



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. : 1103916

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Srishti Dabas

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug 2023

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

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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 द्यपे 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

उत्पीड़कों व
इस दृष्टि से
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidate
must not
write on
this margin

India has been a land of expression through art of theatre.

We find an old art theatre at IOGIMARA, Chhattisgarh, reflecting the roots of the culture of theatre.

Reflects ideals of Society

- 1) Social practices represented of Marriage rituals
- 2) Religious ideals showcased of Yagyas, mantras.
- 3) Peace and harmony, contrasted with Wars and conflicts.
of Theatrical performance of Mahabharata.

Reflect emotions of society

- 1) The emotion of love
of through 'Radha Krishna' acts
- 2) emotion of devotion
of through bhakti ras portrayal
on stage.
- 3) eye expressions, facial and
bodily movement.

Individuals role in community

- 1) the role of women portrayed
of performing household works
- 2) the 'Nayak' and 'Nayika' as
the chief protagonists, while
'khalnayak' as the antagonist.

Hence, ^{traditional} ~~theatre~~ proved to be the
MIRROR OF THE SOCIETY.

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

Sanchi Stupa forms the foundation of the Buddhist architecture.

Historical Importance

↳ beginning from Ashoka to Post Mauryans to Guptas - all promoted & patronized.

↳ represent rise of Buddhism and its philosophy.

eg Pradakshinpath shows dharma in all spheres of life.

Architectural Importance

↳ various parts of Stupa represent different aspects of Buddhist ideology

eg Toranas show Dharma in all directions.

↳ Guptas and Post Mauryas added to architecture by decorating railings and gateways.
eg. images of elephants

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

Inspired future architecture in India

↳ The future development of Chaityas and Viharas
eg. largest one at Kaile caves
↳ future monuments also showcase Buddhist ideals

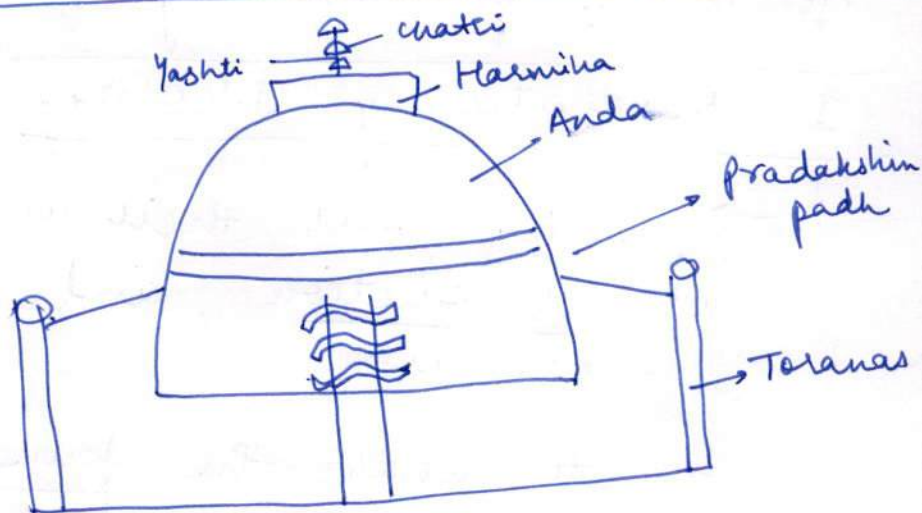


Fig : Sanchi Stupa.

As Modiji said : Buddhism can solve every problem on this earth & stupa embodies it.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

९९ Safaroshi Ki Tamanna
ab hamare dil mein hai,
Dekhna hai zor kitna,
bazuein katil mein hai."

(we are ready for sacrifice, the power of the enemy is yet to be seen)
- Bhagat Singh.

Bhagat Singh was a young revolution-
-ary wanted freedom for the nation.

He made breakthrough in terms of

I Revolutionary Ideology

↳ belief that their acts aim at revolution, and not terrorism.

↳ to shake the foundations of the foreign rule.

↳ to inspire youth to fight for Mother India.

II Goals of revolution

- ↳ Short term goal to create stir and fear in the British.
- ↳ Long term aim of 'AAZADI', 'SWATANTRATA', i.e. freedom in true sense.

III Forms of revolutionary struggle

- ↳ threw bomb in Legislative Assembly, not to harm but gain attention.
- ↳ ready to kill as well as get killed for the love of nation
- ↳ motivating speeches and slogans like :
"e INQILAB ZINDABAD"

Bhagat Singh today also inspires youth as well as everyone with his bravery, conviction and courage

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 दृष्टि से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

The Meiji restoration took place in 1868 in Japan that metamorphosed the society, polity and economy of the nation.

Factors leading to it

- ① Social decadence in form of poverty, crimes, unemployment needed revolution.
- ② Politically, Japan was shattered and wanted to restore itself.
- ③ Japan's accession of Manchuria in 1937.
- ③ Militarily Japan was not self reliant.

Significance of Meiji restoration for Japan

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

① POLITICAL = Duma, the Parliament was established.
= people got a platform to put forth demands.

② MILITARY - was strengthened & modernized.
- in future helped Japan take over Manchuria in 1937.

③ ECONOMY - got a boost.
- production increased.
- on capitalism lines.
- people got jobs & livelihood

④ SOCIAL - people standard of living improved as economy progressed.

⑤ CULTURAL - Japan's image improved globally.

Hence, Meiji Restoration was a watershed moment in history of 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

The early Moderates believed that India is a 'nation in making' but the extremists countered this view and held that 'India is a nation'

9. AUROBINDO's belief in the rise of India with divine mission.

Basis of India as a nation

India called a SUB CONTINENT -

① Geography - Himalayas in North and Ocean in South (Peninsula) binds India together.

② Political aspirations - of gaining and maintaining its independence, sovereignty & territorial integrity

③ History - of shared culture,

and colonial legacy.

- ④ Common Beliefs: — in democracy, rule of law, coexisting with traditional practices of Yoga.

The British countered India rise as a nation through divide & rule and communal politics.

Threats to the concept of Indian nationhood.

- ① Naxalism — due to development deficit — clash over Jal, Jangal, Zameen
- ② Role of external agents — China and Pakistan sponsor violence, extremism & terrorism.
- ③ Secessionist tendencies of Khalistan movement
- ④ Maritime security challenges of piracy, surveillance
- ⑤ Cross border skirmishes of Galwan

India needs to tackle all these through SMART POWER to ensure Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

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 स्थिति में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidate
must not
write on
this margin

India is the largest producer of generic drugs in the world, popularly called as PHARMACY OF SOUTH

Factors that led to growth of pharmaceutical industry →

- ① Huge population of India living with poor health outcomes
e.g. huge stunting (35%), wastip (32%)
- ② Poor sanitation & less focus on 'WASH' strategy, leading to diseases e.g. diarrhoea.
- ③ Government support through incentives & investments
e.g. mega drug parks established
- ④ for export purpose e.g. to Africa
- ⑤ Covid pandemic further gave a boost to pharma production.

Significance of pharmaceutical Industry

Economy

- exports of drugs, vaccines add to foreign earnings - Improving Balance of Payment.
- Government's revenues improve to be used for social welfare.
- private participation, enhances investments
- Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) attracted through automatic routes.
- economies of scale & agglomeration benefits

Public Health

- people get access to medicines

affordability



accessibility availability

- social health outcomes improve
= decrease in communicable diseases

- healthy population has multiplying impacts
= utilize demographic dividend

Hence, pharmaceutical industry aids in creating SWASTHA BHARAT,

SAMRIDH BHARAT - Healthy India
Progressive India

7.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

Cyclones, derived from the root-term CYCLOS meaning coils of a snake are low pressure areas swirling around in circular motion.
≡ cyclone Asani

Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than Arabian Sea.

- ①. Higher temperatures in Bay of Bengal, raises the latent heat of evaporation.
- ②. More influx of rivers reduces salinity and alters temperature & pressure gradient.
≡ Godavari, Krishna
- ③. South West monsoon rains/winds on western coast of India cause a cooling effect in Arabian Sea, reducing temperatures.

- ④ Coriolis force deflects winds to right in Northern Hemisphere, further affected by shape of Indian coastline of Peninsula.

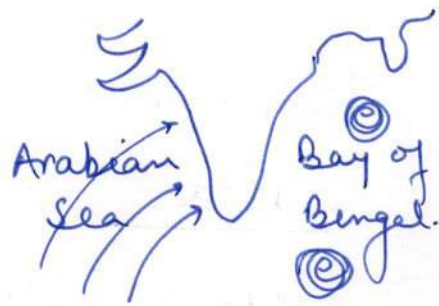


Fig: Indian coast

- ⑤ October Heat after the monsoon rains causes cyclones in Bay of Bengal.

Reasons for decrease in tropical cyclones during SW Monsoon.

- ① Rain brings cooling effect, reducing temperature necessary for cyclones.
- ② pressure gradient is altered affecting cyclonic winds.
- ③ Shifting of ITCZ due to apparent movement of sun affects the pressure & temperature.
- ④ The reduction in low pressure and upper air divergence.

Hence, cyclones differ across space & seasons.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are the eruption of lava, pyroclastic material and gases from a vent due to pressure build up inside Earth and movement of magma in asthenosphere.

Destructive in Nature

- ① causes damage to life & property - destroys infrastructure

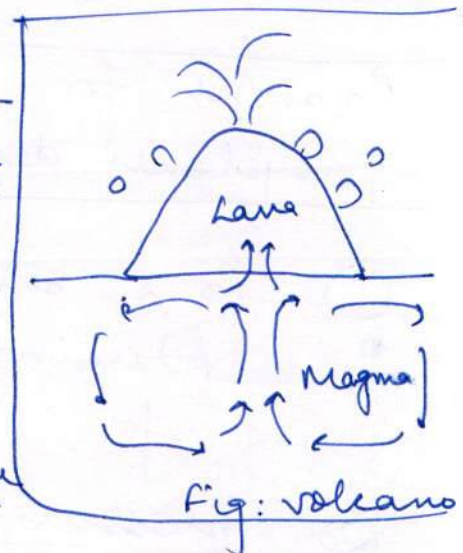


Fig: volcano

- ② harmful gases released cause respiratory issues
- ③ pollute rivers and alter the hydrological cycle.
- ④ the clouds of dust obstruct sunlight.
- ⑤ Biodiversity loss.

Yet, critical for human life existence on earth.

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

① enrich soil with minerals
improve soil fertility $\rightarrow \therefore$ aid
in agriculture.

② cause short term cooling as
gases obstruct sunlights -
however long term global warming
as albedo altered.

③ renewal of life in long term,
despite short term losses $\rightarrow$
regeneration of biodiversity.

④ creation of islands &
mountains & continents due
to volcanoes
e.g. Basaltic plain of Deccan
Trap.

⑤ hold huge mineral deposits
e.g. Iron, Mica, etc. $\rightarrow$ help
in Industrial Development.

Hence, volcanoes have double edged effects.

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 दृष्टि से
नहीं लिखना
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“Regionalism is the ultimate aim of states, centralization is temporary.”

— Christopher Jefferys

Regionalism refers to focussing of local needs, aspirations & cultures over the national ones.

Relative Deprivation as a factor.

① different developmental outcomes of states

e.g. BIMARU states

have poverty, hunger

② Rate of unemployment varies across states

e.g. dissatisfaction in Haryana

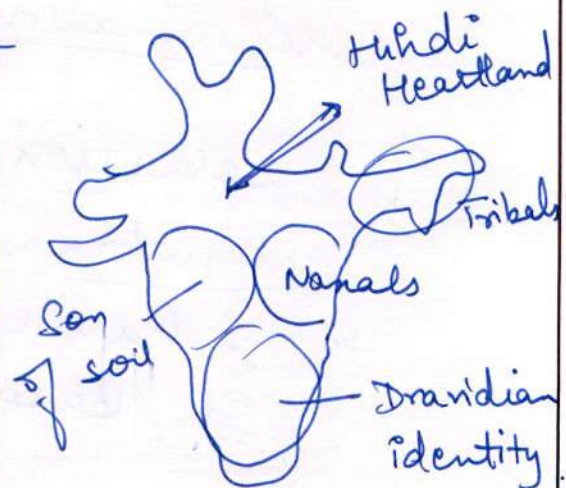


Fig: Regionalism

②. Governance deficit in certain sections
of Naxal affected areas

④. conflict over resources
of Canvey water dispute.

⑤. Different financial distribution
of Finance commission's formula
favours North Indian states

⑥. Ethnic deprivations & differences
of Tribals of Kukis, Matis

Yet there are other reasons also

①. Political — vote bank politics
→ polarization of voters on
regional issues

②. Son of soil → of Maratha
identity

③. Historical — British divide & rule
policy
- State reorganization act-

Thus, regionalism has various facets
which is NOT CRISIS OF UNITY

but CRISIS OF 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

कम्प्यूटरों के
 इस हिसाब में
 नहीं लिखना
 चाहिए
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India aims at achieving SDG 4
 — Education for all, through
 Right to ~~Information~~ Act and
Education
Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.

Issue of Bullying and School violence

BULLYING →

① Bullying of children from lower castes - calling them with derogatory names.

② prevalence of untouchability in altered forms
 of poor children asked to clean toilets.

③ of transgenders for their identity.

④ of physically challenged students.

VIOLENCE →

- ① lack of safety of children.
e.g. recently a school ^{bus} driver killed a child
- ② lack of moral values & rise in rage and anger
e.g. Ryan International School case where a child killed other child
- ③ Sexual violence & abuse also reported.

Need to Address Immediately

- ① Moral education - imparted by teachers & parents both
- ② Increase surveillance - CCTV cameras
- ③ easy reporting of cases - approachable teachers.
- ④ Education not just learning facts but gaining mannerisms & ethics.
- ⑤ Punishments to act as deterrent

A multi pronged strategy needed to achieve aim of SHIKSHIT BHARAT
VIKSIT BHARAT
— Educated India, developed India²⁵

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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North East India has had a rich history - politically as well as culturally, shaping and sharing India's destiny.

Role played by Ahom Kingdom

The Ahoms established the 'ASSAM' of those times which was a geopolitical & social construct, much wider than Assam of today.

~~BAHET~~ LACHIT BORPHUKAN played key role in safeguarding Ahom kingdom - through his military & diplomatic skills

Cultural Identity of NE India shaped

उम्मीदवारों को
इस कक्ष में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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- ① The cultural practices of rituals, festivals, marriage all evolved.
- ② The 'tribal' identity shaped & strengthened.
- ③ Role of women in society respected. — egalitarian culture
- ④ Mother Nature worshipped & protected — belief in Rakhati Rakshita (nature protects when protected)
- ⑤ Emphasis on health and education — through traditional methods of Gurukul, ayurveda, yoga.

Historical Identity of NE India

- ① Battle of Saraighat fought with Mughals — watershed moment in history of Ahom kingdom.

② Territorial expansion & consolidation done to have solidarity.

③ British forces resented, though lost, but displayed courage.

④ Post Independence, with time new states of Manipur, Meghalaya, etc. emerged.

Legacy in Contemporary Times

① ^{shaped.} The present day society, polity, culture & economy of NE India, especially Assam.

② Lachit-Borphukan medal awarded to brave & courageous souls.

③ Kamakhya temple showcases respect given to women.

④ Sacred groves to protect nature - living in harmony with nature.

North East - is thus an integral part of India - [Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat]

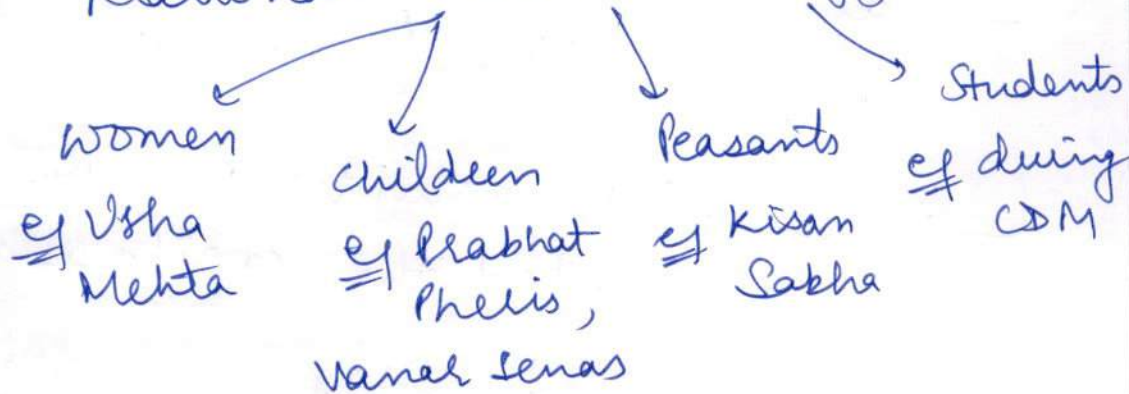
12.

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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Various sections of society contributed to the Indian National Freedom struggle



But the capitalists support remained ambivalent. Their varying positions were :-

- ① Supporters of national movement
 - ↳ e.g. Sashipada Banerjee contributed finances as well as moral support

↳ The ^{philanthropic} support was primarily after Nehru & Bose took up the concerns of working class.

② Opposers of national movement

↳ Capitalists got more concessions from British than INC.

↳ Socialist activities of INC alienated the capitalists

↳ remained away from the non cooperation movement & (1920-22)
civil disobedience movement (1930-32)

Post 1940s : The Change in Approach

1) Capitalists did participate in the Quit-India movement when the entire nation came together in solidarity.

2) Various plans & programs were put forth by capitalists — to secure their interests
of Bombay Plan.

3) ~~for~~ during the Second World War capitalists benefitted by enhancing production & supplies for war
↳ earned huge profits.

4) The natural culmination of plans of British — Wavell Plan
— August Offer
— Cripps Mission
— Cabinet Mission, etc.

was the Indian Independence on 15th August 1947.

Capitalists ideas incorporated in 2nd FYP → Nehru Mahalanobis model of capital goods industries → including capitalists in the Growth Story of India — aiming towards \$ 5 trillion economy

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)

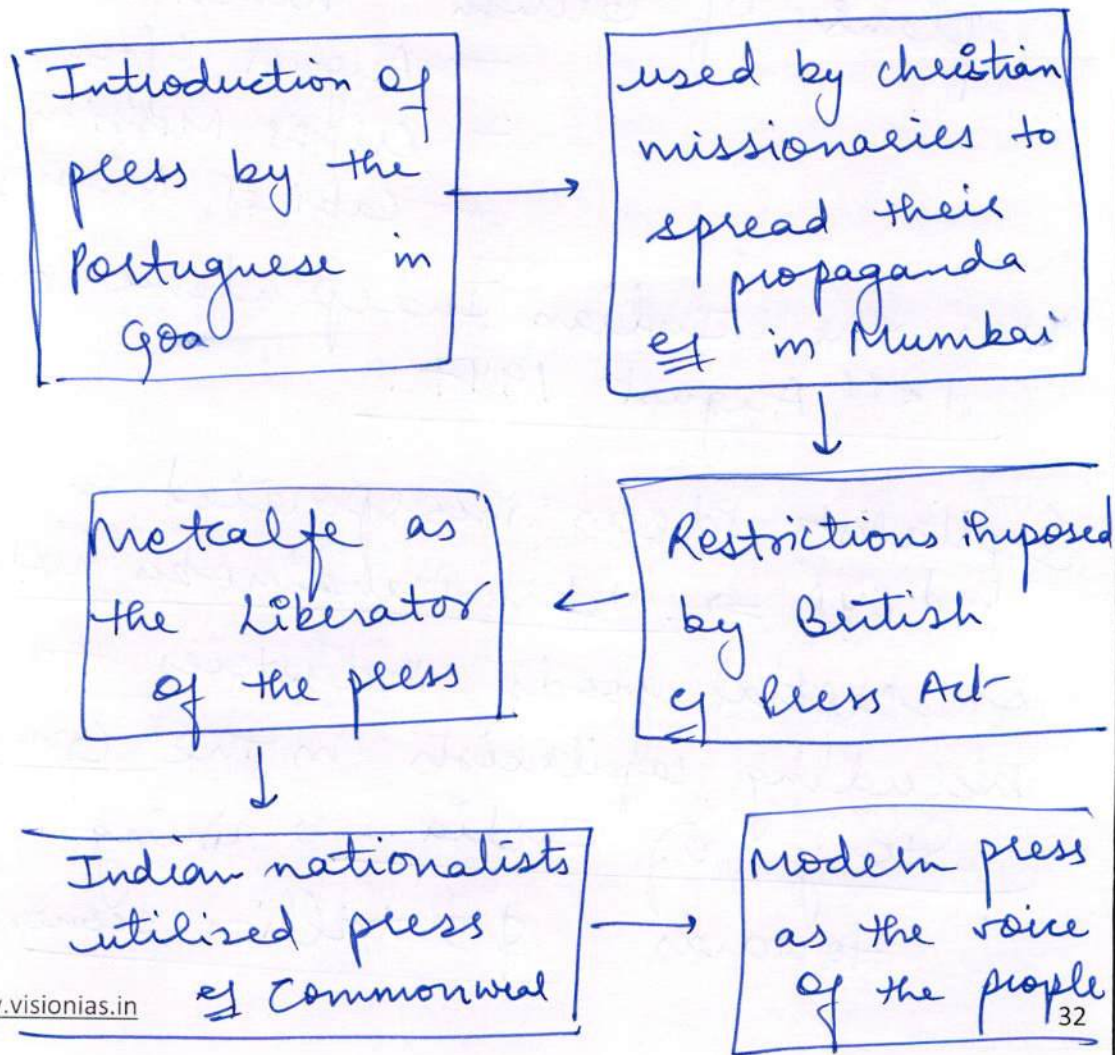
Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words)

15

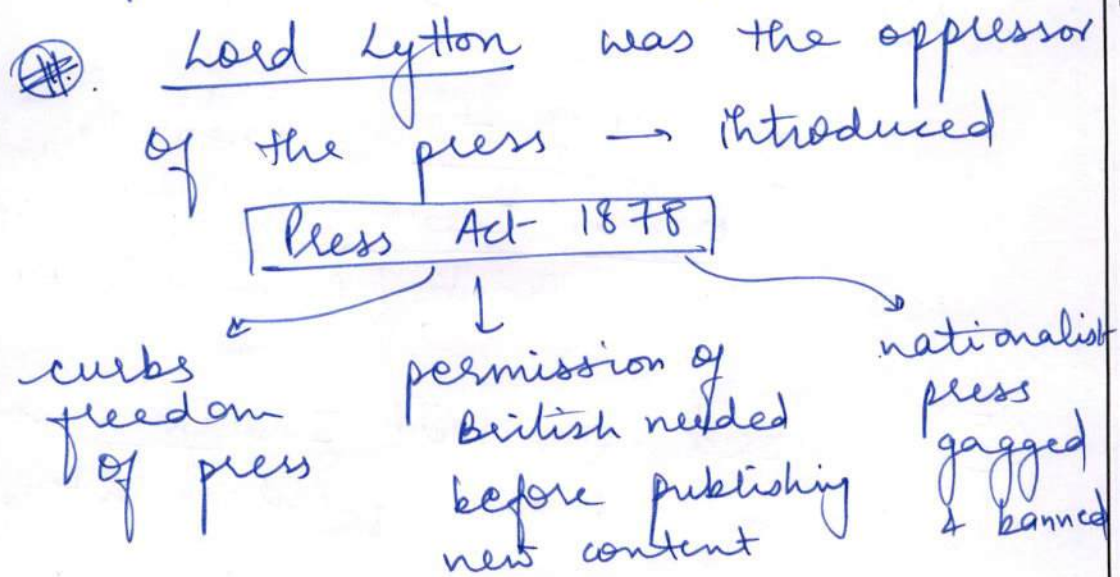
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हशिप में
नहीं लिखना
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The press, which today is the ~~first~~ 4th pillar of Indian Democracy has had a long history of evolution.

Evolution of Press in India



Repressive policies of British



Impact of press on Indian freedom struggle

- ① Early writings during peasant struggles
of Neel Darpan
- ② showcase the demands of
Indians and oppression of
the British.
of Amrita Bazaar Patrika
- ③ used by Home Rule League
to put forth demands of Commonweal

④ used by revolutionaries to
voice their discontent & motivate
youth.

eg Yugantar magazine,
Bandi Teeran & Philosophy
of the Bomb (Bhagwati C. Vohra)

⑤ used outside India also
for Indian freedom struggle
eg Ghadar by Lala Hardyal,
The Indian sociologist

⑥ the main tool for moderates
to put forth prayers,
petitions & constitutional demands
eg Rast Goftar by Dadabhai
Naoroji

⑦ prominent leaders like Nehru,
Gandhi, Bose, Ambedkar
also used press
eg The Indian by Gandhi

Hence PRESS became the major tool
to give VOICE to the Indians
against the British -

14.

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

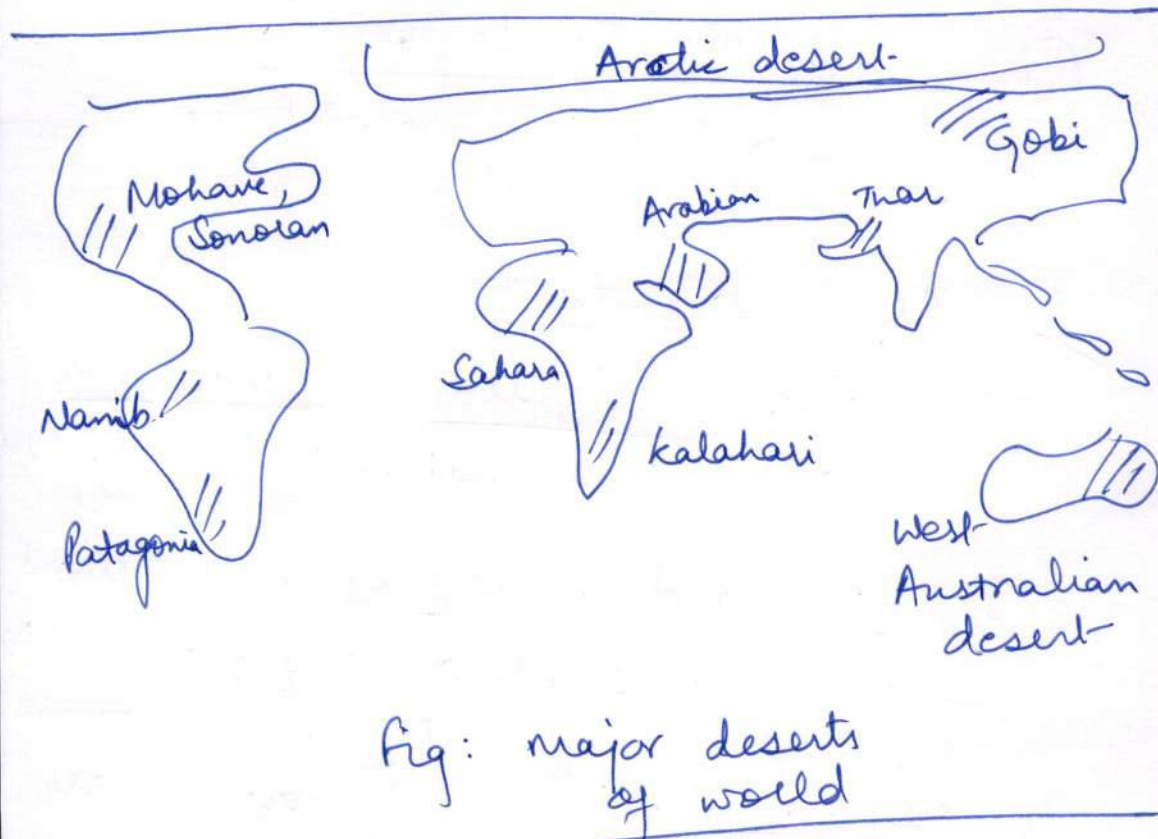
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts refer to the drylands, the arid & semi arid areas where :

Precipitation < Evaporation
and water is below 25 cm.



Factors behind desert formation -

① Hot Deserts

① sub Tropical High Pressure Belt

→ high temperatures & latent heat
e.g. Sahara desert

② Dessicating effect of cold ocean currents

e.g. Cold Peruvian current forms Namib desert

③ Offshore Trade winds
↳ not bring moisture

II. Cold Deserts

① High altitudes & latitudes
→ reduce rainfall & sunlight

② Leeward side of mountains
→ Rain shadow effect

③ Continentality effect

⇒ far from source of water
e.g. ~~Arctic~~ Arctic & Antarctic



Major Landforms of Deserts

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Deserts, due to high speed winds
— dry in moisture content, forms
landforms due to erosion &
deposition both.

① Barchans

in shape of a
boomerang, of
sand & dust—



② Seifs — similar structures of sand.

③ Oasis — formed at areas with little water.

④ Sedimentary rocks are denuded
from weaker points to forms
various shapes like: (of rocks)



Hence, deserts give rise to various
fascinating landforms.

15.

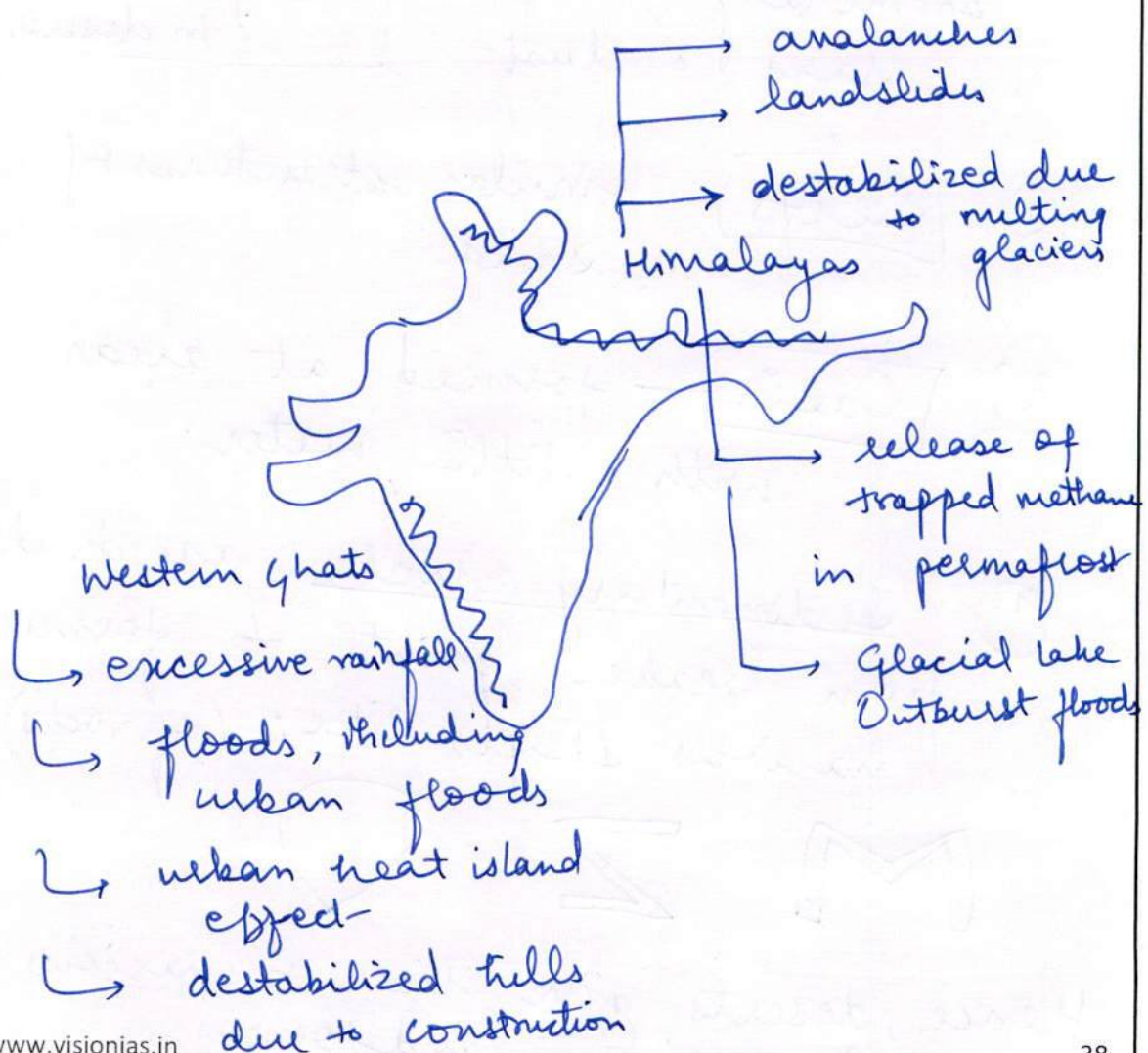
पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 वॉशिंग में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Climate change today is not
due to global warming but
'Global Boiling', (Antonio Gutierrez)
affecting all landforms, including
mountains -



Adverse impact of climate change

- 1) melting glaciers of Arctic glaciers
& icebergs of A-76 in Antarctica
- 2) disturb biodiversity - both marine
& terrestrial
⇒ alter migratory patterns of
sea horse.
- 3) destroy fisheries due to change
in ocean currents, thereby
affecting livelihood of fishermen
- 4) release of trapped gases in
permafrost → cause health
issues + release of zombie virus
- ⇒ Invasive alien species also
released.

Adverse impact of anthropogenic Interventions

- 1) rise in urban floods due to
poor waste management &
unsustainable urbanization
⇒ Mumbai, Bengaluru, Delhi
(2022)

2) unsustainable tourism

↳ destabilize mountains due to overloading by superincumbent load of Joshimath tragedy.

3) Illegal mining, overgrazing, deforestation → all further contributing to global warming & climate change = A vicious cycle

Initiatives taken for sustainable management of mountains

Structural

- ↳ check on illegal constructions
- ↳ retention walls to check landslides
- ↳ climate smart agriculture
- ↳ disaster resilient buildings

Non structural

- ↳ Early warning systems & hazard mapping
- ↳ sensitization of people for behaviour change
- ↳ reduce usage of ACs
- ↳ CSR funding
- ↳ Green & Blue Bonds

All this, along with Dharamshala Declaration for Sustainable Tourism is the need of the hour.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand resources constitute Minor Minerals in India, under the regulatory oversight of State governments.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

- ① Reclamation of land - to accommodate the rising populations of Mumbai made out of islands
- ② Illegal sand mining - involving nexus between bureaucrats, corporates & mafia.
 e.g. in Odisha - Bauxite mining
- ③ Sand mining across deltas.
 - as they contain silt - for industrial use
 e.g. across Krishna Godavari river basin / delta.

④ Overexploitation for industrial use — to build buildings as urbanization increasing at rapid pace ($> 50\%$). India to be urban by 2040)

⑤. Sand resource managed by state governments — hence lack of uniformity & oversight.

Impact of ~~unsustainable~~ sand management

- 1] destabilizes land → leads to land subsidence & landslides
- 2] leads to salt ingress at coastal areas due to ~~des~~ sand mining at deltas.
- 3] thereby affects fresh drinking water → leads to health impacts & diseases of kidney stones
- 4] affects groundwater recharge → hence hampers hydrological cycle.

5] illegal sand mining hurts economy
as minerals are diverted

6] increases the extreme climate events
risks at coasts as buffer of
sand reduced e.g. at Sunderbans.

7] harms biodiversity e.g. mangroves.

Remedial measures for Sustainable Sand Management

- ① increase vigilance of police & bureaucracy to reduce illegal sand mining.
- ② state governments to be nudged to come up with laws → central government to ensure uniformity - (Model law by Niti Aayog)
- ③ sustainable urbanization & sand mining without creating pressure on natural resources
- ④ use of alternative materials like Fly Ash for construction
- ⑤ coordinated effort of government



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

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Lithium, the 'gold of the future',
given its utility in industrial
applications → semiconductors
→ electrical appliances
→ solar panels
→ wind turbines, etc

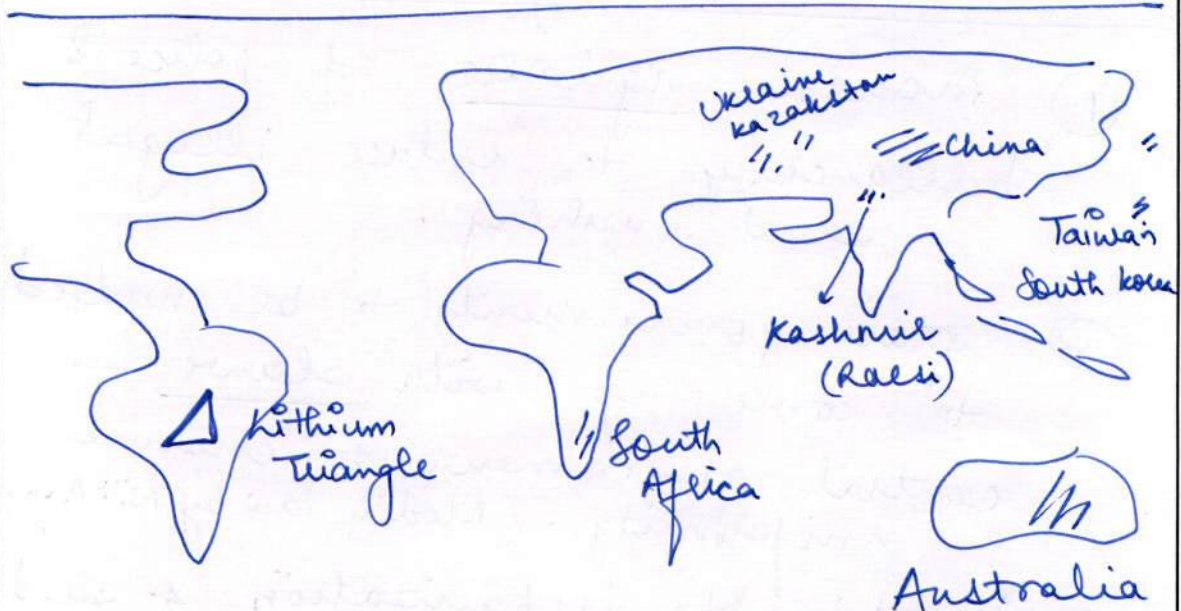


Fig: Lithium producing countries

Mainly it is the Lithium Triangle
in South America
that holds maximum
lithium reserves

Chile
Argentina Brazil

Geo-political aspects of Lithium production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Countries with Lithium reserves

- gain huge geo-strategic advantage
- boost to their industries & growth + GDP
- leverage to influence global market - determine supply & price (as supply is limited)

Countries without Li Reserves

- depend on other countries for imports
- forex used & current account deficit caused
- foreign policy influenced to have cordial relations with lithium reserve nations

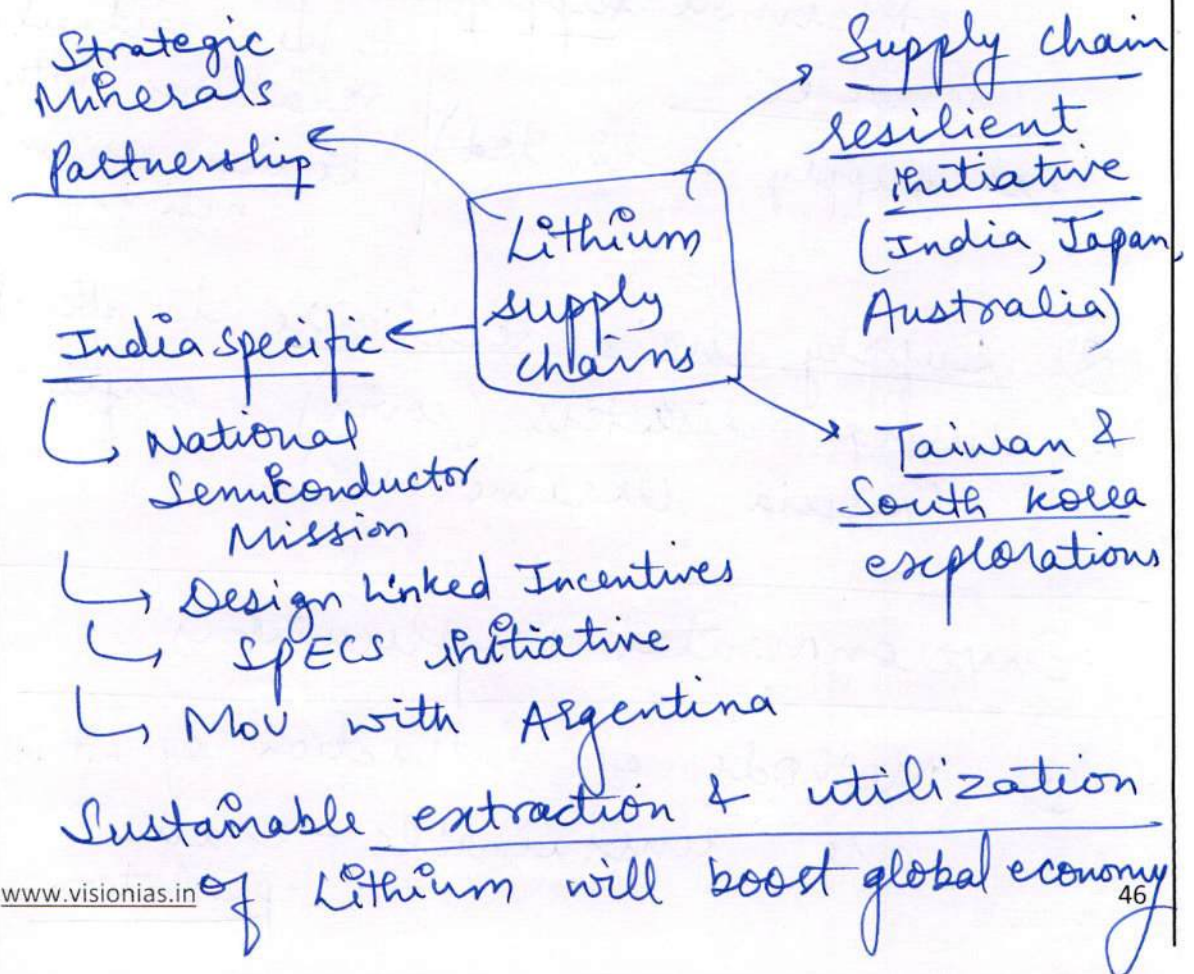
②. Supply chain resilience is affected during disasters (covid) & conflicts (Russia Ukraine war)

Environmental implications

① methods of extraction of Lithium are unsustainable → cause pollution.

- ② dumping of e-waste poses challenge.
- ③ causes degradation of soil, air & water.
- ④ mining destabilises land → cause earthquakes & landslides
- ⑤ Also the social impact → child labour used in cobalt mining in Congo & distress migration.

Hence, steps taken in this regard



8.

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

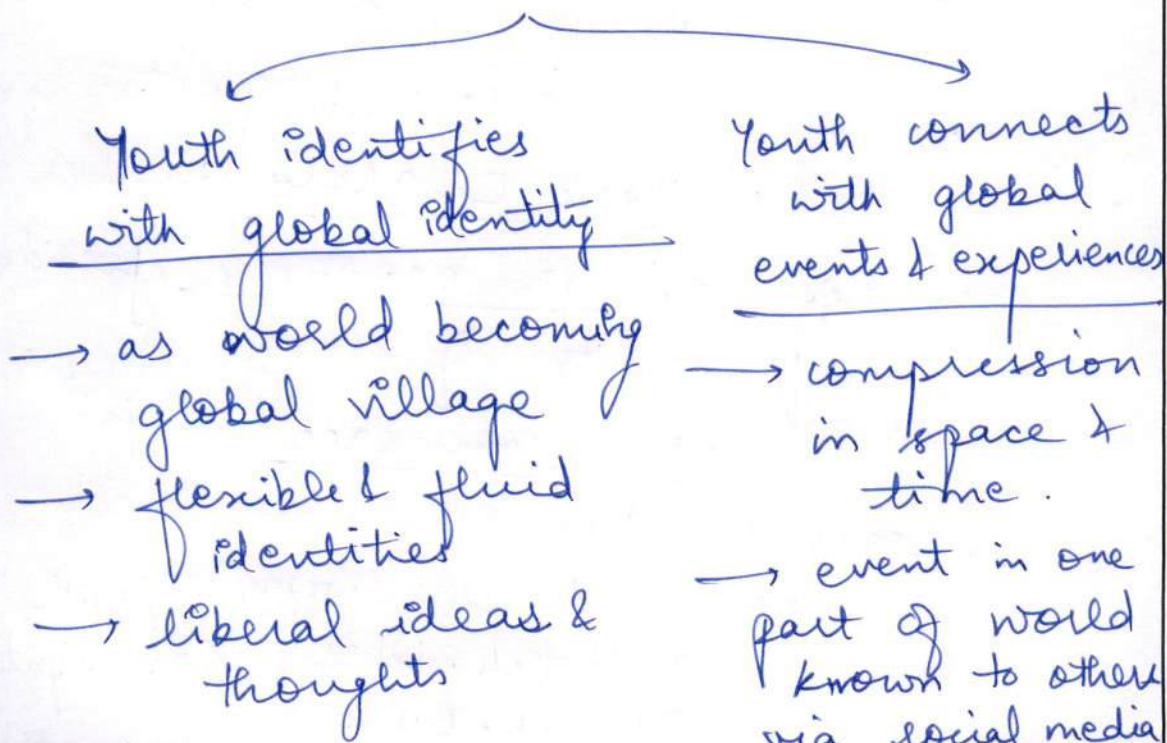
The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

The Youth form the Demographic Dividend of a nation, which are influenced by the forces of globalization.

Globalization refers to integration, interconnectedness & interlinkages between goods, services, ideas, technologies & people.



of The Identity
of a westernized
& liberal youth
resembling modern
outlook.

of The Death of
Mahsa Amini -
youth took to
twitter to protest

Impact of globalization on various
aspects of youth identity

POSITIVE IMPACTS →

① Political - more youth participating
in politics, which hitherto
seen as 'dirty' field.
- politics of progressive ideas.

② Economic - more opportunities
globally of in Google.
- rising to highest posts
of Mark Zuckerberg.
- rise of gig economy provides
flexibility of work.
- rise of e-commerce → job
opportunities
of food tech: Swiggy
mobility tech: Uber
Edutech: Byju's
} Youths
participate

③ Social & Cultural - identities of youth are shaped.

- ⇒ liberal thoughts of equality.
- participate in movements for change
- ⇒ #MeeToo, Fridays for future
- love marriages, same sex marriages

Yet, Negative Impacts

- ① Rise in crimes by youth
⇒ Boys locker room on Instagram
- ② Radicalization - terrorists
propaganda
⇒ Kerala Youth by ISIS
- ③ Loss of traditional identities
 - ↳ handshake over namaste
 - ↳ English over regional dialects
 - ↳ not respect to elders.
- ④ frauds increase ⇒ online dupping
- ⑤ Families broken
 - ↳ nuclearization of families
 - ↳ more divorce rates.
 - ↳ inter religion marriages still lead to honourkilling

Hence, Globalization led to both Boons & Banes.

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 पर
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

The Indian fertility replacement rate has declined to 2.1 as per recent NFHS-5, yet it became the most populous country of the world, surpassing China, with over 1.4 billion people.

Future Demographic concerns

Concerns:

Ageing population

→ more number of dependents

→ not add much value to economy.

→ need immense care & support.

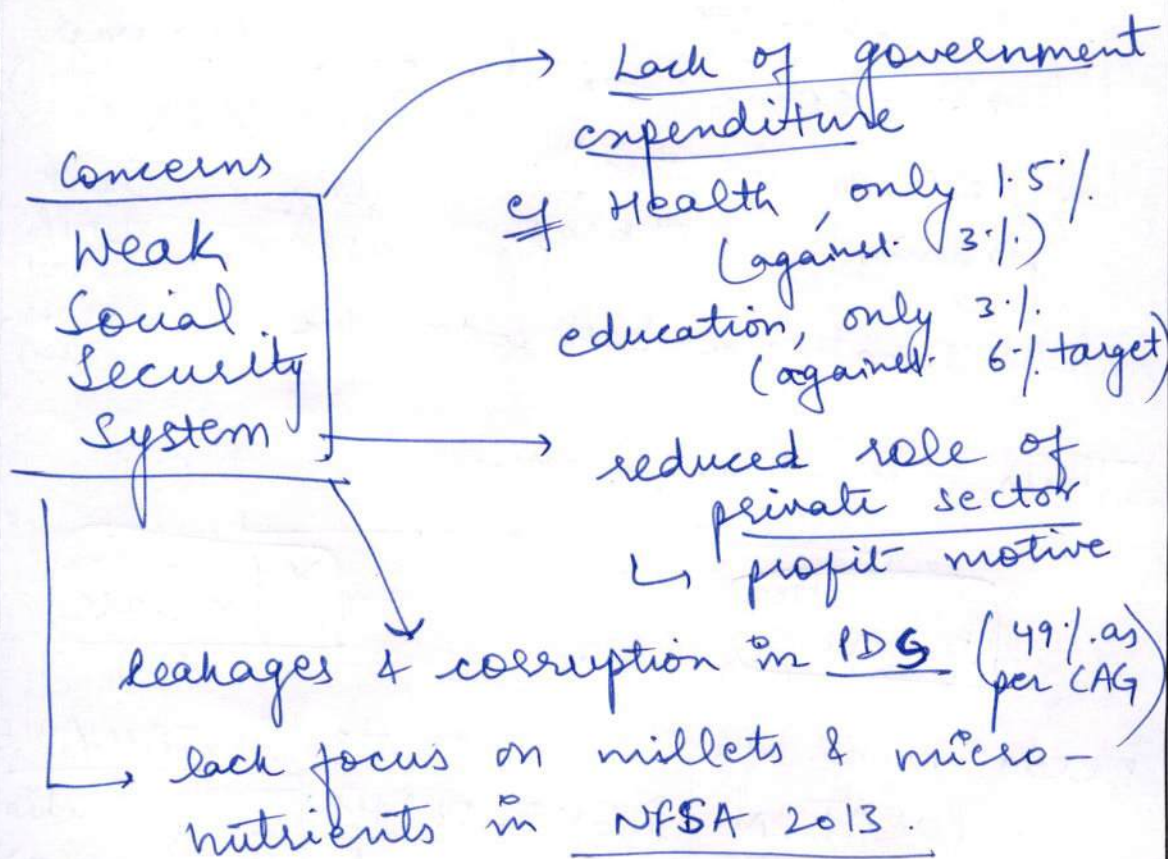
→ lack of geriatric care

→ mental health issues - depression & loneliness

→ rise in crimes by maids

Steps to be taken →

- ① Geriatric caregivers — to ensure preventive & proactive medical facilities.
- ② Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
 - ↳ SAGE & SACRED portals to enhance employability of old age
 - ↳ Rashtreeya Vayoshree Yojana.
- ③ Link orphanages to old age homes
 - ↳ elders are the best caregivers, + not feel lonely.



Steps to be taken for social security

1] Government expenditure increase on education, health, food security
- Ideals of welfare state.

2] Boost to Gig economy → labour codes to be implemented to secure
↳ fair & minimum wages
↳ social security benefits
↳ occupational safety.

3] Women specific measures

↳ Beema Strategy and Saas Bahu Sammelans → for reproductive health.

↳ overcome trinity of →

↳ decision on family planning & contraceptive use.

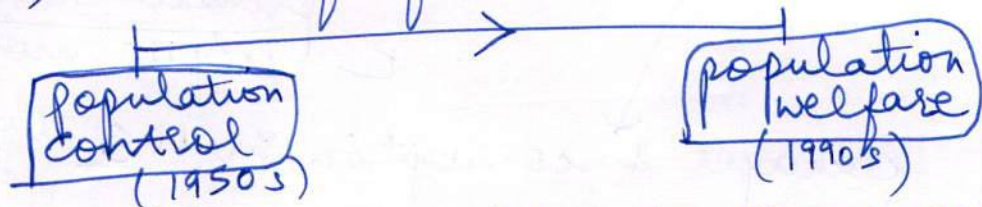
↳ education as best contraceptive.

low wages (34%)

low LFPR (32%)

PLFS 2021-22)

Thus, the shift from:



needs to be further taken to SUSTAINABLE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT for India to become developed nation (Panchplan⁵²)

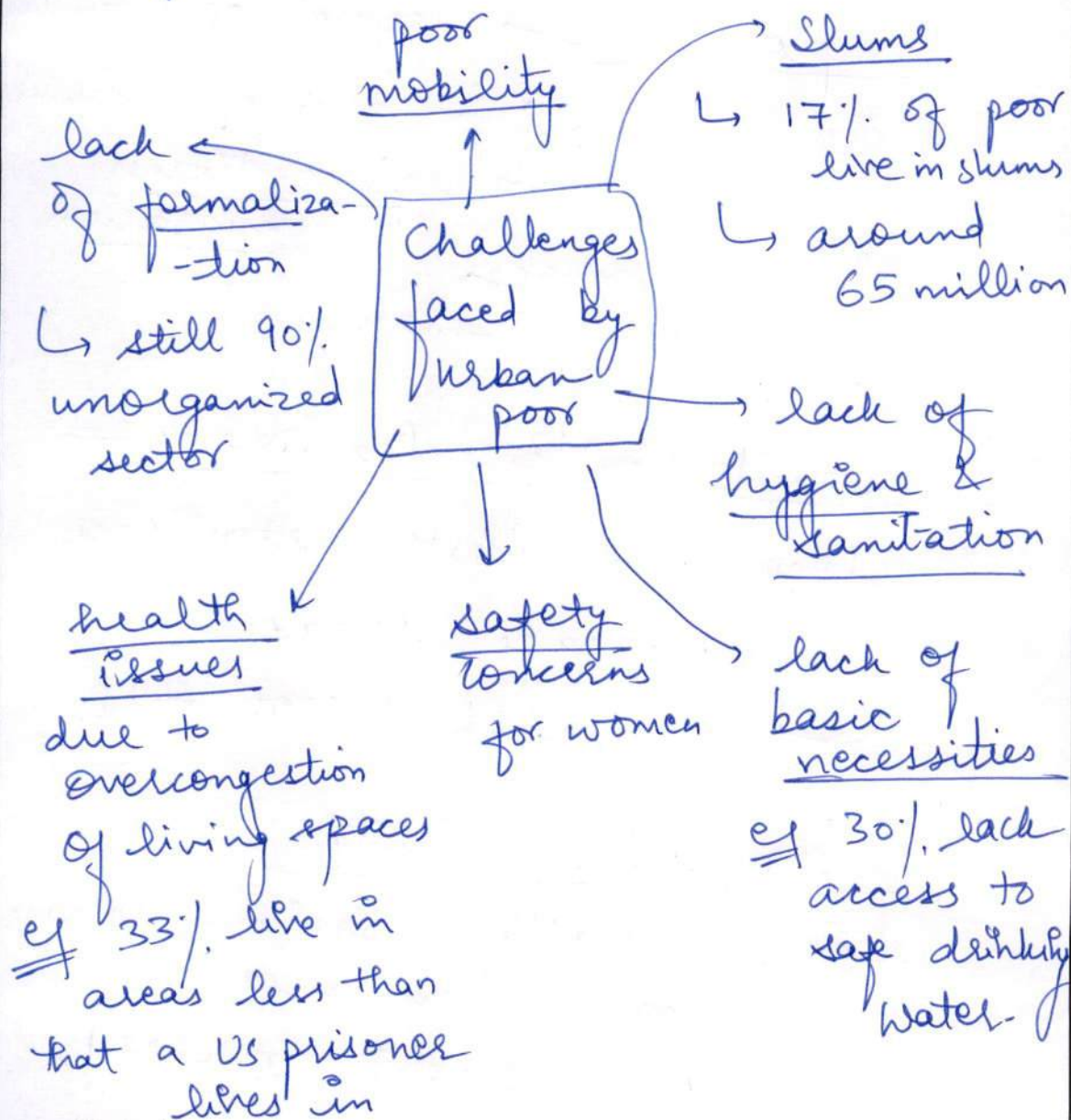
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Currently 30% of India's population lives in urban areas which is expected to increase to 40% by 2030 & 50% by 2040.



Welfare of urban poor to be at centre of public policy

1) Education → to ensure poor are able to afford & access quality education → give smartphones & internet of Swayam & e-Diksha

2) Employment → formal opportunities at area of residence to reduce distress migration of Urban Mgnrega by Rajasthan.

3) Sanitation & cleanliness → focus on 'WASH' strategy
↳ decrease diseases
↳ of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

4) Affordable mobility
↳ as traffic congestions increase in urban areas
of expand public transports.

5) Rehabilitation of those living in illegal slums → also provide livelihood opportunities!

6) Tackle safety concerns of women, transgenders, children → as there is intersectionality of challenges due to poverty.

7) provide a safe & clean living space → reduce pollution & smog in Delhi
↳ ~~encroachment~~ encroachment of wetlands of Mumbai

Yet challenges of → finances
exist: → increasing population
↓
unsustainable urbanization
↓
lack of government coordination

These have to be overcome to ensure safe living & prosperous India as well as Bharat.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. Feasibility study of the project
to be carried out in the
initial stage of the project.

(2) Technical study to assess the
technical feasibility of the
project.

3. Economic study to assess the
economic feasibility of the
project.

4. Environmental study to assess the
environmental impact of the
project.

5. Legal study to assess the
legal aspects of the project.

6. Financial study to assess the
financial viability of the project.

7. Summary of the findings of the
study.