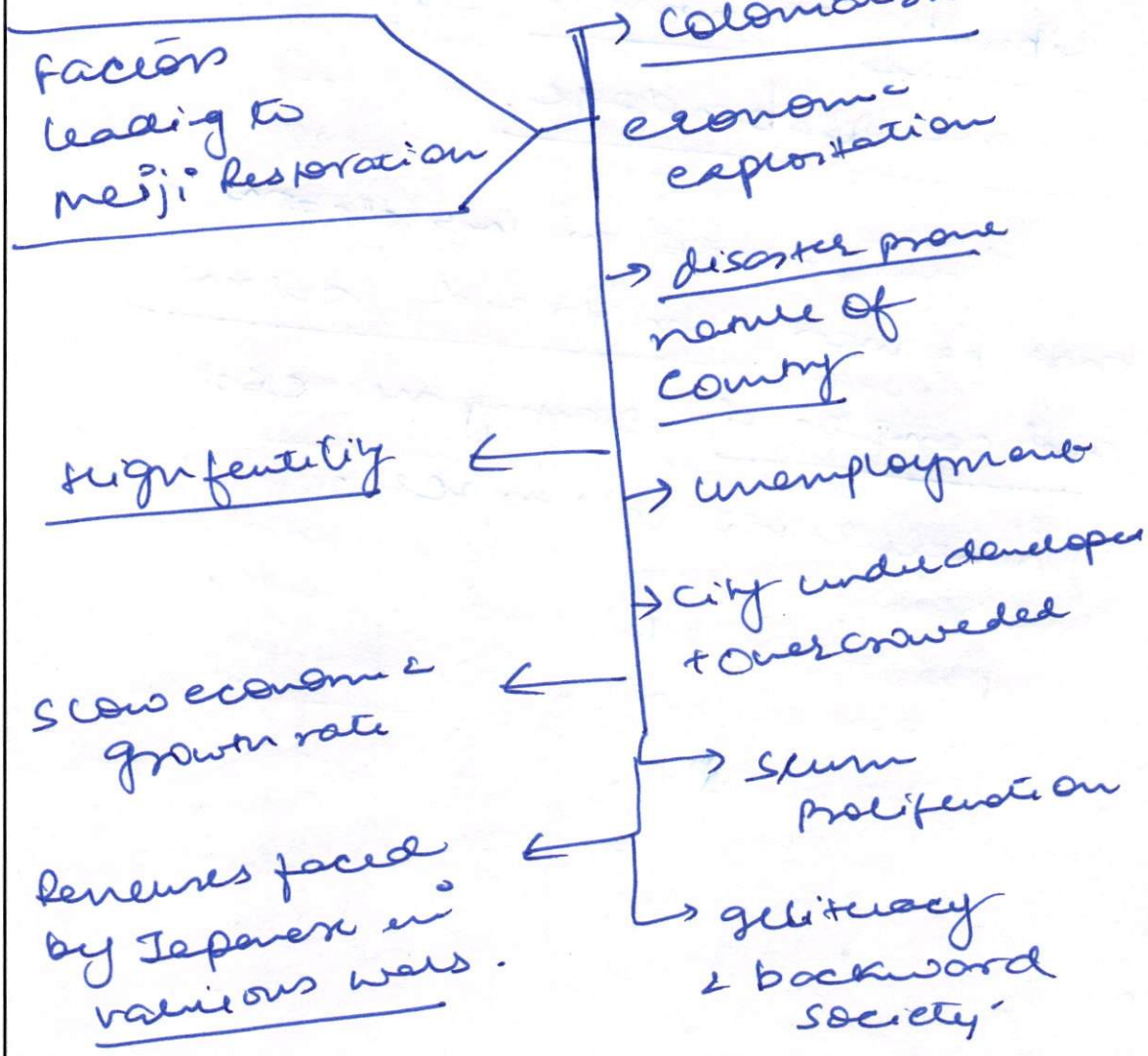
Japan is one of the most developed countries of the world and it owes its present status to Meiji Restoration of 1868.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance of Meiji Restoration for Japan

- Emphasis on development & transport-
- developing rural areas - arresting migration
- focus on industrialisation
- 'self sufficiency' despite resource constraint
- export model of development
  - eg Hyundai, Hitachi, Toyota, Yamaha
  - automobile, steel & machinery export-dominant
- Hardworking nature of Japanese youth
- focus on SKILL-education
  - 70% of Japanese youth skilled enough permit
- focus on city development
- discipline as a central ethos

The rise of Japan post world-war-2 can be attributed to steps made by Meiji restoration

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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Nation has been called an imagined community - where a group of people come together and mortgage their autonomy for protection by state

Basis of Indian Nation

1. geographical Situation
   - Himalayas
   - Karakoram
   - Tibet
   - cold Desert
   - ocean
2. Indian Subcontinent has unique culture
   - Diversity of language, social groups
3. colonialism
   - (British rule)
   - influence of common history of struggle
4. Dominance of Hinduism
5. The monsoon unites India
6. Democracy
   - Since time of Mahajanpad

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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# Threats to concept of Indian nationhood

1. Homogenizing tendencies
2. Alienation of Minorities
   - eg fear among muslimes
3. Regionalism, secessionism, separatism
4. cross border terrorism
5. Discrimination
   - violation of Art 15:
     - gender
     - caste
     - class
     - Ethnicity
     - tribe/non tribe.
6. North-South divide
7. Issue of federalism
   - eg Art 370 - Jammu & Kashmir.

Despite these threats, India has stayed united & strong withstanding the test of time.

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's pharmaceutical industry is said to be a sunrise industry with potential for growth.

Key factors behind growth of pharmaceutical industry in India

1. huge domestic & international demand
2. Import of active-Pharmaceutical ingredient from China
3. Niche formation for generic drug industry in India
4. Economies of scale + Benefits of agglomeration
   eg Manufacturing for Ayurvedic industry
5. cheap skilled labour
6. creation of domestic industry

4. Investment in India's Pharma sector by global giants
   eg CIPLA

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

- Bharat Biotech
- Serum Institute of India
- Biocon
- Dr. Reddy's.

**Significance of Pharma industry with regards to Economy and Public health**

1. Earning foreign exchange
2. Employment
3. boost to make in India
4. Cheap medicines, cost-effective vaccines for Indians
   - eg Covaxin, Covishield + generic drugs.
5. affordable healthcare

**Challenges**

- Ban due to India's cough syrup in Africa / USA - affects image of India
- compulsory licensing
- weak patent regulation
- FDA ban on specific Indian drugs.

The world has benefitted from India's Pharma industry under Vaccine Maitri.

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

India is surrounded by Arabian Sea to the west & Bay of Bengal to the East, both of which witness Tropical cyclones.

(1) Relatively high Pressure
(2) weak wind velocity
(3) Presence of Western ghats as barrier
(4) Low Sea surface temperature
(5) Small areal extent of Arabian Sea.

(1) Low Pressure conditions are more intense
(2) Sea-surface temperature is high 26°C-27°C
(3) Fast blowing trade winds + coriolis effect
(4) Indented coastline
(5) Relatively large size of Bay of Bengal.

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

- large area allows cyclones to develop.

The frequency and intensity of cyclone is increasing both in Bay of Bengal as well as in Arabian Sea.
Though Arabian Sea has less number of total cyclones than Bay of Bengal

**Reasons for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during SW monsoon season**

1. → Changing time of Western Disturbance in mediterranean Sea
   → from December - January to Feb - March
2. → Incidence of El Nino
   - weaker monsoon
   - Low pressure is less intense
   - unable to attract winds.
3. → climate change

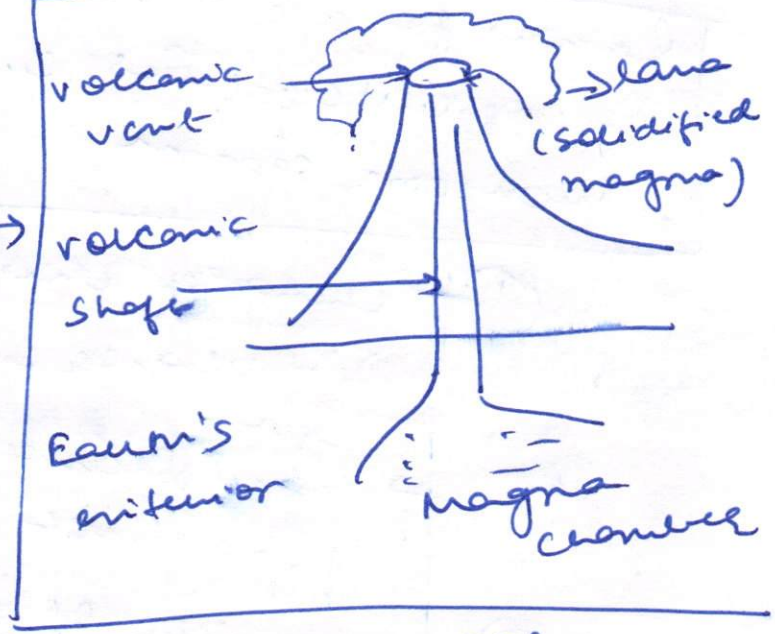
global climate is an interconnected system - changes in sea surface temperature, Madden Julian Oscillation, Indian Ocean Dipole all contribute to lower frequency of cyclone in SW monsoon.

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

Volcanism is a natural process by which hot magma from the earth's interior comes to the earth's surface in form of lava through volcanic vents

Fig - volcanic eruption




Destructive nature of volcanoes.

- eg Krakatoa volcanic Eruption in Indonesia
- Emission of poisonous gases $SO_2$, CO, NOx
- cloud of dust engulfs the atmosphere
- destroys habitation, biodiversity, & human population

Yet volcanos are critical for existence of human life on earth:-

1. Primary & secondary succession activities are initiated on new site
2. Exposure landforms like batholiths, volcanic domes, - provide minerals { granite - etc for construction basalt activities
3. Flood land plain like India's deccan trap - conducive for cultivation of cotton crops, minerals from Dharwad;

Therefore, it can be said that volcanos have both positive as well as negative repercussions. It is important to identify volcanic hotspots and safeguard human population from its threat.

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

"Regionalism" is a tendency which rises from a sense of distinctiveness of a particular region/state/spatial areal unit.

While 'regionalism' when used in positive light can lead to advancement of a region, it can have negative undertones as well.

Sense of Relative deprivation
- eg State of Jammu & Kashmir
  - Youth dissatisfied
  - unemployed
  - Prone to radicalisation
  - ↓
  - Regionalism
- eg State of Maharashtra
  - concept of "Marathi Manus"
  - "Pride in son of the soil"

↓

Regionalism

↓ extreme form

secessionist tendencies

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

→ Maharashtrians feel that labourers from U.P & Bihar are taking away their jobs

Eg case of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand were formerly parts of larger states but felt -

→ mineral resources are being used for development of Bihar - MP - while tribals are still underdeveloped

→ Uttarakhand - witnessed large scale deforestation, dam construction - while electricity supplied to Uttar Pradesh

Thus, the sense of relative deprivation leads to sometimes creation of new states. However, development has not automatically occurred. The fear of losing out for states needs to managed for inclusive development.

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

The New Education policy aims at increasing Gross enrollment ratio from 26·1 - 50·1. Even in school education we aim to achieve universal enrollment at primary & elementary level.

**Roadblocks to "Education for All"**

- Bullying
- School violence

Reasons →

**Disability of students**

Locomotor, speech, visually disabled students are regularly harassed in schools

RTE - 2009

Right to Education has paved way for students from EWS community to enter prestigious private schools.

→ discriminated against by teachers and other "privileged students"
eg Kicchi movie

→ Consideration of "Ragging" as a smart, cool fun activity - Seniors harassing new students.

**Need for Redressal**

(1) Accessible India campaign for differently abled students

(2) [ zero tolerance to ragging in educational institution

(3) Awareness among young students regarding "good touch" and bad touch.
→ awareness of POCSO guidelines.

(4) scope for speedy grievance redressal mechanism

(5) Regular parent-teacher meetings.

The formative years of children are spent in school - should not be scarred as it can have a lasting impact on personality.

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

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 Ahom Kingdom was one of the most strongest, oldest kingdom to rule the North East. Its significance can be assessed by the fact that 'Asom' word has been derived from "Ahom"

Role played by Ahom Kingdom in Shaping cultural & historical identity of NE

1. Prospering in medieval times.
2. Better status of women → Ahom kingdom patronized matrilineal society
3. Emergence of icons like - Sankardeva in 15th century

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

4. Development of dance forms like Sattariya Dance, Bor geet

5. Laying significance on community life
→ focus on 'Bordua' as a site for marriage, festival celebration etc

6. 'Ahoms' lived in close association with environment
→ sustainable lifestyle adopted by people of North East

7. 'Ahoms' - warrior class. The bravery and skills of Ahomiya's visible in tribal population - eg Naga head hunting community.

## Legacy of Ahoms in Recent times.

Culture
- visible in dressing style
  - songs, cuisine
  - dance (Bihu)
- Sustainability as central pillar of life
- respect for women, matrilineal tribal society
- (Reflected in better gender empowerment, health & Sex-ratio parameters.
- strong social capital

The Ahoms have had an indelible impact on life of NE India - in language, culture, cuisine, dance & civilizational ethos - strong bonding.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Before 1911, Indian economy was significantly industrialized.

It started witnessing deindustrialization as a consequence of adverse British policies

The capitalist class remained ambivalent in support of INC till 1940s.

Reasons:- congress' focus on Swadeshi, boycott of foreign industries

eg development of Swadeshi steel Navigation company in south

Bengal chemicals factory

focus on reviving
- handicraft
- matchbox
- cotton textile

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

→ The Indian industrial class was set to benefit from the agitation against British to promote domestic industry

→ Later on :-

→ National Development Plan (1936)

→ also provided active role to domestic industrialists in India's development

→ Bombay plan also called Tata | Birla plan was a capitalist plan of development in 1940s.

→ Significantly, Tata Iron & Steel company was established in 1907 - Jamshedpur

→ Gandhiji in his exhortation asked Indians to work for patriotic industrialists who were by default the Indian capitalist class.

## The Indian capitalist class - varying position throughout national movement

1. In support of domestic industrialization
2. against - disruption of production by civil - disobedience
3. capitalists did not like active stance of trade-unions
   - better bargaining of labour
   - eg Ahmedabad mill strike

Thus, it can be said that Indian capitalist class was anti-British in sentiment but pro-profit.

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

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

most of the congress men who were at the forefront of India's freedom struggle were ex face journalists.

**Evolution of Press in India**

(1) Ideas of Economic imperialism of British were popularized by RC Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji.
↳ need felt for wider Public awareness

(2) Swadeshi & Boycott movement
Press was used to spread information regarding unfair policies of British government

(3) The Vernacular Press Act 1872 - brought during tenure of Lord Lytton

aimed to shut down all
those establishment that
were printing newspaper
without consent & knowledge
of British

(4) Lord Ripon in 1884
repealed the vernacular
Press Act
→ giving freedom of expression

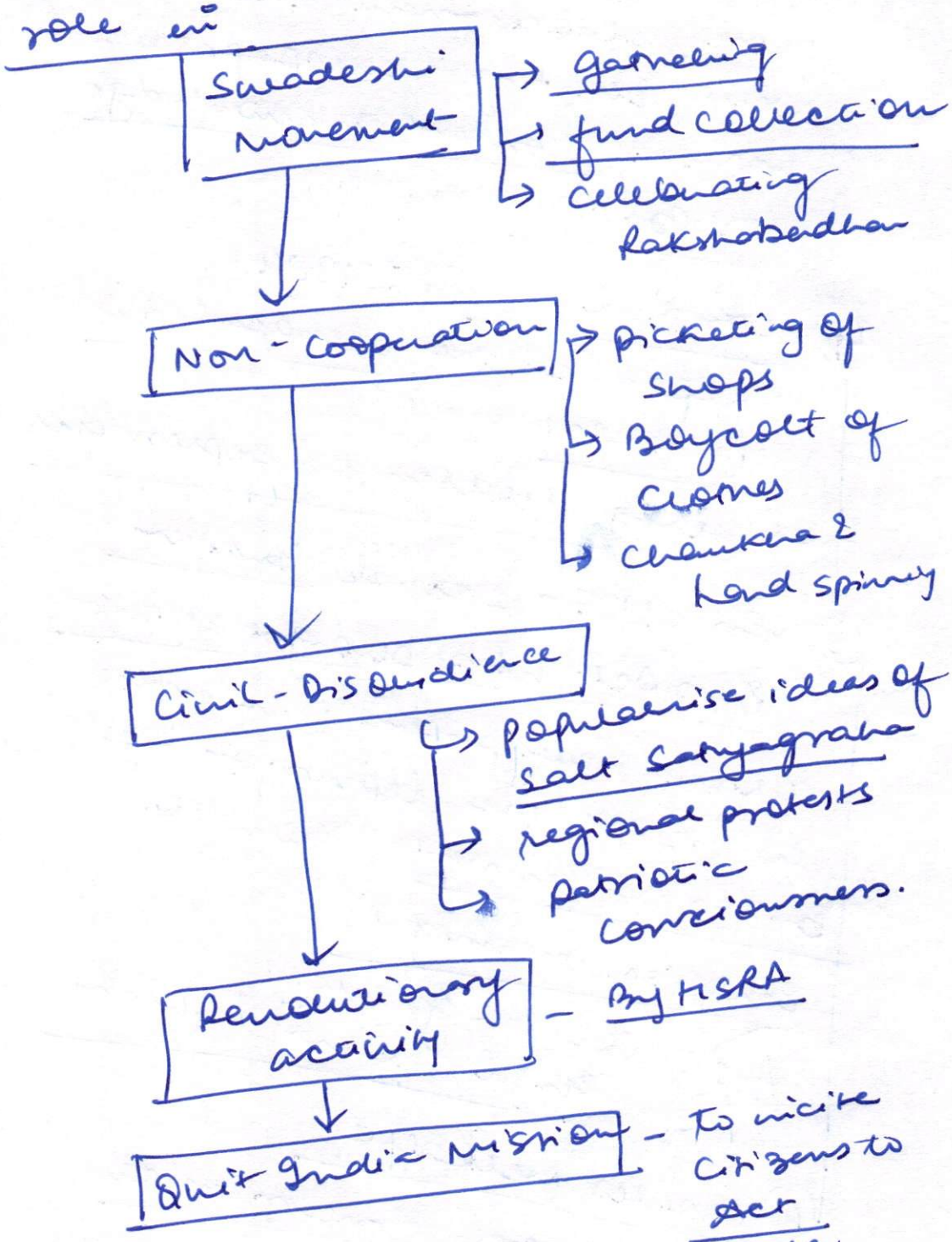
(5) In 1907 - ~~accused~~ Indian
Press Act was brought about
various newspapers - in order
to escape the repression of
British government - turned
English overnight
eg motilal ghosh &
Shishir Kumar Ghosh

(6) Charles Metcalfe
→ gave further concessions to
Indian Press.
→ called Liberator of the Press.

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

Indian press - played a central role in




Thus, press had a significant role in bringing freedom to India.

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
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Deserts are areas characterized by low rainfall (less than 50 cm annually) and have xerophytic vegetation

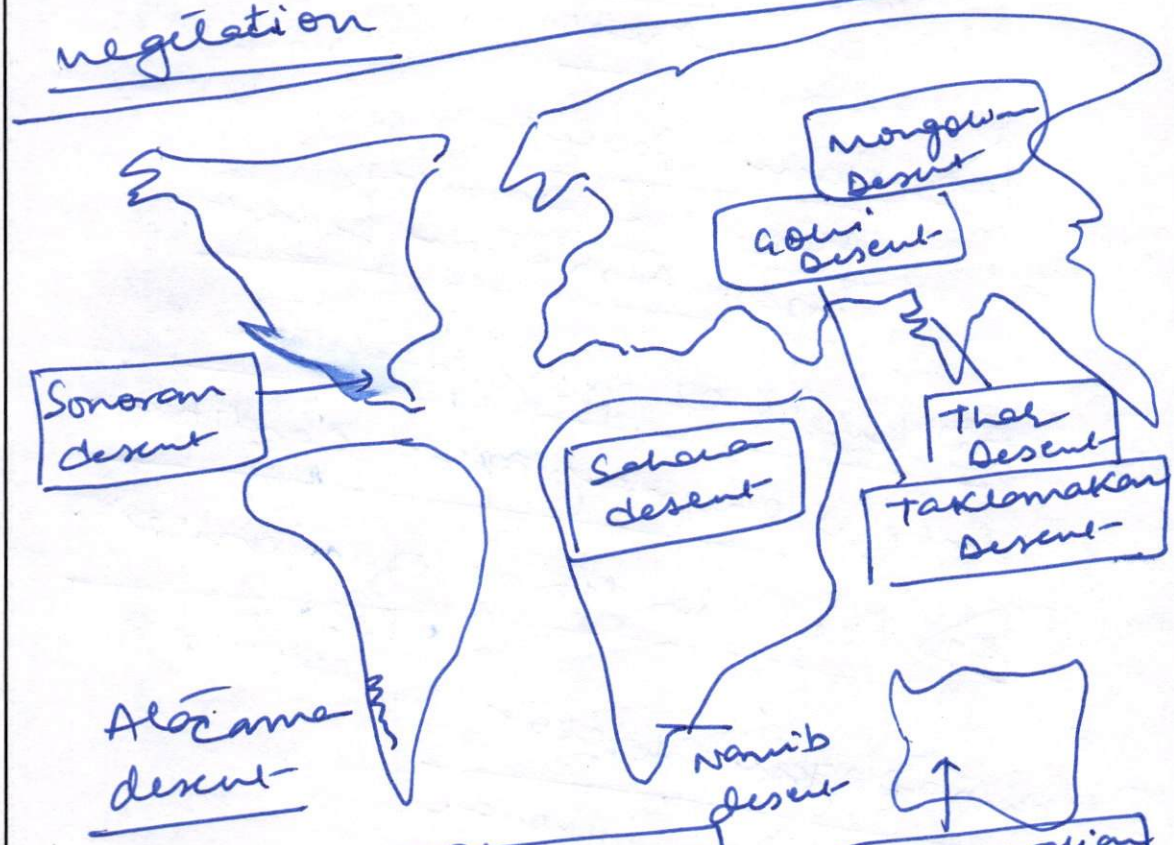



Fig- Distribution of Deserts of the world

Factors behind formation of desert

(1) Cold current on west coast of continent - create high pressure

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

(2) Conditions of instability caused due to high pressure

(3) Impact of westerly winds in mid latitudes
↳ has a demarcating effect

eg Namib Desert
Atacama Desert
West Australian Desert

(4) Low levels of precipitation due to physiographic conditions.

eg Lee-ward side of mountain

(5) Anthropogenic factors

Climate change → Deforestation → Desertification

Expansion of deserts

eg Sahara - Sahel region

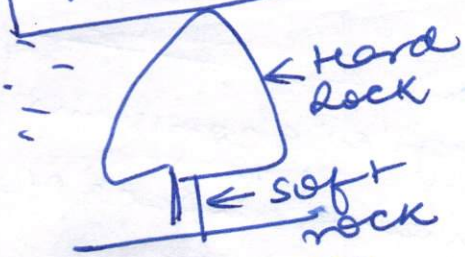
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

# Landforms found in desert

## Erosional

### ① Yardangs

### ② Mushroom rocks



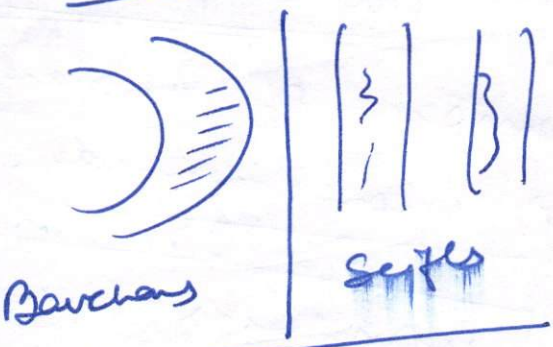

### ③ Demikantel

Mikpal topography

## Depositional

### Barchans

Longitudinal dunes - Seifs.




Sand dunes -

mobile deposition of sand in desert

Aeolian landforms are found in ~~all~~ almost every continent and have unique culture, population and lifestyle.

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

we are living in an age - characterized as anthropocene - where in the impact of human beings on environment is unprecedented.

mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to adverse impact of climate change

eg → Joshimath - cracks in houses
→ Doda, Kashmir - Development induced seismicity
→ Recent landslide & flood disaster in Nanda, Shimla in states of himachal pradesh and uttarakhand

vulnerability of mountains
→ steep slope
→ lack of forest to hold soil beyond 3500m

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

→ High Runoff & overland flow

→ young fold mountains like Himalayas are susceptible to seismic events

→ zone IV of BIS earthquake zone

→ threat of multiple hazards

Zone of vulnerability

↳ edge species - like Big cats, Pangolins, living in high mountainous areas are susceptible to climate change - temperature rise can affect
- ↳ Reproduction
- ↳ survival
- ↳ mating
- ↳ Prey
- ↳ migration

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

## Remedial measures

- National mission for sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem
- Project targets
  - Project Tiger
  - Project Snow leopard
- allowing regulated development activity -
  follow - Ram Chopra committee - 2014
  Mishra committee,
  DC Gautwal - 1984.
- Autonomous district council -
  Ladakh
  (5th - 6th schedule implementation in letter & spirit)
- Forest Rights act
- India's commitment - under COP-26, Panchamrita, Paris Climate Agreement, INDCs etc.

mountainous ecosystems will be the first to witness negative impact of climate change and can usher in a domino-effect of catastrophes.

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, although a minor mineral, has extensive usage in modern life - it forms the backbone of real-estate & construction activity.

**Unsustainable management of Sand resource - Reasons**

→ (1) Sand mining activity largely operates in the black market, informal and illegal economy

eg - Sand mining from son river

(2) Being a minor mineral State government have the power to give contracts, tenders of mining

→ nexus between politicians & buyer

→ not estimating the worth of resource.

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

(3) Large scale corruption
Bureaucracy - private party - Politician

(4) Private vendors - do not find it profitable to stabilize slopes
→ Mining & abandoning of site - leads to slope instability

(5) No centralized repository of stock of sand resource

(6) → water scarcity
unsustainable sand mining impacts water percolation and hence decreases infiltration of groundwater

Remedial measure
(1) Regular & Surprise checks by district administration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Booking the sand mafia for violation of sand extraction norms

eg Durga Shakti Nagpal case

(3) centralized repository creation

eg District Mineral handbook

(4) Decriminalization of politics breaking nexus of corpt bureaucracy - politician - mafia.

Besides legislations like mine & mineral development regulation and District mineral foundation have adequate provisions to deal with unsustainable sand mining.

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
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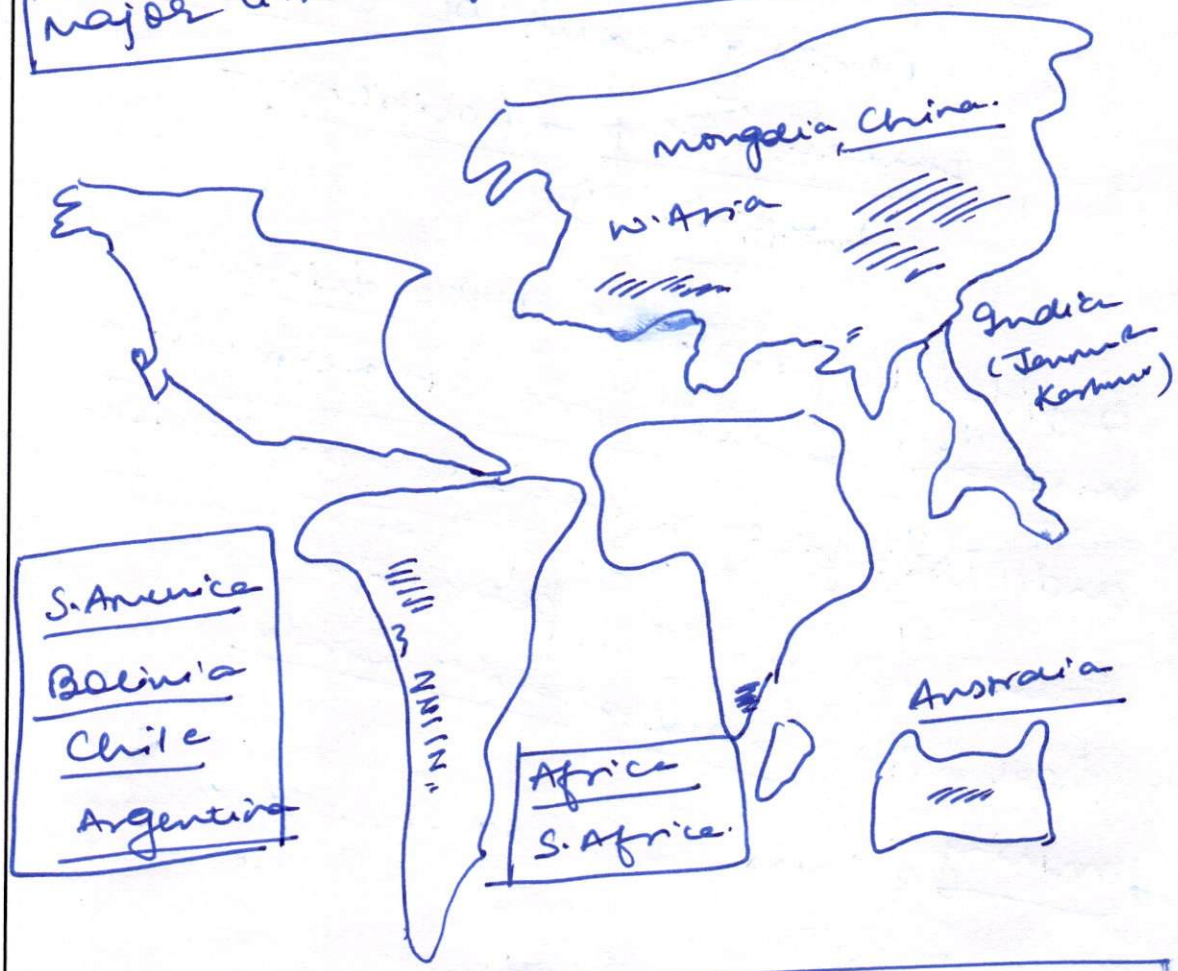
Lithium has become the element of current & future generation.
As it has potential to mitigate Climate change by heralding a revolution in electronics industry

major lithium producing area



China, Chile, India, Brazil have abundant lithium reserves.

**geopolitical & environmental aspects of lithium production**

(1) Reserves are difficult to exploit

Eg Recent discovery of reserves of lithium by GSI in Jammu & Kashmir - cannot be harnessed economically with present levels of technology

(2) Lithium is used in Semi-conductor Electric vehicle manufacturing industry

→ Purification of lithium requires millions of gallons of pure water

(3) Lithium can help achieve targets of carbon neutrality, carbon offsetting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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countries are unwilling to trade raw material - Lithium but willing to trade finished product
- mobile phones
- E-vehicles
- Semi-conductors
- chips

as it leads to greater productivity.

(5) Extraction of lithium may render the site unfit for future settlement
- Sinking of site
- mining/ blasting induced seismicity
- deforestation
- it can disturb critical habitats in Jammu & Kashmir

Lithium production should be explored while technology augmentation goes hand in hand. Each country should explore alternative resources for mineral/energy security as well.

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
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Globalisation implies greater integration of the world through mobility of labour, better transport, internet connectivity & communication technology

Youth identifying themselves with a global identity - connecting with international events

Examples

(1) → #me too movement
Send ripples across India
women spoke against sexual abuse

(2) → #Let me breathe
→ death of George Floyd
↳ consciousness against systematic discrimination
Racism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Greta Thunberg -
→ Friday for the future
→ Indian youth supported the cause

(4) Malala Yousafzai - Taliban attempted assassination
→ stood for rights of girls to study in Pakistan

(5) Indian farm laws.
Protest by farmers - witnessed international support - eg Rihanna, USA

(6) Nirbhaya case, Manipur violence
attracted attention of global youth community

# Impact of globalisation on youth identity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. → Better social awareness
2. → cultivation of a sense of responsibility
3. → practical realisation of the fact that "world is one community" Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam
4. → global village - image
5. → youth realise that "Injustice anywhere is a ~~threat to~~ threat to justice everywhere"

Youth energy needs to be channelized and global solidarity should be forged to fight - systematic discrimination, global challenges like Terrorism & Climate change.

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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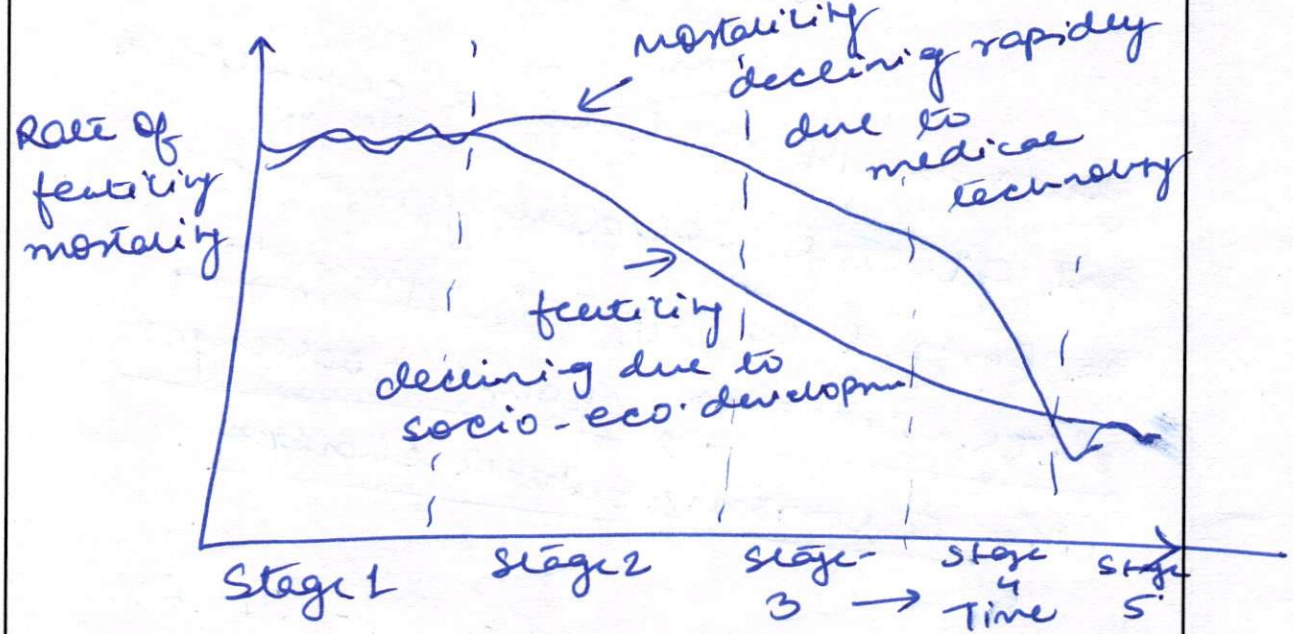
As per NFHS-5 data most states of India have reached replacement level fertility of 2.1

Only states like U.P, M.P, Bihar Rajasthan seem to have higher Total fertility ratio

India is in the 3rd stage of Demographic Transition Model



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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fertility decline is taking place across region & social groups in India.

Result of fertility decline - Ageing Population

**Concerns around ageing population & weak social security**

1. Phenomena of ageing not restricted to EU, Japan but India as well
2. Proportion of Elderly in total population is increasing | 65+ = 16-17 |
3. High dependency ratio
   - Over burdening of younger work force
   - They have to bear high child dependency + aged population
4. Window of demographic dividend to last till 2045.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## Challenges

1. ↳ weak social security
   - → PM National Social Assistance programme - provides meagre pension
     ₹ 600 - ₹ 1000/ person
   - → Atal Pension yojana also not sufficient
   - → few items in Vayoshree yojana for differently abled elderly
2. Medical care is inadequate
   PM Ayushman Bharat - made to provide for multiple diseases
3. High disease burden
4. Private Sector not willing to cooperate as geriatric care giving not profitable
5. government regulated old-age homes are few in number.

Need for greater investment in geriatric care to accomplish APSP
- provide care in old age, sickness, disablement.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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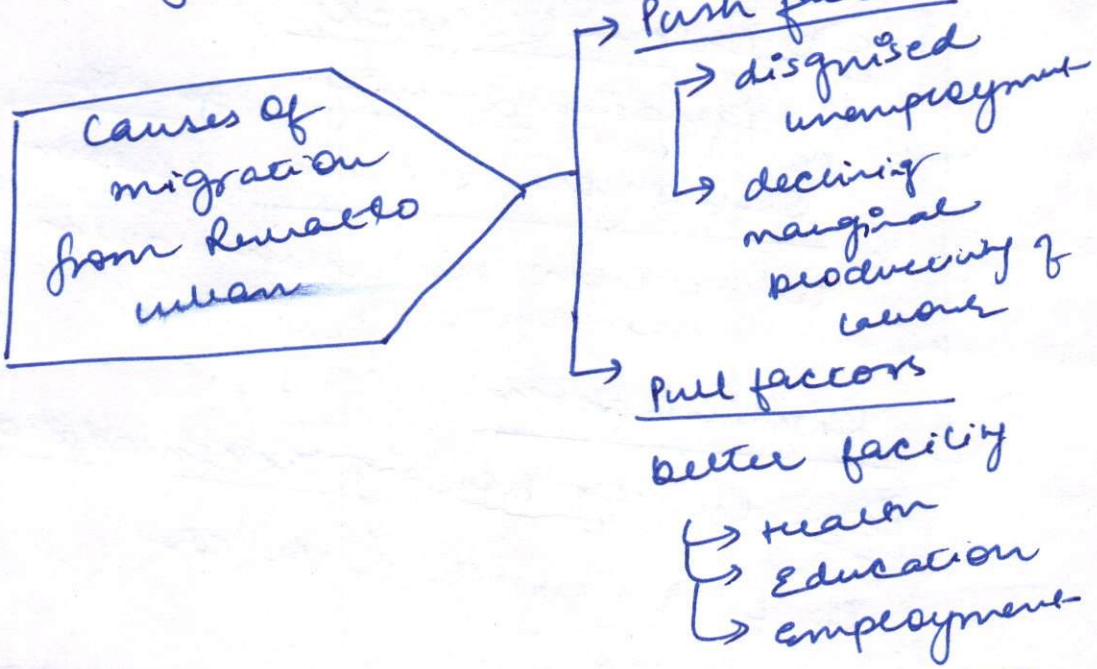
Census 2011 recorded India's urban population at 31.8%. The percentage of urbanisation is expected to reach 50.1. by 2030.




It is clear that a majority of those who migrate to urban areas are poor.

welfare of urban poor - needs to take centre stage in policy

1) Proliferation of slums

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

→ inadequate housing

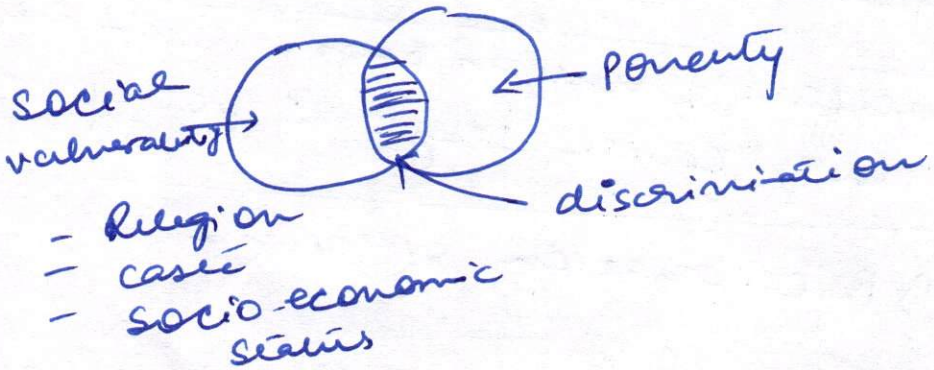
(2) lack of civic amenities
water, transport, roads.

(3) overcrowding & urban congestion

(4) incidence of crime
eg crimes shock regarding dressing, gender stereotypes broken - freedom to women in urban areas.

(5) Discrimination
eg denying housing accomodation to poor, lower caste or tribals

Intersectionality of discrimination



Government schemes for vulnerable urban poor.

(1) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN mission

(2) PM - Awas yojana

(3) SMART city mission

(4) Broadening the scope of municipal areas - jurisdiction/ power & functions.

(5) Slum rejuvenation
[ Regularisation of slums / squatter settlements

Urban poor face alienation, disenchantment in cities. Their concerns need to be mainstreamed to achieve SDG 11 - Safe cities & communities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK