



# 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. : 1122829

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAYEM RAZA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र  
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Public  
School, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature



|   | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Important Instructions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | 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।                                                | 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |



|                                                  |                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 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 |  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1                                 |              |  | 11                         |              |  |
| 2                                 |              |  | 12                         |              |  |
| 3                                 |              |  | 13                         |              |  |
| 4                                 |              |  | 14                         |              |  |
| 5                                 |              |  | 15                         |              |  |
| 6                                 |              |  | 16                         |              |  |
| 7                                 |              |  | 17                         |              |  |
| 8                                 |              |  | 18                         |              |  |
| 9                                 |              |  | 19                         |              |  |
| 10                                |              |  | 20                         |              |  |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A)        |              |  | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) |              |  |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) |              |  |                            |              |  |



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250  
Maximum Marks: 250

**प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश**

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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



## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**



1.

भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

India's theatre tradition dates back to ancient era during the time when Bharata Muni drafted the classic work "Natya Shastra"

Theatre forms in India and their social significance

- 1) Natya Shastra provides the "bliss theory" behind performing arts - innate capacity inside humans to experience bliss in arts
- 2) Folk arts adopt mythological stories with ethical implications - Mahabharata inspires Pandavani
- 3) Celebration of heroism - folk theatre of Alha celebrates heroism of Alha, a commander in Bundelkhand



#### 4) Adoption of social and cultural values in theatre

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

This tradition of theatre has continued to shape modern theatre in India such as:

- ↳ Use of plays to discuss socio-political challenges
- ↳ Nukkad plays seek to generate awareness on several issues
- ↳ Village level Ramleela plays an important role in maintaining social cohesion
- ↳ Small theatre groups give platform to budding artists

Therefore, theatre in India is not merely a source of entertainment but reflects the ideals of social life and individual's role in community



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

Sanchi Stupa is a marvellous example of architectural genius from Mauryan era.

Historical importance

- 1) One of the most ancient stupas in India
- 2) Provides account of how various dynasties contributed to development of architecture (Mauyans, Satvahanas)
- 3) Gives an account of historical architectural evolution
- 4) Reflects religious and cultural orientation of the time - mythological characters such as Shalabhanjika can be found.



## Architectural information

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्डिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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- 1) One of the earliest structural buildings
- 2) Shows development from simple to more sophisticated Stupa forms (presence of Vedika and Pradakshina path)
- 3) Contributions from different dynasties show evolution in architecture (Torana provided during Satvahana time)
- 4) More refined sculptures and art can be found showing aesthetic developments

Therefore, Sanchi Stupa is a great example of early stupa architecture in India which went on to inspire stupas across the world.



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

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary nationalist leader who formed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) as an important nationalist organisation.

### Breakthroughs of Bhagat Singh

#### 1) Revolutionary ideology

↳ Gave a political ideology by adopting socialism

↳ Provided a programme based on social control of means of production

#### 2) Goals of revolution

↳ Socialism as the goal of independent India

↳ Wrote extensively on the problems



• of Indian peasants and working class

↳ Recognised social conflicts and gave a method to overcome Hindu - Muslim communal conflict

3) Forms of revolutionary struggle

↳ Supported armed struggle methods

↳ Used violent methods such as the bombing of Imperial Legislative Assembly

↳ Also supplemented armed struggle with social movements through writings in journal and press

Hence, Bhagat Singh's short lived movement can be considered a pivotal one in terms of giving new life to the duluted nationalist enthusiasm in the Indian masses.



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

Meiji Kingdom was restored in Japan after a few years of struggle between the Republicans and the Military government.

### Factors behind Meiji restoration

#### 1) Cultural factors

↳ Prevalence of conservative tradition in Japan

↳ Backlash against excessive westernization

#### 2) Economic factors

↳ Colonialism was in vogue - Japan sought a powerful government to compete with other colonial powers



↳ Economic globalization had generated a demand for state support to mercantile powers

### 3) Political factors

↳ lack of support base for the democratic forces

↳ The military leadership could mobilise more resources

↳ Presence of powerful leaders in support of Meiji restoration

↳ Support from economic and traditional elites

Therefore, a combination of cultural, political and economic factors led to restoration of Meiji in Japan.



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

Nation is a community of people who relate with each other through a common ethnic, cultural or historical experience.

### Nationalism in India

Nation is considered an imagined community because people of this community may not know each other yet feel a sense of fraternity.

India's Nationalism could be determined from following characters

1) A heritage of ancient civilization  
(Mahatma Gandhi in Hind Swaraj says India always constituted a nation)

2) Fusion of cultures - India is defined as melting pots of cultures giving rise to Syncretic or composite culture



3) In response to colonialism - a common struggle united Indian masses. S: N. Banerjee called India - "a nation in making"

4) Common aspirations - economic, social and cultural

### Threats to Indian nationalism

- 1) Regional and communal sentiments
- 2) Secessionist movements (Jammu Kashmir, Nagaland)
- 3) Threats to national fraternity (ethnic and communal violence)

### Ways to strengthen nationalism

- 1) Remove regional disparity
- 2) Curb communal and ethnic violences
- 3) Increase inter-community unity
- 4) A strong national identity while also accommodating traditional diversity

Constitution is the north star which can guide us in strengthening nationalism.



6.

भारत में फार्मास्यूटिकल 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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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India is world's third pharmaceutical producer in terms of volume. The sector has shown phenomenal growth in recent years.

Key factors behind growth

1) Enabling policy environment

(Government incentives, PLI scheme)

2) Promotion of generic drugs

(India is one of largest exporters of generic drugs globally)

3) Emergence of supply chain

(States such as Uttarakhand have developed supply chain to support end to end manufacturing)



## Significance of pharma industry - Economic

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

- 1) High employment opportunity
- 2) Contribution to GVA
- 3) Boost to export
- 4) Forward and Backward linkages

### Public Health

- 1) Availability of important drugs
- 2) Less reliance on imports
- 3) Reduced out of Pocket expenditure due to generic drugs
- 4) Augments resources in public health institutes

Therefore, the rise of pharma industry in India is going to be a game changer in both economic as well as public health sphere.



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

Cyclone is the intense circulation of air mass around a low pressure region formed over a water body.

Conditions for cyclone formation

- 1) Sea surface temperature  $> 28^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 2) Intense low pressure
- 3) Closed isobars
- 4) Coriolis force
- 5) Absence of wind shear

Reason for Bay of Bengal being more prone than Arabian Sea

- 1) Bay of Bengal can reach higher temperatures (Arabian sea is open sea and hence temperature is lower)



- 2) Lower salinity of Bay of Bengal (due to influx of fresh water of large rivers) causes it to heat faster

Reasons for decreased frequency of tropical cyclones during South West Monsoon

- 1) Presence of wind shear which inhibits air circulation
- 2) Climate change has caused heat extremes to shift towards late monsoon
- 3) Recent triple dip La Nina had impact on frequency of cyclone formation
- 4) Sea level rise due to glacier melting is changing ocean current circulation

Therefore, there is a need to improve our climate modelling to understand the changes in frequency and intensity of cyclones.



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 हार्जिन में  
नहीं लिखना  
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Volcanism refers to the entire process of movement of magma and formation of various landforms and sea features.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

- 1) Explosive volcanoes are destructive for life and property (Mt. Vesuvius)
- 2) Can release toxic gases
- 3) Causes warming of atmosphere
- 4) Release particulate matters polluting air
- 5) Volcanoes can cause earthquakes

However volcanoes are also critical for existence of human life on earth ;



- 1) Leads to formation of various landforms (islands, mountains, etc.)
- 2) Create lava plateaus in hotspot regions (Deccan plateau in India  $\Rightarrow$  source of Black soil, important for cotton cultivation)
- 3) Source of minerals - sulfur is an important mineral released through submarine volcanism (found in the Gulf of Mexico)
- 4) Sometimes high amount of vapours can lead to cooling of environment

Therefore, though volcanoes have traditionally been associated with destruction, they are also critical for sustaining human life on earth.



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 क्राफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Regionalism refers to a sentiment which seeks to advance the interests of a region.

Regionalism as a product of relative deprivation

Relative deprivation is a state in which a group feels deprived of social necessities when compared to other groups. Relative deprivation and regionalism are connected as follows :

1) Lack of employment

↳ Blame on migrants taking up employment

↳ creates son of soil sentiment and protectionism

↳ Haryana govt. reservation in jobs for local people



2) Developmental issues  $\Rightarrow$  Demand for a separate state

$\rightarrow$  Feeling of deprivation in Telangana relative to other regions of Andhra Pradesh

3) Ethnic violence

$\rightarrow$  Against people of Bengali origin in Assam due to threat of cultural loss

4) Secessionist movement

$\rightarrow$  Nagaland secessionism - lack of infrastructure, connectivity and employment.

Ways to overcome regionalism

1) Remove regional disparities - Finance Commission should ensure a just allocation of resources

2) Inter-State Council to resolve inter-state disputes

3) Creation of National Integration Council (Punchi Commission)



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

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इस हार्शिए में  
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Art. 21 and 45 of the constitution ensures that the state makes provisions for education for all in the country.

### Threats to education

#### 1) Violence in school and colleges

- ↳ Rising culture of violent actions in school
- ↳ colleges see violence in form of student politics

#### 2) Mental harassment

- ↳ Includes bullying and ragging
- ↳ Teachers use harassment methods to enforce discipline

#### 3) Access to weapons

- ↳ Students in some cases have been found with weapons in school



## Ways to overcome violence

- 1) Effective implementation of Right to Education Act  $\Rightarrow$  Reorient RTE from being input based to output based mechanism
- 2) Mandatory availability of councillors in schools
- 3) Parents should be made responsible for bullying and ragging
- 4) Schools should evolve mechanism to monitor the behaviour of teachers.
- 5) Regular behavioural assessment of children

Therefore, right to education in India can be realised in its true spirit only when schools are liberated from violence and bullying.



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

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Ahom dynasty ruled the North - Eastern parts of India from 13<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century. They are considered to be the shapers of cultural identity in Assam region.

Ahom dynasty in shaping historical and cultural identity

- 1) A distinct political identity to the region
  - ↳ North East remained largely resistant to any invasion
  - ↳ Battle of Saraighat considered to be a pivotal moment when Ahom ~~kings~~ forces defeated Mughal army.

- 2) Development of martial culture

- ↳ Ability to fight in forests and mountains



↳ Various kinds of martial art forms  
(Thang Ta in Manipure developed)

### 3) Flourishing of Vaishnavism

↳ Bhakti saint Shankaradeva preached in  
Assam in 15<sup>th</sup> century

↳ Evolution of artforms such as the  
Sattriya dance

### 4) Architecture

↳ Moridam Chaoideo - pyramid shaped  
vault chambers for burial of Ahom  
Kings and generals.

### 5) Literature

↳ Burinj are important historical texts  
giving account of reigns of various  
Ahom Kings



# Significance of Ahoms in contemporary times

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## 1) Social and cultural cohesion

- ↳ Ahom icons such as General Lachit Borphukan considered a social icon
- ↳ Festivals such as Bihu a source of cultural cohesion

## 2) Artforms

- ↳ Borgeet, Bihu dance are popular in contemporary Assam

## 3) Language

- ↳ Assamese language has emerged as a strong identity marker for the local population.

Therefore, Ahom Kingdom can be considered to be the shapers of culture and society in Assam in particular, and in the North - East, in general.



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

A vibrant capitalist class had emerged in India by the end of 19th century and got further empowered during the first world war.

Varying positions of capitalists towards Indian National Congress

1) Until the first world war

↳ Capitalists largely remained aloof and silent

↳ Big capitalists rejected the radicalism of Swadeshi movement while small capitalists supported it.

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## 2) From first world to Civil Disobedience Movement

↳ Capitalist class was a beneficiary of war time trade policies

↳ They opposed the radical methods of Gandhi and rejected non-cooperation movement

↳ Working class radicalism and strikes during Non-cooperation made them further critical of the Congress

## 3) Civil disobedience movement

↳ Business class aligned with the Congress for the first time

↳ Gandhi's 11-point demand to Irwin contained points of their interest (reservation of coastal shipping, exchange rate reforms, etc.)



#### 4) Later years of freedom movement

↳ In the 1930s, business class was heavily critical of rising socialist rhetoric in Congress (mainly from Nehru and Bose)

↳ A compromise was usually maintained by conservative leaders such as Gandhi and Patel.

Business class, however, compromised further as Congress became politically powerful. The "Bombay Manifesto" supported National Planning and as a result a blue print for post-independence economic system was created.



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

Press was introduced in India by the British officers of the East India Company. It later became one of the most potent weapons in the hands of the national leaders.

### Evolution of press in India

- 1) Introduced by British officers in India (Bengal Gazette) in order to publish their grievances against misgovernance of the company rule.
- 2) Various censorship was imposed in the wake of ~~Napole~~ Napoleonic wars. The censorship was later removed by Lord Metcalfe (Liberator of Indian Press)



3) Press became important source of information as well as opinion formation among Indian masses in the 19th century.

4) When more radical form of anti-colonial struggle emerged, press was the primary platform for attacking colonial ideas and policies.

Instrumental impact of press during various stages of freedom struggle

1) Social reforms

↳ Samvad Kaumudi and Miratul Akbar by Raja Ram Mohun Roy

↳ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar edited Samparkash

↳ Rast Goftar by Dadabhai Naoroji



## 2) Political use of press

↳ To support anti-British struggle  
(Hindoo Patriot played an important role  
during Indigo rebellion)

↳ Amrita Bazar Patrika regularly published  
government criticism

↳ Bal Gangadhar Tilak was tried for sedition  
for his articles in Mahratta

## 3) Revolutionary press

↳ Became an important weapon during  
the Swadeshi movement

↳ Congress leaders founded various journals  
and newspapers

Hence, despite use of censorship laws and  
draconian provisions such as sedition,  
Indian press could successfully prepare a  
discursive field for freedom struggle.



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)

Deserts are regions that are deficient in rainfall and as a consequence develop unique landforms, flora and fauna.

Factors behind formation of different types of deserts

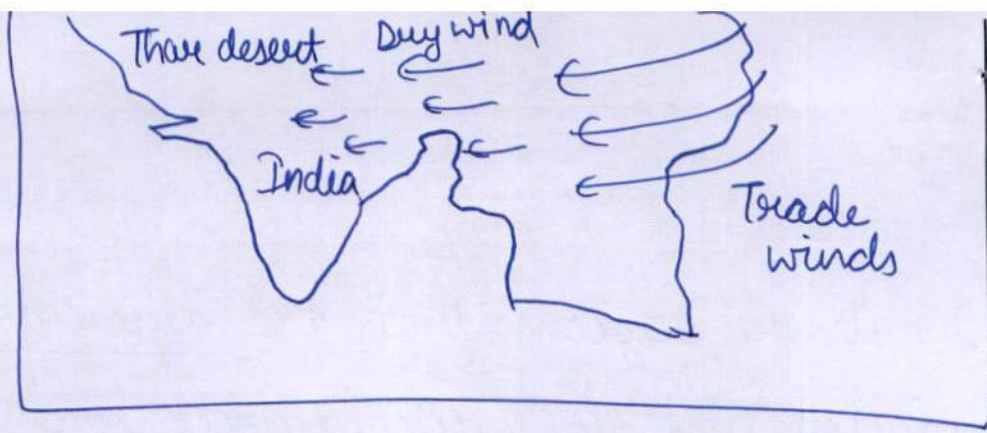
### 1) Tropical deserts

↳ Formed in tropical regions on the western margins of the continents.

↳ Tropical regions are under trade winds (east to west)  $\Rightarrow$  they lose moisture by the time they reach western margins.

↳ often complemented by cold currents giving further dry effect.  
(Thar desert, Sahara desert)



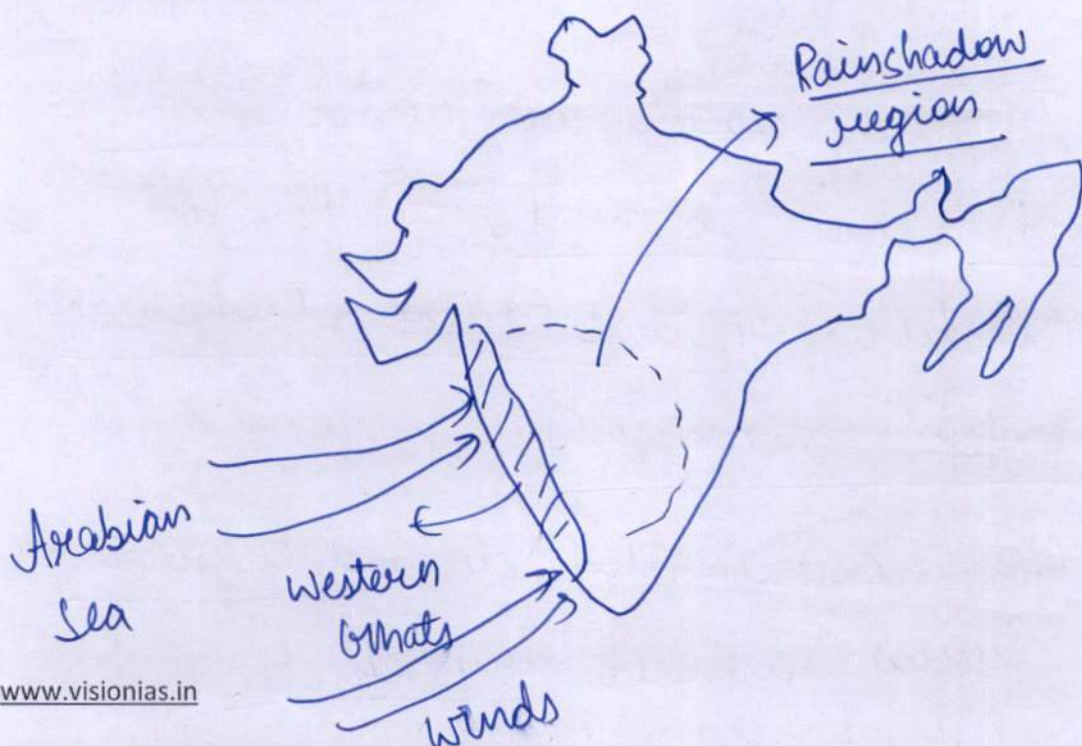


## 2) Continental deserts

↳ Formed when moisture laden winds are blocked by a mountain

↳ Creates a leeward side and windward side of mountain

↳ Leeward side becomes dry and desert conditions (rainshadow region)





↳ Rainshadow regions have been created in Patagonia desert in South America and in Central India.

Deserts develop unique landforms such as :

↳ Sand mounds and dunes

↳ Palaya

Such landforms lead to development of specific flora and fauna adapted to survive in deserts.

Therefore, desert ecosystems are important for biodiversity and needs special focus to be managed in a sustainable manner.



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

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Mountains are formed when two tectonic plates collide leading to upliftment of land.

It implies that mountains are accompanied by tectonic movements making them a fragile ecosystem.

Adverse impact on mountains

1) Climate change

↳ Melting of ice, glaciers and snow

(Himalaya - Hindukush region)

↳ Change in albedo of mountains can create major changes in weather system

↳ Mountains have a unique biodiversity which are threatened (clouded leopard, snow leopard, Himalayan bear)



## 2) Anthropogenic interventions

↳ Infrastructure construction - tunnelling,

road construction, etc. are making mount-  
ains vulnerable

↳ Ground water extraction threaten their  
stability

↳ Plastic pollution threatens mountain  
biodiversity

↳ Building large dams can cause flash  
floods or anthropogenic earthquakes

↳ Recent land subsidence at Jeshinmath  
and increasing frequency of landslides  
in Himalayan states are attributed to  
anthropogenic activities.

Thus, there is a need for focussed  
effort on preserving Himalayan mountain  
ecosystem.



## Initiatives taken for sustainable management

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### 1) National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem

↳ Seeks to create a specific developmental plan for Himalayan states

↳ Preserving Himalayan biodiversity.

### 2) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

↳ Ensures any developmental activity is not ecologically destructive

### 3) Special developmental support to the mountain states

Therefore, there have been various initiatives in the wake of increasing vulnerability of mountain ecosystems.



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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Sand is a minor mineral that is found in river beds, floodplains and ~~sea~~ coastal areas. Sand is one of the most illegally mined minerals in India.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

- 1) Illegal sand mining and ineffective implementation of laws
- 2) Deforestation in river floodplains
- 3) Unsustainable and unplanned development in coastal areas
- 4) Encroachment of river areas due to unplanned urbanization
- 5) Improper solid waste management  
 (Plastic pollution)



## Impact of unsustainable sand management

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इस इतिहास में  
नहीं लिखना  
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- 1) Increasing vulnerability to flash floods, mudflows, etc.
- 2) lowering of water table (sand acts as an aquifer)
- 3) soil erosion by rivers; coastal erosion by wave action
- 4) Increasing intensity of storm surges in coastal areas
- 5) Shifting in course of rivers (can cause flooding of human settlements)
- 6) loss of nesting ~~and~~ site for birds and turtles



## Initiatives for sustainable sand management

- 1) Sand is a minor mineral - states governments have taken up legislation for sand protection
- 2) Afforestation programs (Tal Shakti Abhiyan)
- 3) Integrated Coastal Zone Management (for managing development in coastal areas)

There is also need for a uniform national policy against sand mining and a mechanism should be evolved to ensure sand use is sustainable.



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 हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Lithium, also known as "White Gold", is an element that has become crucial to several modern technology such as the Lithium-ion battery.

### Major lithium producing countries

- 1) Largest reserve - the lithium triangle  
- Argentina, Bolivia and Chile
- 2) Largest Lithium producers  
↳ Australia, Argentina, Chile
- 3) China controls about 70% of lithium supply globally because of its presence in lithium rich countries.



## Geo-political aspects of lithium production

- 1) Critical importance - due to its high importance in technology
- 2) Supply chain risk - Chinese dominance  
~ 70% of global supply.
- 3) Multilateral formations to secure supply  
↳ Mineral Security Partnership (MSP) led by US includes lithium
- 4) As a critical mineral - countries such as India and US have declared it as a critical mineral
- 5) Global competition over mining rights in countries such as Chile and Bolivia.

## Environmental Impact of lithium

- 1) Water intensive mining



- 2) Releases lot of particulate matter
- 3) Mining in several regions can be a threat to fragile ecosystem  
(Himalayas in Jammu & Kashmir)
- 4) Pollution of water bodies due to waste discharge

### Way forward

- 1) Formulate policies for sustainable mining
- 2) Conduct proper environmental impact assessment
- 3) Water security must be factored in for lithium mining

Therefore, the criticality of lithium needs to be balanced with the needs of the environment.



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 हद्द में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Globalisation refers to the reconfiguration of geography so that social space is no longer mapped to the territorial places, borders and distances.

Impact of globalization on youth identity

1) Socio-cultural impact

↳ Increasing adoption of globally dominant cultural systems (western dress, food, etc.)

↳ Emergence of hybrid or multicultural identity (traditional festivals using western methods)

↳ "Marginal man" - man becomes a pariah when he is too unfit for society he lives in



## 2) Economic identity

↳ Higher aspirations due to possibility of better employment abroad

↳ Stress due to increasing cut-throat competition

↳ Sometimes youth is reduced to a cog in a large global economic machinery (particularly in Multinational companies)

## Reforms required

### 1) Socio-cultural reforms

↳ Promotion of modernism rooted in indigenous identity

↳ Awareness about negative aspects of dominant culture (bad health due to fast food)



## • 2) Economic reforms

- ↳ Quality employment for educated youth in the country.
- ↳ Increased standand of life
- ↳ Inclusion of recreation as a part of right of workers

The youth of the country are at a crucial junction of India's demograph-ic dividend. It is essential to help the youth develop themselves and make themselves capable in a positive manner to have a sustainable future.



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 हानि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## National Family Health Survey (NFHS

-5) shows that Total Fertility Rate

in India has declined to 2. This means that the population will see a declining trend in future.

## Demographic concerns in India

- 1) Increasing population of older people
- 2) Ageing will require various essential services
  - ↳ A robust healthcare system
  - ↳ A system for taking care of older people
  - ↳ Dealing with mental health



### 3) Lack of social security

- ↳ 90% workers in informal sector
  - ↳ 75% Indians don't have health insurance
- When this population gets older, a huge pressure will come on healthcare

### 4) Increasing migration

- ↳ Migration leaves elder parents alone who often lack care

## Ways to deal with ageing population

### 1) Enhancing healthcare system

- ↳ Increase public expenditure on health to 2.5%.
- ↳ Reduced out of Pocket expenditure on health to global levels (below 20% from current 48%).



## 2) Create a care economy

↳ To take physical, mental and social care of the elderly.

## 3) Increase social security

↳ Reforms in Social Security Code, 2020 to extend its reach to informal sector

↳ Schemes such as Atal Pension Yojana and PM-JAY should be scaled

## 4) Promote a healthy lifestyle

↳ Collaboration of FSSAI to promote consumption of healthy food and avoid lifestyle disorders.

Therefore, multi-sectoral reforms are required to deal with the demographic transition of Indian population.



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)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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2011 Census showed 31% population live in urban areas. Projections suggest that 75% of national income will come from urban areas by 2030.

Problems of urban poor

1) Housing

↳ Have to live in slums, ghettos and unhygienic illegal settlements

↳ Houses are built in vulnerable areas such as river floodplains (prone to flood)

2) Erratic and informal employment

↳ Mostly employed in informal sector



↳ No urban employment guarantee system

3) Exposure to hazards

↳ Extreme heat, flash floods, etc.

4) Higher inflation

↳ Urban inflation is higher than  
rural inflation

5) Bad health of public services such as  
education, health, water and sanitation

### Reforms required

1) A national level urban planning  
framework that takes into consider-  
ation urban poverty as central issue

2) Urban employment guarantee programme  
on the lines of MNREGA



### 3) Building climate smart cities

- ↳ Greening of landscape
- ↳ Sponge cities (using permeable materials)

### 4) Disaster risk reduction at the heart of urban planning (Sendai Framework principles)

### 5) Empowering and financial strengthening of urban local bodies

- ↳ Clear delineation of function
- ↳ devolution of finances

### 6) Deft inflation management through fiscal and monetary measures

Therefore, India's growing urban population can be sustained through a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaborative approach.



## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK