

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

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

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

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

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

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

General Instructions

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

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

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

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

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 857571

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAKSHI JAMUAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug '23

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

केंद्र
Centre **Ranchi**

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shawley
26/08/23

| | <p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>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।</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>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.</p> |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | <p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(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।</p> | <p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 2 | <p>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।</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| 3 | <p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p> | <p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p> |
| 4 | <p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p> | <p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p> |
| 5 | <p>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।</p> | <p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p> |
| 6 | <p>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।</p> | <p>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.</p> |
| 7 | <p>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।</p> | <p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p> |
| 8 | <p>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।</p> | <p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p> |

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For Official Use

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु
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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 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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theatre forms reflect accurately the creative side of humans beings via display of their imaginations in tangible form.

Reflect the Ideals of society & Community

① Promote religious stories & their themes

↳ Yakshagana theatre based on Ramayan & Mahabharat

② Victory of good over evil

③ Display of nature & naturalistic forms

eg in Puvakkolthu, Kerala.

④ Promote ~~and~~ upward mobility of lower castes. eg in theatres

focussing on merits rather than castles.

⑤ Propagating ideals of feminism &
divine energy

Leg Tamasha of UP

The above theatres
promote the Panchpran ~~of~~ of
taking pride in our legacy &
must be preserved & promoted
eg with help of civil societies like
INTACH.

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

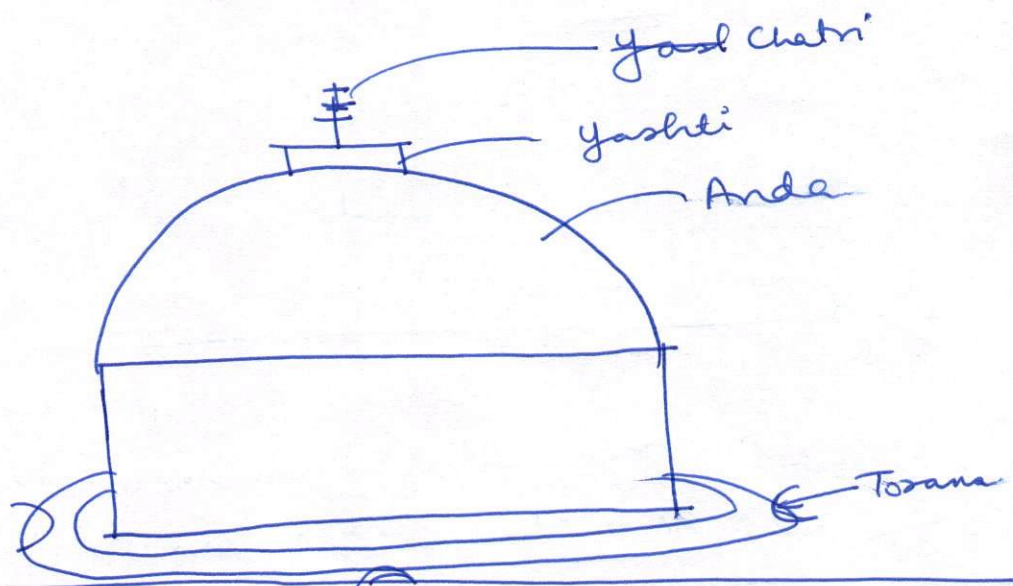
Stupa is a mound largely composed of remains of Buddha and his relics. Sanchi Stupa located in MP and explored under the patronage of Sultan Jahan Begum

↳ is of key importance :-

① Symbolism of Buddha & Buddhism

↳ 'Anda' : represents Buddha's seat & posture.

② Depicts birthplace of Buddha - the 4 toranas ^{from} North-West depict places where he held most importance.



③ Presence of murals in the stupa gateways

↳ Jataka stories serve as moral guide to ~~our~~ generations.

④ Symbolic of both Mahayana & Hinayana Buddhism.

Inspiration to future architecture like

① Dhamek stupa built during Guptas — a modification of Sanchi architecture.

② Sanchi's murals were replicated in other architectural forms eg Cave paintings in Ajanta

③ Buddhist sculptures like Kukrihar in Nalanda — of Bodhisattva inspired by Buddhist ideals.

④ Propagation of Buddhist Ideals in literature

⑤ Replication of Sanchi stupa designs in temples, with the surge of Brahmanism during Guptas.

⑥ Its Gateway — inspiration to Vijaynagara gateway — ~~horns~~ which also has supernatural like 'Yalis' (horses).

Sanchi stupa is a

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Bhagat Singh's ~~are~~ widespread contributions have been noted in the annals of history.

his breakthrough in terms of

Revolutionary ideology, ~~the~~ goal of revolution & forms :-

(i) Bringing a revolution to establish a national govt.

(ii) Use of force 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a nail for a nail'
↳ against British.

eg throwing bomb at Centre Legislative Assembly (Labour Conspiracy)

(iii) Ultimate goal of communism

During his jail times, he in his memoirs wrote about aims of classless, casteless society

(ii) forms of revolutionary struggle

↳ not a violent revolution as pursued by Hindustan Republican ~~Revolution~~ Association, but individual acts ~~not~~

↳ not directed at loss of lives of British but only to send a message ^{only}
eg bomb at Central Assembly, to show unjust nature of Public Safety bill.

(v) secular outlook - brotherhood among his co-members regardless of their religion.

↳ Bhagat Singh + Ashfaqullah Khan in HRA

(vi) In his 'Why I am an atheist' — made constructive efforts to remove the attributes which divide us. eg ~~Caste system~~ excessive ritualistic behaviour.

~~His~~ contribution ~~to~~ & sacrifice is rightly celebrated under '6 Meri Maati Mera Desh'.

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

Meiji Restoration refers to the ~~the~~ uprising of Japan as an industrialist superpower.

Factors bringing Meiji Restoration

① Acts of US

↳ threatening to transform internal role, ~~freeing from~~ ~~clutches of shoguns~~

② Gradual industrialisation to promote market economy

③ Role of shoguns undermining Emperor's authority

④ Growth of education

↳ warranted more productive work.

Significance

① beginning of Industrial revolution

② Rise in education & employment

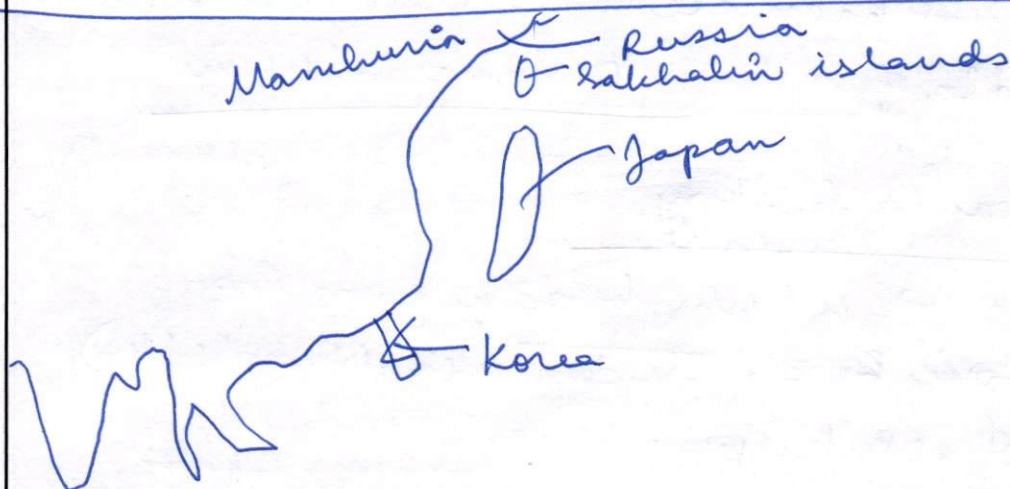
(iii) Growth of mercantile Capitalism
eg trade with other countries

(iv) Growth of nationalism &
imperialism

eg Japanese capture of
Manchuria, Korea.

(v) Emergence of Dict - Emperor being
a divine authority but power
was more ~~held~~ in hands of
military generals.

Meiji restoration
increased the economic, political,
territorial extent of Japan which was
also a factor for its ultimate debacle
in 1945.



Japan and areas
captured

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

India is the cradle of human civilisation, the birth place of cultures
— Mark Twain

Basis for India as a nation

① Unity in diversity

↳ a salad bowl of different cultures ~~maintain~~ living peacefully with each other.

② Secularism

↳ promotes mutual tolerance & ideals of '6 Sarv Dham Sambhav'.

③ Shared history

↳ which began from pre historic ~~Bera~~ (evident in Bhimbetka) to contemporary times.

④ Political aspirations, fulfilled by democracy, enshrined in our

Constitution .

① Respect for minor cultures

eg & Sch. VI for tribals conservation .

Threats

① Communalism

↳ a political trade done in name of religion to divide people. (Mazhab ki siyasati dukandari)

② Regionalism

↳ often breeds secessionist tendencies & balkanisation . eg Khalistan movement .

③ Erosion of minor cultures

eg proposed UCC tends to erode Khasi^o matrilineal culture .

④ Globalisation ⇒ homogenisation
reducing diversity .

eg Increasing use of English over local dialects .

Regardless of the threats , one must put forth the idea of India over any other attribute of our nation .

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

India is amongst the largest producer of generic medicines, and this clout was especially displayed in clamour for Indian medicines during Pandemic.

Key factors for growth

- (1) Availability of skilled labour
- (2) Existence of research & development
- (3) ~~Presence of~~ Govt. policies favoring pharma growth.
- (4) Conducive climate for storage
eg vaccine production in Himachal's cool weather.
- (5) Presence of market

Significance for India's Economy

- (1) Contribution to growth
- (2) provides employment

- especially for women .

(iii) Growth will reduce reliance on
foreign import during emergencies.

for public health

(i) eased access during emergencies .
eg ventilator supply during Pandemic.

(ii) Promoting & aiding other countries
eg India's hydrochloroquine to
US during Covid-19

(iii) Promote universal immunisation
eg BCG vaccine via ~~to~~ India

(iv) Boost public health outcomes
↳ curb anemia (through Vitamin
etc B12 pills)

Pharmaceutical

industry's growth is key to
upholding right to
health under A. 21 .

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 a climatological phenomenon wherein low pressure, high temperature winds blow as a result of Coriolis force & several other factors.

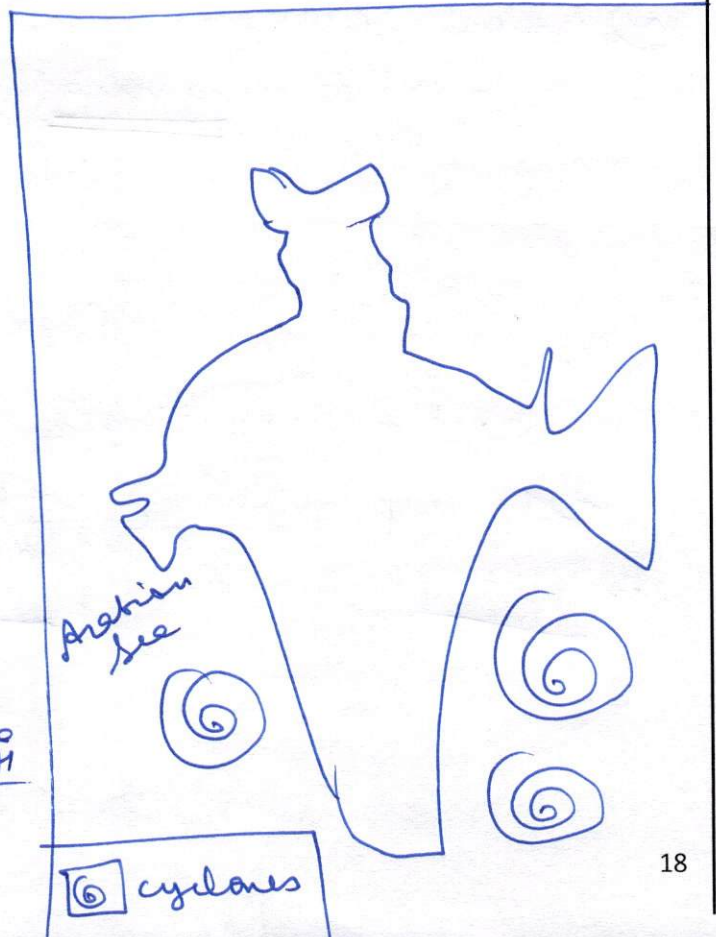
Bay of Bengal more prone as

① Temperatures beyond & around 27°C
↳ conducive to tropical cyclone formation

② Constant influx of river waters
↳ keeping water warmer
(Arabian sea has lesser rivers)

③ Minimum vertical wind shear

④ Strong influence of ~~South~~ ^{NORTH} ~~North West~~ EAST Monsoon



Reasons for decreasing frequency in SW monsoons

- ① Excessive warming
↳ due to ENSO phenomenon.
- ② Indian Ocean Dipole, existence of Madden-Julien Oscillation
↳ disturb the regular balance of arrival of monsoons.
- ③ La Nina Triple Dip since last 3 years
↳ suppressing incidents of cyclones.

India's vulnerability to cyclones can be reduced via planting cyclone shelter belts (eg under MISHRI initiative), among other things.

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

Volcanoes are geophysical features arising out of plate movement in asthenosphere
↳ causing discharge of water, gases & lava. eg Mt. Etna

Destructive

- ① leads to loss of life
- ② loss of property
- ③ promote wildfires
- ④ smoke \Rightarrow contributes to global warming
- ⑤ pollution of air
↳ often transmitted to other countries



Critical for human existence

① formation of

↳ islands

↳ habitat for people

eg Philippine archipelago.

↳ flood basalt province

eg ~~Oceanic~~ conducive to
agro productivity eg cotton

② economic value

eg granite, basaltic rocks

• used for building construction

Volcanoes are massive explosions hence regard must be towards disaster

resilience in light of Sendai framework 2016.

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 में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to a strong sense of belongingness towards one's region over and above one's nation.

Relative deprivation + Geographical concentration = Regionalism

↳ breeds it as :-

- ① Lack of economic development
eg fostered creation of Jharkhand from Bihar
- ② Deprivation in reaping equitable economic grants from Centre under ^{Finance} _{Commission}
↳ further North - South divide
- ③ Imposition of different language
↳ bred Supra Nationalism & in South Dravidian states.
- ④ Sons of Soil theory
↳ preventing migrants from other states to settle. eg Maharashtra

⑤ Threat of demographic change & taking of jobs

↳ cause for Assam movement against Bangladeshis.

⑥ Promotion of linguistic chauvinism

eg ~~out~~ Recent Karnataka election saw dispute between Hindi belt 'Amul' and Kannad 'Nandini' for electoral gains.

⑦ Religious relative deprivation

↳ demand for Kashmir independence.

While relative deprivation is important to constitute regionalism, the same must be seen as an opportunity to remedy the issue & bolster federalism.

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

Govt's flagship Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the New Education Policy 2020 aims to bring a holistic, all-round development of a child.

This includes ~~the~~ the student's right to security & safety.

Rising cases of bullying as

- ① Frustration among students about workload
- ② Children of lower grade seen as cushions to vent out
- ③ Perpetrators ~~see~~ commit bullying as the same was done to them (a mark of 'culture').
- ④ Inadequate intervention by school administration.
- ⑤ Lack of enforcement of RTE 2009.

Way forward

- ① Zero tolerance policy towards bullying
- ② Intervention of administration & media if necessary
- ③ Amending IPC to include a specific offense of bullying.
④ Recent Nyay Samhita bill must consider this.
- ⑤ Strit fines for teachers & headmasters for lax attitudes
- ⑥ Psychosocial support to children victimised.
eg. Mano Darpan app.

A healthy and safe childhood in line with National Child Policy 2012 is a must.

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

Ahom Kingdom was as nighly as the Mughal Empire owing to its unique & ~~down to better~~ efficient governance systems.

Role

- (i) Effectively repelled Mughal forces & conquest
↳ during battle of Saraighat
- (ii) Likewise, repelled invasion of Khilji Army & their plunder & loot
- (iii) Ahom revolt against British under Gondhar Konwar due to latter's ~~refusal~~ mistreatment via
— ~~but~~ introducing Christian missionaries & forced

conversions.

- Changing thom way of life
- Threatening local cultures.

⑩ Shaping governance systems

↳ traditional methods of dispute settlement

⑪ cultural identity

↳ devising languages like

Bodo, Assami, Zomi

↳ Manipuri dance

↳ Sankirtana & Vaishnavite philosophy

Legacy

① Capital at Kamrup

↳ new supercomputer

Param Kamrup by IIT Assam

in ~~this~~ its name.

- ② emphasis on tribe solidarity
- ③ Massive show of bravery by rulers like Raja Parahot
↳ an inspiration for us to ~~stay~~ stand to our ground.
- ④ Cultural legacy
↳ cuisines like Bamboo chicken
- ⑤ Disciplined attitudes of Ahom Kingdom rebels
↳ large no. of Gorkha soldiers in our army.

Ahom Kingdom serves as a great inspiration, affirms our Paruhpan to take pride in our legacy.

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

The Capitalists class witnessed a gradual emergence and consolidation as the national movement gained ferusur.

Varying positions

① During the Moderate phase, Capitalist class leaned for British support.

↳ evident by lack of support for ~~the~~ labour reforms like ~~to~~ better ~~the~~ working conditions, shorter hours of work; - in order to maintain their competitive advantage globally.

② During Swadeshi phase

↳ gradual ~~the~~ support base expanded.

eg Textile mills established in Bengal.

③ Establishment of TISCO in 1912
led to growth of industries
↳ which expanded the
working class who were still largely
out of touch with freedom movement

④ Non-cooperation movement phase
↳ excesses as witnessed in Jallianwallah,
~~the~~ drawbacks in 1919 Act,
formation of ILO, AITUC
⇓
brought capitalists closer to
the framework of national movement.

⑤ They were largely against communist
class
↳ ~~supported~~ but were against
passage of draconian Public Safety
Act 1927 that favoured communist
deportation.

⑥ Non Cooperation phase
↳ total support for Purna
Swaraj. ~~Opposition~~ The Karachi

Session named for socialist economy which was not opposed by Capitalists

⑦ 1940s - Bombay plan

Agreement for a mixed economy wherein a middle path was applied.

→ Focus on heavy industrialisation for post independence era was supported.

⑧ British excesses during Quit India, Bengal famine, INA trials
↳ all made Capitalist class garner total support to nationalist cause.

Hence, Capitalist class gradually merged into the National cause, culminating in our tryst with destiny

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

The Press truly played the role of a 4th Estate during the freedom movement, ranging from role of the iconic Amrit Bazar Patrika to Naoroji's Voice of India.

Evolution

- ① Efforts of Danes in Bengal (Serampore) to establish 1st printing press began.
- ② 1st ^{vernacular} ~~hindi~~ newspaper - Bombay Samachar to highlight general issues.
- ③ Gradual popping up of other newspapers
 - ↳ Amrit Bazar Patrika
 - ↳ Samachar Darpan etc.
- ④ Heightened criticism of British reforms made it subject to British laws like

Vernacular press act, Sedition (124A) etc
↳ imposition of censorship.

① However, Press applied their ingenuity & creativity for nationalist cause
eg Amrit Bazaar Patrika turned
↳ into English newspaper to avoid
~~impact~~ impact of VPA.

② Propagation & discussion for socio-religious reforms.
↳ eg Bihar Herald talk about general nature of social evils like girls' education.

Impact

① During socio religious reform movements

↳ Press - through pamphlets & editorials ⇒ made people aware of the ongoing obscurantist practices & propelled them for reform.

↳ Information about French Revolution & other movements promoted Nationalism.

- ② Campaign against British excesses
↳ Gilbert bill, Vernacular Act of Lytton
- ③ Criticism of ~~just~~ religious interference
by British
↳ eg led to S.N. Banerjee's Saligram
idol case
- ④ Movement for labor reforms
↳ Basipada Banerjee's 'Bharat Shramyev'
- ⑤ Propagating Swadeshi & Home rule
- ⑥ Garnering international attention
to nationalist cause during civil
disobedience.
- ⑦ Propagating creative works
eg Bharat Mata allegory
Although the
press was subject to gags and
censorship, it bolstered the spirit
of nationalism and uniting Indians.

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

Deserts are particular geophysical features quintessential for survival of different flora and fauna. They are widely prevalent in almost all continents.

eg. Thar desert, India.

Factors behind formation

① Weathering of rocks

↳ due to extremely high temperature diurnal range



(ii) Presence of cold ocean currents at border of continents

↳ due to high pressure, no evaporation or rain is formed.

eg Peru Current → Atacama Desert.

(iii) Offshore trade winds

↳ which are dry and devoid of any moisture.

(iv) Latitudinal position

↳ largely located away from the Equator. as equator is a source of daily precipitation.

Landforms

(1) Barchans ~~and~~

↳ sand dunes formed ^{due to} ~~the~~ pressure

in direction / against the wind



(2) Playa — ~~to water~~ a relief

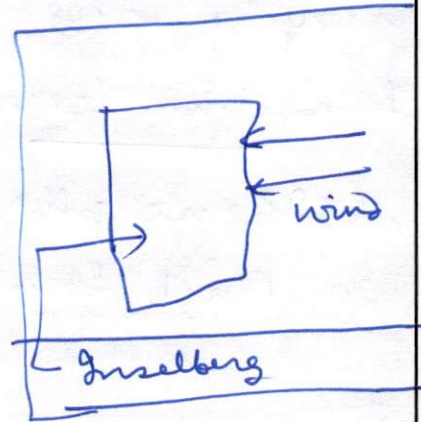
structure storing water

③ Oasis

↳ derived from underground heating of water.

④ Inselberg & Yardangs

Relief structures formed due to stiff friction from the wind



⑤ rief

↳ sand dunes

Deserts play a key role in form of providing minerals like sand (construction purposes) ~~sand~~ etc.

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

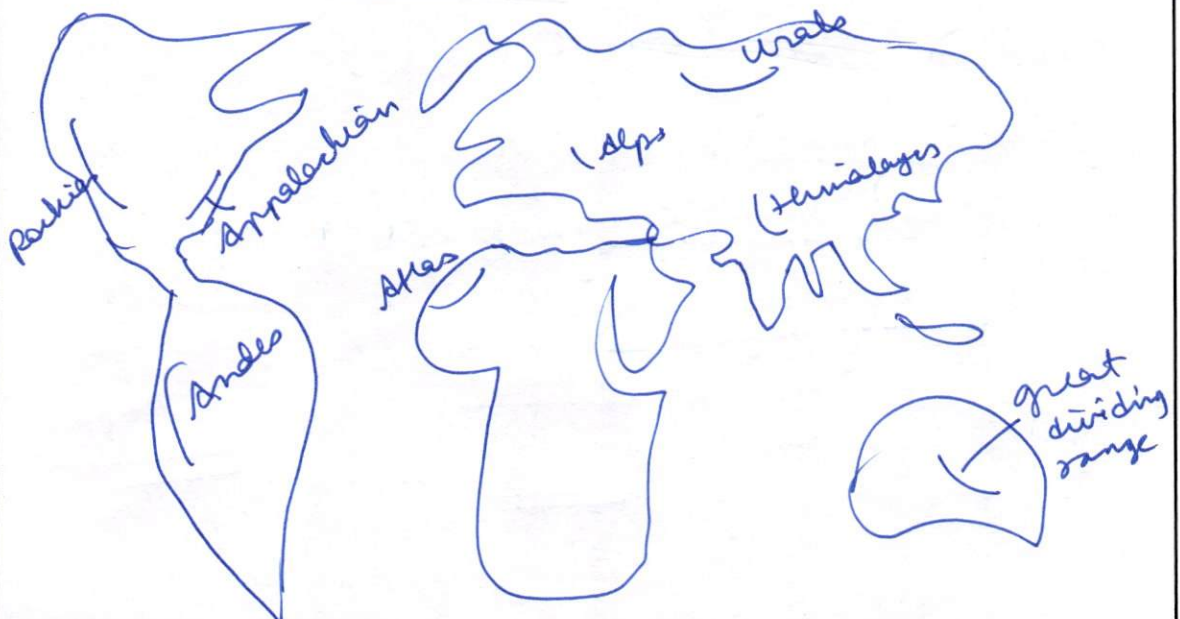
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are relief features formed largely due to compressional or tensional forces of plates in the asthenosphere.

eg Black forest Mountain, Europe.

Fragile Ecosystems

- ① They are largely located at points of convergent or divergent plate boundaries
 - ↳ vulnerable to Earthquakes,



volcanoes, landslides.

ii) Vulnerable to climate change impacts

↳ Mountains increasingly witnessing glacial melting

↳ due to El Niño, Global warming.

↳ glacial lake outburst floods
eg Chamoli Glacial lake outburst flood

↳ drying up of mountain lakes
eg as happening in Ladakh.

iii) Anthropogenic interventions

↳ land subsidence

↳ due to dam construction, over tourism, deforestation, overgrazing

↳ landslides, due to soil erosion, mining.

Initiatives for management

① A National mission for Himalayas
↳ for sustainable development of Himalayas.

② Namami Gange program

↳ plantation across Ganga rivers
eg Rudraksh plantation in Uttarakhand
hills

③ Impact Assessment - EIA

④ Adhering to Expert advice

eg Kasturirangan committee on
Western Ghats

⑤ Global agreements

↳ COP27 @ Sharm el Sheikh

↳ Climate Mitigation ~~is~~
commitments will delay global
warming.

⑥ Great Green Wall Initiative, Africa

↳ plantation in Sahel and
across Atlas mountains.

Mountains are
key relief features & their survival
is must ~~is~~ for intergenerational
equity.

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 उपचासत्मक 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 ह्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a Minor mineral under the MMDR, Act. Its rich potential has furthered its extraction.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

- (i) Unregulated mining
- (ii) Presence of sand mafia & their nexus with Gouls.
- (iii) Lack of adequate enforcement capacities
 ↳ MMDR Act, IPC etc.; Envi Protection Act.
- (iv) Poor monitoring over mines
 eg Companies after finishing their mining ~~the~~ operations often leave mining sites uncovered with no checks.
- (v) Coastal sand mining
 ↳ poor capacities to combat natural forces like Tsunami & Cyclone.
 ↳ sand wastage.

Impact

- (i) Land pollution
- (ii) pollution & contamination of water
- (iii) Influx of sea water in coastal areas
- (iv) human rights issues to locals
 - ↳ diseases like jaundice due to polluted water
 - ↳ child labour
eg rat hole mining.
- (v) loss of investor confidence in mining sector.

Remedial measures

- (1) Transparent allocation of sand mining prospective - license-cum-mining lease.
- (2) Use of alternatives
eg M-sand : ~~tata~~ extracted from granite.

③ EIA, SIA before taking mining operations.

④ ~~Due~~ Due regard to concerns of tribals & locals

↳ Niyamgiri hills case: Gram Sabha's consent for mining is mandatory.

⑤ Promoting local welfare

↳ eg using District Mineral Fund: 10% of company fee earmarked for them.

Sustainable
mining is essential in light of
SDG 13 (Climate action)

17.

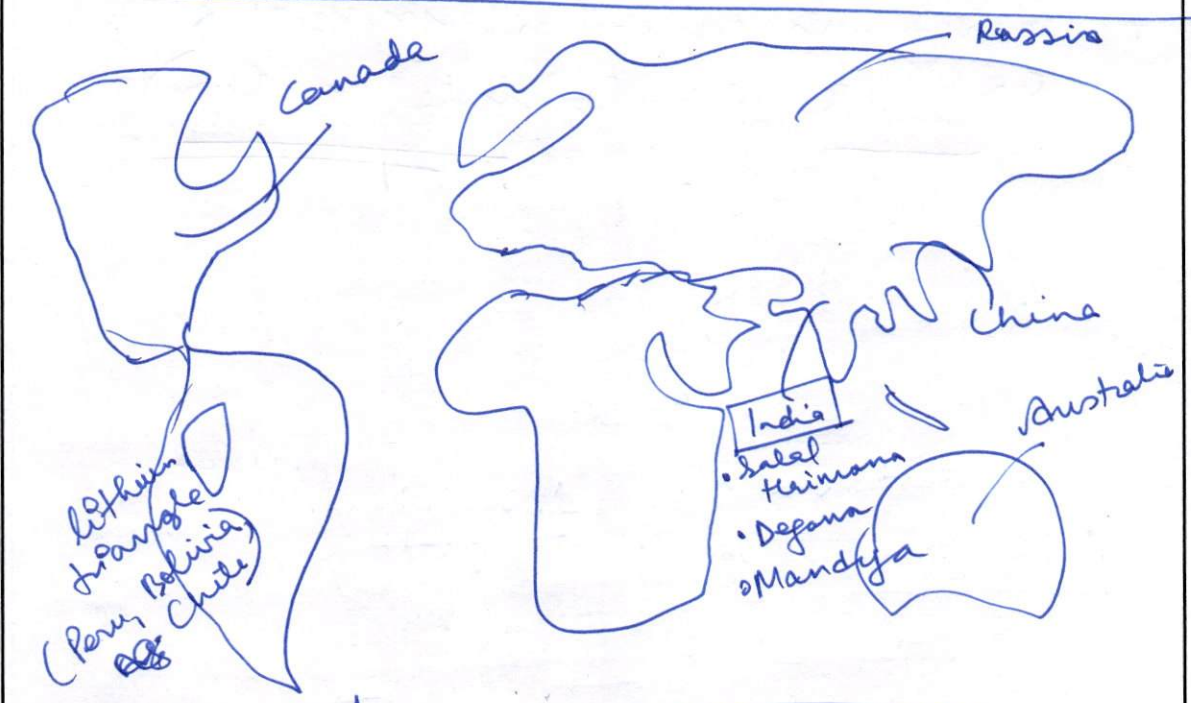
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Lithium is an atomic mineral as per the MMDR act and has many uses in technological & strategic domain.



Lithium sites

Geo-political aspects

(i) Gives diplomatic ~~too~~ leverage to oil-producing countries.

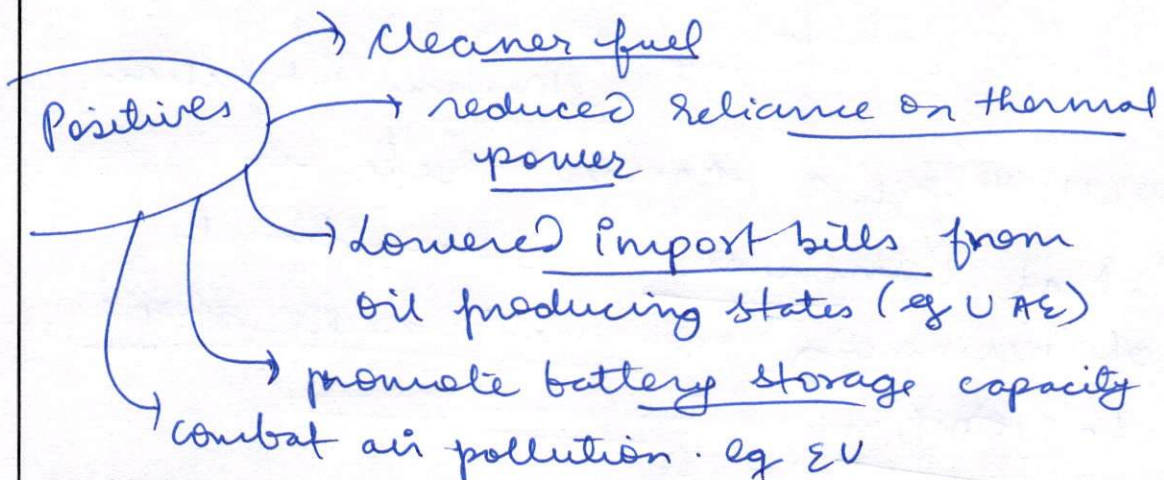
eg India discovering reserves in Salal-Hamirana in J&K caught worldwide attention, especially from the West.

(ii) Reduced reliance on foreign imports
↳ boost Atmanirbhar

(iii) Promote R&D in emerging technologies like super semiconductor, electric vehicles etc.

↳ fostering international collaboration.

Environmental Implications



Negatives

- ① Water contamination
↳ locals in lithium triangle located - Bolivia see river contamination
- ② fragile ecology of source
eg extraction in Himalayas may disturb its balance
- ③ perpetuate labor & human rights abuses (illegal mining)
- ④ land pollution -

Way ahead

- sustainable mining
- extraction must be done only if viable
- boost R&D & further studies into its prospects -

Lithium extraction will play a crucial role in India's Paris commitments of increasing renewable energy share to 50%.

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)

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

15

In India, 65% of the population lies between age group 15-59 years

↳ India has the youngest population in the world.

Globalisation refers to growing interconnectedness and interdependence between different countries, peoples, culture, technology, and so on.

↳ as such, it impacts the youth in myriad ways :-

Positive Impact :-

- ① New employment avenues.
eg Call centres, BPOs.
- ② New manner of jobs
eg Work from home culture

(m) Access to foreign media & TV shows

↳ growing understanding of ideals of tolerance, accommodation.

(w) Secularisation of religion & caste

↳ ^{has} promoted inter-caste marriages

~~(around)~~

↳ furthered secular attitudes

(v) Building career prospects via digital media

↳ eg learning from Harvard courses Online.

Negative Impact

(1) Emigration for job purposes

↳ disintegration of joint families

(2) Growing juvenile delinquency due to isolation ~~shown~~.

③ Decline in traditional values

↳ evident in growing lack of interest in religion & rituals.

④ Fall in authority of elders, which has shifted to the breadwinner of family.

⑤ Unhealthy lifestyles & food practices

↳ due to McDonaldisation

⑥ Westernisation / blind imitation to western culture

eg ↳ eroding value of local ethnic dressing like Salwar kurti.

Way forward → bolster youth indulgence for nation building

→ tackle juvenile delinquency by JJ Act, democratic parenting

→ promote local cultures globally to affirm pride among youth.

Youth and

children are the present & the future - hence necessary to promote their interests.

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

As per NFHS-V, Total fertility rates have attained the Replacement level at 2.0; a marked shift from period of 1920s when India saw population explosion.

Concerns due to ~~high~~ low fertility rates

① On ageing population

↳ comprise around 8.6% of population which will grow in future.

↳ high dependency ratio puts more pressure on working population

↳ high unemployment (6.8%)
Unemployment rate: PLFS)

↳ lack of equitable access to healthcare services

↳ lack of sufficient availability of Old Age homes

↳ Incidents of propagating 'ageist stereotypes' and violence against elderly on a rise

↳ Issues of isolation, depression among elderly.

Ⓐ Weak social security systems : as! -

↳ Only 24% of population have any social security (ILO)

↳ lack of insurance penetration

↳ highly informal nature of economy (89%)

↳ high out of pocket expenditure for healthcare (67% : Economic Survey)

↳ lack of investment in Skilling, health (1.5%), education (3%)

Way forward

① Tackle elderly issues by
→ promoting & regulating Old

Age homes

↳ providing necessary healthcare aids eg Varanasi yojana : supply of hearing aids.

↳ seeing elderly population as active individuals in nation building

↳ by providing low-key jobs, this will combat their isolation as well.

Social security measures

1) towards formalisation

↳ worker registration & support through ICT of e-Shram

2) Steadfast implementation of labour codes

3) Recognition & security to Care economy

4) Universal basic income.

As India ~~was~~

is witnessing lowered fertility rates, it must be consonant with

UNGA's ideals of ~~See~~ the Decade of healthy Ageing.

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)

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

15

As per WB, about 40% of India's population will live in urban areas as:-

- (i) New employment avenues in urban areas eg Bangalore for IT
- (ii) Migration of females due to marriage with spouses ~~to~~ in urban areas
- (iii) Culture of urbanism is ~~very~~ alluring to populace
- (iv) Existence of social infrastructure - healthcare, education facilities etc.
- (v) Presence of businesses, malls, tourist areas
↳ promote urbanisation.

Urban poor welfare needed as

- (i) High slumming
↳ Urban poor live in



shelter at
periphery of
towns
(Andre Betaille)

of a town where urban poor live

- ② Increased pressure on resources
- ③ A they are more vulnerable to disasters.
eg urban flooding → slums destroyed
- ④ Poor housing & gas connections
↳ diseases like Asthma.
- ⑤ Tackling hunger & malnutrition
↳ 32.1. underweight children (NFHS-V)

Way forward

- ① Better housing
↳ via PM Awas Yojana (Urban)
- ② health Insurance
↳ under Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- ③ Tackle congestion & encroachment of roads by creating separate spaces within the town.
eg Vendor malls in Ranchi

④ ~~Adequate clean gas~~

④ Cleaner supply of gas under
PM-Ujjwala

⑤ Reforming urban mobility
systems
eg. under NULM

⑥ Employment provision
L under PM SVANIDHI etc.

~~The above steps~~

6 Society is like a
chain, the weakest link is as
~~so~~ important as the strongest
link 9

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL