



**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. : 1029533

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rupal Rana

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

26 Aug 2023

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>3 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>
<p>4 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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>
<p>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।</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>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

**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)		
<b>सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>					



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

Traditional theatre forms reflects the diverse Indian culture, its beliefs, faith, practices since ancient times.

"Bharatmuni" Natyashastra is considered as the original text giving information about these theatre forms.

Reflects the ideals & emotions of society

① Through various forms of expressions —

eg through "Rasa" → expressing various emotions

② source of reflecting various practices of society

eg social issues around

women, vulnerable section

③ reflects the beliefs of society -  
eg victory of good over  
evil

eg following the path of  
truth

④ source of entertainment -  
since ancient times

⑤ reflecting individual's role in  
society -

various responsibilities as  
wife, mother, part of  
society

eg various theatre forms  
in south India

Thus, Theatre forms still is  
practised in states of  
south India & holds

its legacy & importance in  
recent times [eg - Mudiyettu]

↳ Adequate support need to be  
given by Government for  
preserving this Art form.

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)

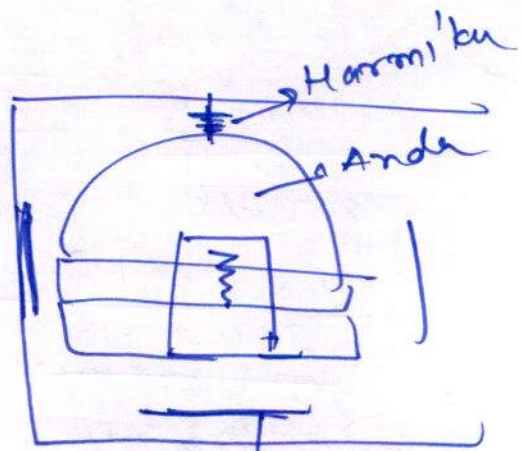
10

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

Sanchi stupa holds significant relevance in terms of reflecting the architectural excellence of India.

Historical Importance

① contribution of various Rulers → telling the importance of Architecture



- ② Significant Addition made by Kunga Rulers
- ③ Role in Buddhism — reflecting Buddha's parinirvana
- ④ sculptures on Toranas reflecting the social & economic activities & beliefs of people of that time.

## Architectural importance of Sanchi Stupa —

- ① considered as one of marvels of Indian Architecture
- ② Jataka stories — elaborately discussed on various parts of Sanchi Stupa.
- ③ Buddha's teachings reflected on Toranas
- ④ Impressive use of wood & later of stone in making the stupa

## Inspired future Architecture

- ① Art of sculpture making on Toranas — inspired future Art in Temple Architecture
- ② Decorative Aspect of Architecture — getting reflected in almost all Indian Architectural Design till today
- ③ Simplistic Aspect & influence on Toranas on elaborate Gateways of south Indian temples —

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

Revolutionary Activities in India gained prominence after their dissatisfaction with Moderates & extremist achievements.

Among various revolutionaries Bhagat Singh had significant impact.

① Direct Action against British

② Goal of Revolution —  
Overthrow of British yolk and establishment of  
United states into one  
system

③ Revolutionary ideology →  
Swaraaj & complete  
Independence

- 4) played a significant role in formation of HRA & revamp in terms of HARA
- 5) propagated the socialist ideology
- 6) Direct Attack on British officials, Administrators
- 7) for spreading awareness, threw Bomb & use of courts to make people inform about their goal.

However revolutionary ideology suffered from certain limitations

- 1) Lack of proper organised support
- 2) Localised & sporadic actions
- 3) No involvement of masses & No Mass movement
- 4) Mainstream political associations didn't support
- 5) Repressive Government Attitude

4.

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

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

10

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

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए

1. भारत में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

2. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

3. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

4. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

5. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

6. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

7. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

8. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

9. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

10. लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन शक्तों का सहयोग आवश्यक था?

5.

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

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Nation is an imagined community different from the concept of state. The concept of Nation is driven by a common ideology.

Formation of Nation is on various factors. eg Language as Basis, ethnicity, culture, common beliefs, history etc.

Formation of Indian Nation is still in progress. However the Basis of its formation is constitution, common history territorial in Nature.

# Threats to the conception of Indian Nationhood

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

## ① Threat of Regionalism & Regional Identity

eg Demands in North East for secessionism & insurgency

## ② Rising communal tensions among different religious communities

eg Riots in Delhi

## ③ Development Deficit & Lack of Balanced Regional Development

## ④ Role of foreign state and Non-state actors

eg in Punjab (Khalistan), Jammu & Kashmir (Pakistan), Role of China in North East

Thus, steps need to be taken for making Indian as a Nation & for Unity in Diversity

6.

भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Pharmaceutical industry is described as sunrise sector in India holding huge prospects & growing at a fast pace.

India is called as "pharmacy of the world".

Factors behind Growth

- 1 India's generic medicines supplies to the world
- 2 increasing investment in R & D
- 3 Rise in Demand for exports  
↳ vaccine market initiative
- 4 cheap & having similar therapeutic effect

कभी-कभी के  
में लिखने  
बाहिर  
Candidates  
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# Significance to Economy & public health

- 1) Better catering to public health services
  - 2) cheap availability of medicines
  - 3) Important in realising universal coverage & "Health for all"
  - 4) contribution to foreign exchange reserves
  - 5) increase in India's soft power globally  
eg) During covid, supply to various countries of Global south
  - 6) sunrise sector → contribution in job creation
  - 7) important in rising no. of communicable & Non-communicable diseases
- Given its aspects, Govt started PLI scheme for this sector.

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

10

Cyclones are regions of low pressure centre formed due to Coriolis force on either land [Temperate cyclones on both] or on ocean [Tropical]

Bay of Bengal on which Tropical cyclones occur is more prone than Arabian sea due to the

following Reasons —

- ① Adequate condition for its formation  
high sea surface temperature ( $12^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
over a large area leading to warm conditions



- ② Bay of ~~bein~~ Bengal being part of larger global climate phenomenon  
influence of cyclones

originating around south china  
sea and pacific ocean

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हाशिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
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③ cyclones originating in Arabian  
Sea due to the influence  
of trade winds gets deflected  
towards Pakistan & Iran.

Reasons for Decrease in frequency  
of Tropical cyclones during south  
west Monsoon season

- ① Influence of Monsoon winds -  
High vertical wind shear
- ② Intensity of Monsoon & frequent  
change in climatic conditions
- ③ prolonged period of Monsoon -  
leading to delay in formation  
of tropical cyclonic conditions

Thus, with climate change  
becoming reality, the intensity  
frequency & occurrence of  
Global climatic phenomena  
is going to get impacted.

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  
Candidates must not write on this margin

A volcano is an open cast pit on surface of earth out of which magma, pyroclastic material & gases come out.

eg Mt Vesuvius, Mt etha, Mt Krakatoa

Volcanoes : Destructive in Nature

- ① Long term impact on Global Warming
- ② associated with occurrence & triggering earthquake in the nearby Area
- ③ Negative consequences for people living around the area
- ④ pyroclastic material gets suspended in Air & reduces the Albedo capacity.

However critical for existence of human life on Earth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- ① More nuanced understanding of interior of earth — Direct source
- ② short term cooling effect — on the area around
- ③ formation of primary igneous rocks due to lava/magma being vent out —  
Imp for human habitation
- ④ Basaltic Rock → ultimately converted into soil →  
Imp for economic Agricultural Activities  
eg Cotton in Black soil region of Peninsular plateau.

Though there is significance of volcanoes, However they generally have more negative impact. Also such events are becoming frequent ~~are~~ of erratic in Nature.

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

Regionalism is the phenomena of giving priority to Regional Identity on the basis of ethnicity, Language, culture, region rather than National identity.

Various factors are responsible for this Monace of Regionalism. One of them is existence of Relative Deprivation.

Relative Deprivation : Important Aspect

① Lack of Development —  
Development Deficit  
eg primary reason ~~is~~ for North east insurgency.

② Socio-economic indicators —  
poor state of education, health  
→ Lack of opportunities

③ Major Benefits being accrued to other states

eg One of the Reason for demand of creation of Telangana

④ Leads to Demand of secessionism  
eg in punjab

⑤ Lack of Balanced Regional Development  
eg in vidarbha region of Maharashtra

following are the Negative impact of Regionalism

① Soil of soil theory → Demand for Local reservation in Jobs  
eg Recently Haryana → 75% Reservation for locals in private sector

② Migration → leading to issues in urban areas  
eg slum development, unplanned urbanisation

③ Threat to unity & integrity of Nation

Thus, Balanced Regional Development is the way Ahead to tackle this Menace of Regionalism.

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 लिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Art 21 - A of Indian constitution realises & envisions the goal of "education of All" through Right to education.

However, there are various concerns like Lack of Accessibility, Affordability, Awareness, Quality, Lack of Infrastructure etc.

One of the impediment or issue of Rising cases of Bullying & other forms of school violence

Impact of this Menace

- ① children dropping out of school especially associated with girl child
- ② Low enrollment Ratio in future

③ Impediment to holistic learning of child

eg Lack of participation in co-curricular Activities

④ Lack of inclusivity → leads to more marginalisation of already vulnerable groups

eg persons with Disability, Transgender

following steps can be taken to address this

① strict Regulation in schools — by forming of committees specifically dedicated to this

② Role of Teacher needs to be focussed upon & widened.

③ Adequate punishment to create deterrence effect

④ peer group Activities to create a feeling of cooperation

⑤ Gender sensitisation and spread of awareness

To Realise the vision & Achieve SDG, focus needs to be given on every aspect of education

11.

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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Ahom Kingdom flourished during the time of Mughals more significantly & existed before that. They created a vast legacy in terms of its influence on North-east identity.

Shaped cultural & historical identity of North-East

① Excellent Military capabilities of Ahom rulers & soldiers still reflected in Gorkha regiment

eg Recognised & recruited by British in its Army

② Diverse & unique culture, tradition

eg Marshall Art form of North East → Legacy of Ahoms

3) influence in terms of festivals,  
food & dressing on special  
occasions

4) contributed significantly in  
the Art & Architecture of  
North east India

5) The entire area of North  
east was under Ahoms &  
they never let other empires  
establish control over them.  
→ reflected in today's present  
era unity & similar identity  
of North east.

6) Ahoms ~~were~~ came from  
nearby regions of Myanmar &  
South-east →

North east culture considered  
closer to other south-east  
Asian Nations

However, it also led to certain  
consequences

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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- ① Isolation of North east region due to isolationist tendency of Ahoms kingdom & limited interaction
- ② fault line & vulnerability being exploited by British led to their marginalisation
- ③ exploitation of resources by British east india company
- ④ Lack of integration with mainland India.

---

### Legacy in contemporary times

---

- ① Military exceptional qualities of people of North east Region
- ② vibrant cultural identity - even recognised by UNESCO in terms of Marital arts & other traditional Art Forms.

Thus, Ahoms kingdom created a huge impact on North east region of India.

12.

1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः द्विधा 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

Indian Capitalist class played a significant role during 1940s after independence in terms of Development of country.

However generally until 1940s their support to Indian National Congress remained Ambivalent.

Reasons for Ambivalent support

① own narrow vested interests rather than National interest

② concern over profits from Britishers & Adequate support from them

② Issue of Labour -  
Resurgence of working class Movement in 1920s & afterwards

eg Demand of high wages, adequate working conditions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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③ Role of Congress Socialist Party →  
in favour of Labour class  
& supporting their grievances

④ strikes conducted by trade unions having support of Indian National Congress

eg All India Trade Union Congress

Due to the above reasons, Capitalist class until 1940's didn't provide full support to National cause

eg Ahmedabad Mill strike of 1918,  
Railway strikes

However certain sections later on held different position —

① Call of swadesh Movement —  
boost to Indian traditional  
industries

② Nationalist consciousness —  
through the works of like  
"Drain of wealth".

③ Capitalists from the group  
TATAS, BIRLAS contributed  
significantly to the cause  
by providing adequate  
support to Indian freedom  
struggle.

④ Reconciliation of interests of  
Labour class and capitalist  
class during 1940s

⑤ proposal of various plans by  
capitalist class for Development  
eg Bombay plan (1945)

Thus, support of capitalist class  
was of utmost importance to  
make freedom struggle a  
free National freedom movement

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 played a significant role in Indian freedom struggle in terms of arousing National consciousness across various sections of society.

### Evolution of Press in India

- ① starting of "The Bengal Gazette" by James Augustus Hickey started 1st Newspaper in India.
- ② Journals, pamphlets, Newspapers, Magazines by Indian Intelligentsia  
eg By Tilak, Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ③ Role of foreigners —

## eg) Annie Besant Newspapers — "Commonweal"

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इस हार्डिप में  
नहीं लिखना  
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- However Britishers tried to control the Indian press through its various repressive policies like
- Vernacular Press Act
  - Regulation of Indian Press —  
in terms of submitting a copy to British Administration
  - Liberal use of seditious charges  
eg on  Tilak on supporting  Revolutionary Acts
  - Ban on publishing of Newspaper in Vernacular Medium

Despite the above restrictions, press played a significant role & had an instrumental impact on various stages of Indian freedom struggle —

- ① Awakening the Nationalist consciousness among people
- ② spread of National Ideology & ideas of leaders through every Nook & corner of the country
- ③ revealed the true Nature of British in India — exploitation in every sense
- ④ Responsible for success of huge Mass Movement — by unified stream of Action
- ⑤ even used by Revolutionaries in terms of secret Radio by Usha Mehta during Civil Disobedience Movement.

Thus, Press even today plays a huge role & rightly called as "4th pillar of Democracy"

14.

विविध 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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

Desert is a Biome generally characterised by less rainfall (< 50cm), dry conditions, Lack of Adequate Moisture etc

There are various types of Deserts —  
Hot Deserts & Cold Deserts



Fig : Major Deserts of world

Factors Behind the Formation of Desert

① Dry conditions — Lack of Adequate Rainfall → major reason for formation of Hot Deserts

eg Thar Desert (India)

eg Sahara Desert (Africa)

② Role of ocean currents  
cold currents → Densifying effect on Deserts

③ Rain shadow region of Major Mountain Ranges —

Due to Rain winds being blocked by Mountain peaks

eg Desert in North America  
South America (Driest Desert of world)

④ cold Deserts → Due to extremely cold conditions & Lack of Moisture  
eg Ladakh (India)

Deserts, due to various Exogenic & endogenic forces, Landforms are formed, significant & Dominant role being played by winds

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस  
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- 1 Sand Dunes → Due to erosional & Depositional activity of winds
- 2 Barchans → one of the Landforms found in Desert
- 3 Long longitudinal collection of sand

Thus, Above significant Landforms are formed in Deserts across the world.

With climate change, even Normal areas are getting converted into Deserts & adequate ~~set~~ steps are being taken by UNCCD.

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

Mountains are an important ecosystem, having various significant role in maintaining & regulating regional climate, Blocking of winds, Jetstreams etc.

However they are fragile in nature & are vulnerable to Adverse impact of climate change

① Frequent Landslides in Mountain region

eg Recent Landslide in Ratnagiri in Maharashtra

② cloud Bursts in the Regions of Mountain

eg Recent events in Uttarakhand

③ Climate change impact in terms of global warming & resultant melting of glaciers

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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## Impact of Anthropogenic Intervention

① Unsustainable tourist practices leading to overburden on Mountain regions

② Increase in population pressure  
eg Residential areas, hotels, Recreation activities

③ Affecting the Local ecology of Mountains  
eg Impact of pollution due to more frequent human interactions

④ Infrastructure Activities → construction of roads, for Airports, Helipads, disturbing the underlying Rock formation

⑤ Impact of Deforestation

Thus, various impact of climate change & Anthropogenic interventions affect our economic growth

& Developmental projects

eg River Linking project —  
linking perennial Himalayan rivers to peninsular rivers

— Also leads to Disasters

eg Landslides

(Acc to Crological survey of India 12% of area prone to Landslides)

— eg Earthquakes, flash floods, cloud bursts

— Uttarakhand Disaster (2013)

For sustainable Management, Government of India has taken various initiatives —

- 1) Sustainable tourism
- 2) Latest sustainable Development of Himalyan ecosystem initiative

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

Sand Resources contribute significantly in various economic Activities of a country & especially Mining sector (in 2% contribution in Indian GDP)

However, they are being exploited unsustainably for various Activities.

Reasons for unsustainable Management of sand Resources

- ① Increasing contribution of mining sector → Role in various industries → for profits & vested interests
- ② unsustainable & illegal sand mining especially in areas of Haryana & Alluvial soil regions

3) Its association with various illegal construction

4) Bureaucratic - political - sand Dealers Nexus - exploiting loopholes

5) Nature of Informal Activity & Lack of Regulation

Impact of unsustainable Mining

1) Impact on Natural Ecosystem

eg sand mining from riverbeds impacting biodiversity

eg Fishes & Aquatic animals.

2) Overexploitation leading to Groundwater contamination in nearby areas

eg Fluorine found in Groundwater

- 3) Disturbing the Natural flow of Rivers
- 4) Loss of tax Revenue to government exchequer
- 5) Its linkage with other criminal activities - illegal source of money

### Remedial Measures taken

- 1) stricter Regulation by District ~~Regulate~~ Administration  
eg work of Durga shakti Nagpal (DAS)
  - 2) proper Licensing & Document work before start of mining Activity
  - 3) changes in Environment Impact Assessment
  - 4) contribution to District mineral Foundation fund
  - 5) enhanced vigilance & monitoring - by participation
- Thus, Given its huge impacts, more steps need to be taken

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

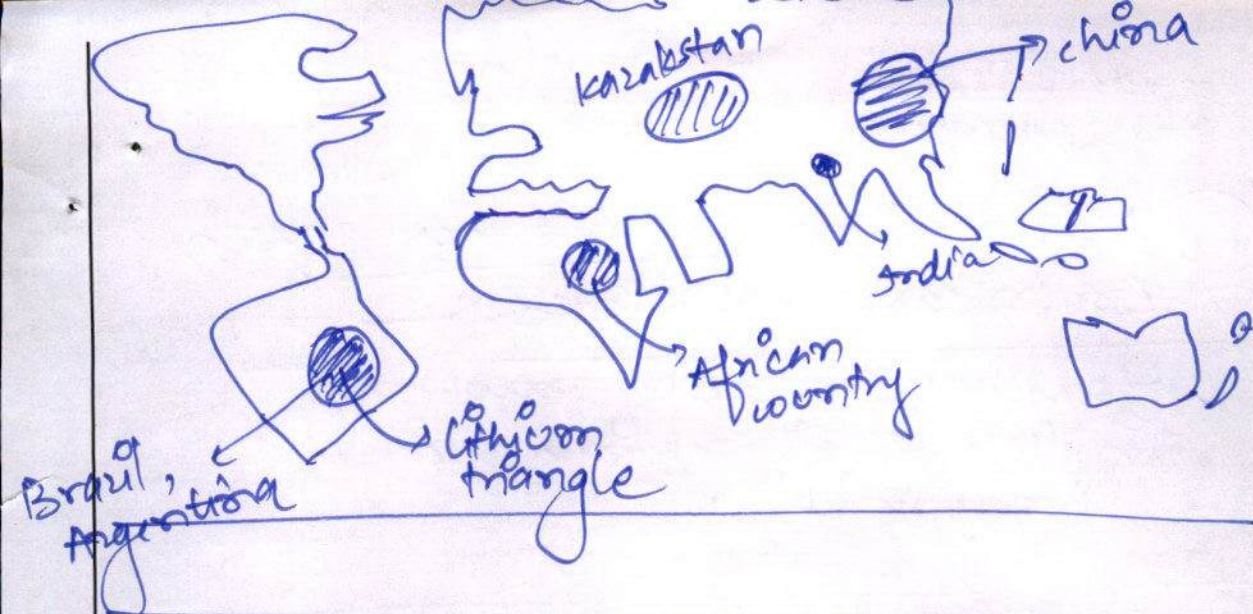
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidate must not write on this margin.

In the era of 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, Lithium and other rare earth critical minerals holds significance for contribution in GDP of a country.

Lithium is used in various industries like electronic manufacturing, semiconductor industry, Electric vehicles etc.

Recently, Lithium is found in Jamaica and India → which holds future prospects in development of the country.

Various Major Lithium producing countries are \_\_\_\_\_



## Geo-political Aspects of Lithium production

① Role of china —  
China has huge reserves  
of critical rare earth  
minerals → hegemony  
in these minerals

② Role of USA in making supply  
chain resilient —

eg Alternative Mineral security  
partnership proposed by  
USA

③ Taiwan → Dominant producer  
of semiconductors

— issues with china

④ Diversification of supply  
chains — reducing the

dependence from china due to its aggressive actions

① Major role played by south American countries

However recent growing influence of china in the region.

Environmental implications of lithium production (Geopolitical Aspect)

① Much more focus on exploration activities → impact on Biodiversity

② Recently found in India → However fragile ecosystem of Himalaya (tectonically Active Region → might lead to landslides)

③ Unsustainable production given its economic importance

Though, lithium production is a key aspect of India's clean energy initiatives & industrial revolution 4.0, sustainability

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

India with the most populous country in the world has the largest youngest population.

Globalisation refers to the interconnectedness & free movement of Labour, capital etc. World is becoming Global village.

Globalisation impacts every section of society and is considered a double edge sword.

Positive impact of Globalisation on Youth Identity

1) More Avenues of Development eg through foreign courses

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

2) More integration with global identity

eg similar dress, culture, food

3) Dominance of English education → prospects in more frequent communication aspects

4) empowerment of girl child —  
spread of awareness & more opportunities for education through internet & Job avenues

eg work from Home culture

5) strengthened voice of global youth —  
in issues of climate change,  
Black Rights Movement,  
civil rights movement in  
various countries

However it also has some  
Negative impact

① Role of local identity getting diminished

eg vernacular Languages

② Rise in individualism leading to lack of sympathy, compassion for others.

③ Lack of communicative sphere

④ virtual world & Digitisation  
- impact of cyber threats, bullying

⑤ enhanced vulnerability of Youth getting entrenched in various crimes

eg Disinformation campaigns, radicalisation

Thus, though globalisation has positive impact in terms of connectedness, proper education, skill development, awareness campaigns should be provided to realise the potential of youth.

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

Recently Acc to National Family Health Survey Report 5, India's Average Total Fertility Rate came to around 2.0.

positive implications

① less population → More better Development Aspect  
eg education

② stabilised aspect of society & ultimate contribution in economy

eg ~~ex~~ Developed countries  
like US, UK, Sweden etc.

However, it has Future Demographic concerns

- ① Ageing population —  
High Dependence Ratio ~~is~~ on  
working Age population  
→ impact on savings
- ② Rise in Government Burden  
on social security ~~for~~  
schemes → ↑↑ Revenue  
expenditure  
— impact on capital expenditure
- ③ Long term impact on  
prospects of Demographic  
Dividend
- ④ Productivity decline — in  
old Age
- ⑤ Old Age people more vulnerable  
to health situations →  
leading to Rise in out of  
packet expenditure
- ⑥ Global examples —  
population stabilisation  
in Japan  
China reversing 2 child

policy & giving incentives to people for giving more birth

② Impact on economy —  
Growth Aspects

Though Reduction in fertility rate is desirable but Adequate steps need to be taken for maintaining it at adequate level for reaping Demographic Dividend.

Also subsequent steps for old age people need to be taken

eg) social security  
shelter homes  
utilising Longevity Dividend  
to make them productive  
sections of society

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

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

India is witnessing rapid urbanisation and as per NITI Aayog report, ~ 60% people will live in urban areas by 2030.

Issues faced by urban poor

① High cost of living —  
Impact social development indicators  
eg) Health, Basic food, education

② slow development —  
Lack of hygiene & proper sanitation →  
more vulnerable to diseases

③ Lack of opportunities →  
more vulnerable to  
High crime rate in urban Areas

4) Impact of inflation →  
More on poor

5) unsustainable & unplanned  
urbanisation

6) Leading to feminisation of  
Agriculture — Negative  
impact of Migration

7) Disasters like urban floods,  
flash floods, unsustainable  
management of cities.

Thus, the welfare of urban  
poor needs to take centre-  
stage in public policy —

1) Inclusive public policy

2) Balanced Regional Development

3) Basic human rights of  
education, health,  
healthy & safe environment

4) creation of more job  
opportunities — for

productive employment

5) Labour intensive industries to absorb unskilled & semi-skilled Labour

6) propos of implementation of schemes like "Housing for all"

This to make India a \$ 5 trillion economy, every section of society need to be productively employed & focus should be sustainable Development

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

**AL**