



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. : 1557138

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH SHROTRIYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26-Aug

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

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Toga
Singh Public School

Kushans
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<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>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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)					



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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

India's cultural diversity has encompassed several elements, one of them being theatre.

Traditional Theatre Reflecting ideals and emotions of society:

(1). Ankia Naat: Symbolize the religious integration in common man's life. It also reflects the harmony and co-existence

(2). Mudiyettu: Conquer over demon in this theatrical story reflects the ideal of justice in society.

(3). Involvement of people from different strata reflected the pluralism.

Individual's Role in community :

- Theatre in form of shadow puppetry → Chadar Badar puppetry, togalu gombeyatta, etc. depicts the individual's role.
- The street play theatre in northern India reflected the problems faced by common man ^{eg.} Nokkad Natak
- Theatre inculcated the local elements of folk songs, music, etc.
^{eg.} Theatre in J&K - warawan

With the arrival of modern cinema, traditional theatre lost its outreach but still remains alive due to efforts of Sangeet Natak Academy.

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

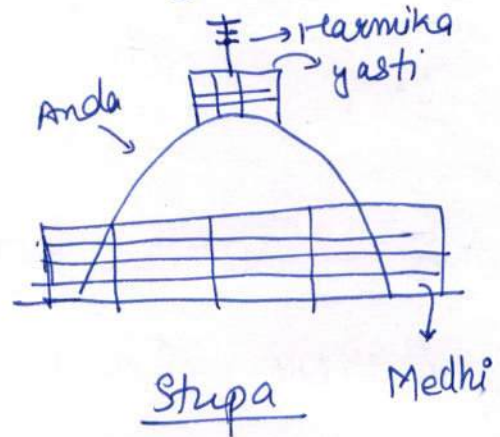
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Stupa is an architectural element over a relic of some great monk or Buddha.

Historical and Architectural importance:

• Architectural

(1). Stupa architecture



inspired further such development

eg. Baehut stupa inspired sanchi stupa which further inspired northern and deccan architecture

• Historical

(2). It was the new vehicle of Buddhist propagation after Ashoka's Dhammaprakashak policy.

(3). Several dynasties later on sanctioned stupa construction to legitimize their

position

Inspiration for future architecture

- (1). The shaibanjika yaksh-yakshini later on inspired Mathura school of sculpture and Gupta's architecture.
- (2). The narration of jataka stories inspired intricate carvings on and around stupa e.g. Amaravati Stupa has carvings on Andra itself.
- (3). With rise of Buddhism, Sanchi Stupa acted as its prime symbol.
e.g. Inspired Dharmarajika stupa - Taxila
- (4). The gopuram elements in four directions embodied pinnacle of craftsmanship.
Sanchi Stupa is a reflection of Indian artisans skills and philosophy of society.

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

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary freedom fighter who sacrificed his life for the nation.

Breakthrough

• Revolutionary Ideology :

(1). He led the transformation of HRA into Hindustan Socialist Republic Association.

(2). During his trial he advocated the mainstream methods and ideology so as to usher in new era of Independence.

• Goals of Revolution :

(3). He imbibed the concerns of peasants and lower strata and had a goal of an inclusive India.

(4). He advocate ousting of not only British but any such force which is unjust and non-democratic (His saying of "Be it Mohammedan or Hindu"---)

• Forms of struggle :

(5). By not fleeing after throwing the bomb, he showed the real meaning of being a freedom fighter → courage, sacrifice

(6). He used secular symbols so as to reflect communal harmony.

Bhagat Singh inspired people to such levels that they even showed Black flag to Gandhi during meeting with Dr. Ambedkar.

4.

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

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

10

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

Japan ushered in industrial revolution during early 1800s and one of the prime factor was Meiji Restoration.

Factors

(1). Warlord era: People were tired of brutality, lack of rights during the shogunate government.

(2). The Gun Boat Diplomacy of US caused national humiliation and inspired the trust in earlier monarchial order

(3). The rising influence of Confucius

ideology during Tokugawa order.

Significance

(1). One of the prime reasons behind Japan industrialization.

(2). Meiji Restoration was followed by state - sponsored education in foreign nations → Japan became aware of international politics.

(3). Emergence of Zaibatsu

(4). Restoration of pride in Shintoism and Chigai philosophy led to national integration.

Meiji Restoration was a significant factor in rise of Japan which later on became one of the imperial powers

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

India is a civilizational nation engulfing wide array of beliefs, history, aspirations, etc

Basis of India

(1). Assimilation and Integration : The Salad bowl approach has facilitated it

e.g. Huns were given a place in caste hierarchy after invasion.

(2). Mutual co-existence even of seemingly conflicting elements e.g. Yoga with Gym → Traditional with Modernity ;
Kathamothicism

(3). Constitutional Morality : Secularism,

welfare state, respect for diversity, etc.
has enabled common aspirations.

(4). Belief in India as a "Vishvaaguru" -
The pride in cultural roots, striving for
excellence as a fundamental duty, etc.

Threats

(1). Communalism - Recent Nuh violence indicate
the threat from disruption of harmony

(2). Separatist elements → Left wing extremism,
Insurgency e.g. Manipur violence

(3). Foreign interference - Infiltration and
incursion by Pak and Chinese.

(4). Regionalism - The sons of the soil
doctrine hinders balanced regional growth

(5). Absence of universal civil code hinders
pan-India identity.

To cement the Indian nationhood, we need
to fulfill the vows of 'Panch-Prana'.

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

Pharmaceutical industry caters to health system through development and sale of drugs and medicine.

Factors behind growth

(1). Domestic demand

↳ Health needs of 140 cr + people

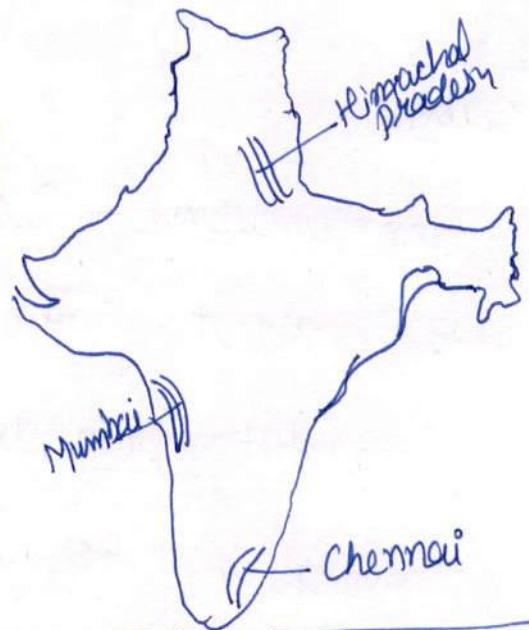
(2). Skilled workforce -

High number of medical graduates

(3). Government support - schemes like PFI,

Make in India → cheap credit.

(4). Rich traditional knowledge and biodiversity ; Protection to IPRs



Significance

• Economy:

- India has become the 'pharmacy of world' → 4th largest such export by volume.
- Employment facilitates inclusive growth

• Public Health:

- Huge production of generic drugs ensure low out-of-pocket expenditure for poor people.

- Enables flexibility in govt. schemes like Jam Aushadi Kendra

- Pharmaceutical research also advance modern health interventions → genome sequencing

- challenges
- Dependence on China for APIs
 - Controversy due to quality issue (Deaths in Gambia)

Domestic Pharmaceutical industry can ensure tailor-made cheap supply of drugs to improve public health & economy.

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

Tropical Cyclones are atmospheric disturbances which originate over sea due to low pressure and convergence of winds plus coriolis force.

Reason for more cyclones in Bay of Bengal

- (1). Less ^{surrounding} landmass in comparison to Arabian sea → uniformity facilitates cyclone development
- (2). Cyclones (tropical) moves east to west, thus eastern coast is more vulnerable.
- (3). Higher temperature in Bay of Bengal relative to Arabian sea.
- (4). Phenomenon like Triple Dip La Nina.

Though, recently Arabian sea has seen increase in cyclones

- Global warming
- Effects of warm Somali current
- extreme Indian Ocean dipole

eg. cyclone Biparjya

Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during S-W monsoon:

- (1). Shift in ITCZ towards Himalayas shifts the low pressure.
- (2). Onset of tropical easterly jet stream reinforces S-W monsoon and prevents development of cyclones.
- (3). Due to S-W winds, there is high vertical wind shear.

Though cyclones bring enormous damage due to violent winds, torrential rainfall and storm surge, they are mother nature's means to restore heat balance.

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)

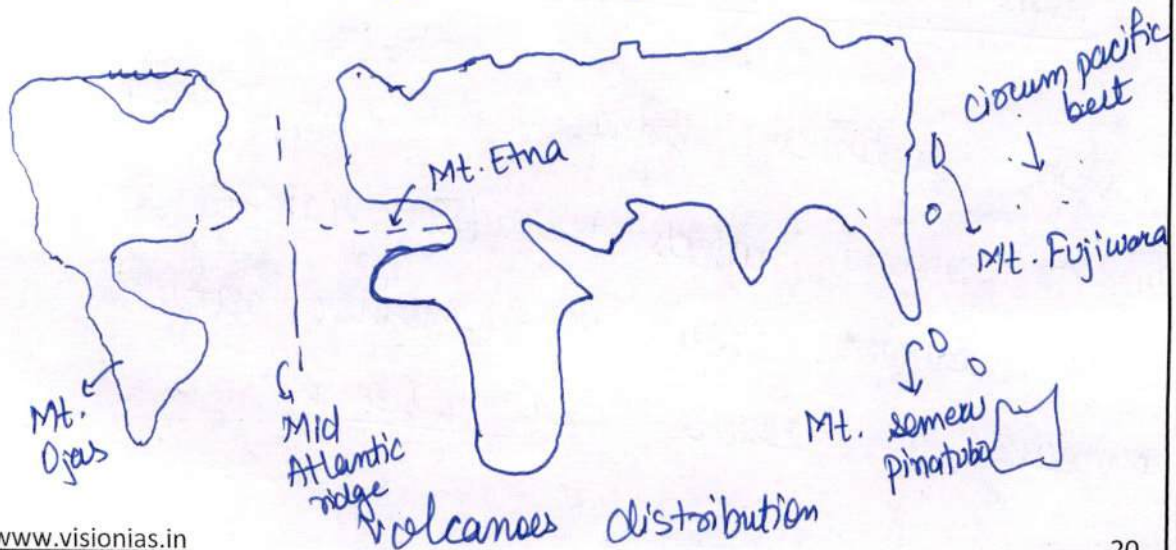
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcano is an opening or vent in earth's surface. The ~~more~~ formation, movement and eruption of magma is called volcanism.

Destructive

- Sudden eruption causes loss to nearby life and infrastructure
- Volcanoes like vesuvius can result in mud flow (lahar).
- Can trigger earthquakes, landslides, etc



Critical for human existence

- (1). Eruption of volcanoes and release of pyroclast and aerosols can cool the Earth surface countering global warming (eg. Mt. Pinatubo eruption in 1991)
- (2). Brings nutrients from within Earth to surface → Development of fertile soil
(eg. Deccan Black soil)
- (3). The eruption results in concentration of rare earth minerals, a necessity for economic growth.
- (4). Eruption of convergent boundary volcano results in formation of island chains, atoll → critical for biodiversity and ecological balance (eg. coral reefs along islands)

Thus, volcanoes despite being destructive ~~can~~ acts as a significant factor for continuing human existence.

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)

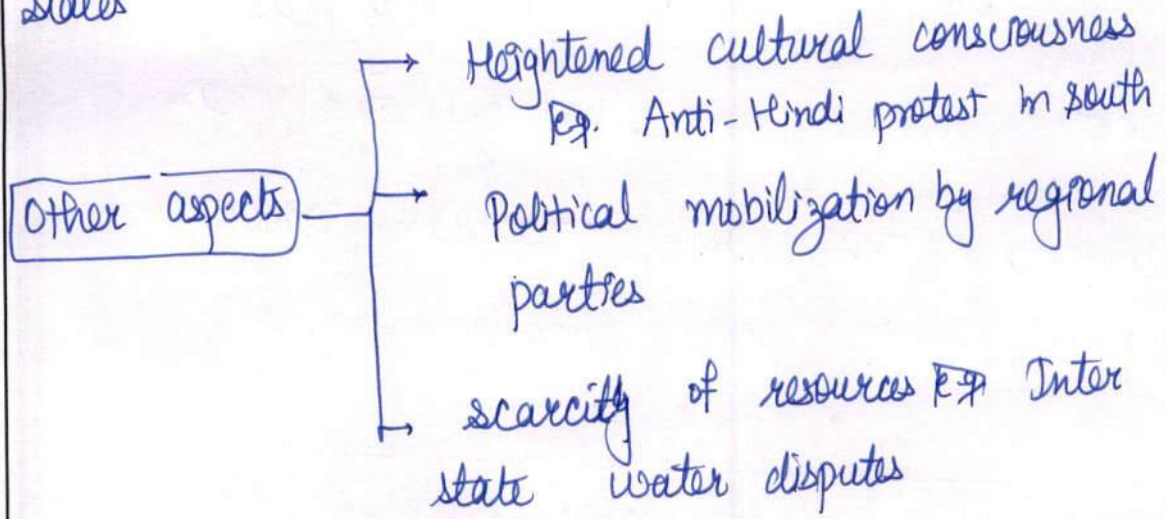
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Regionalism refers to excessive attachment with one's own region even at the cost of interest of other regions.

Relative Deprivation Aspect

- (1). Unbalanced regional growth can create such conflict ~~eg~~ vidarbha region
- (2). Prosperity of others at cost of own regions ~~eg~~ Jharkhand, Chattisgarh separation demands
- (3). The cornering of lower level jobs by migrants can fuel the sense of soil doctrine. ~~eg~~ Haryana's Bill to reserve private jobs
- (4). States contesting more devolution to

poorer state due to 3-3-3 phenomenon →
3 top states are 3 times richer than 3 poorest states



Suggestions

- (1). Balanced and equitable regional growth → Aspirational Block Program is a welcome step
- (2). Implementation of minimum wages → Helps in conflict prevention due to migrants
- (3). Resolution of inter-state disputes over resources like Belgavi, rivers through cooperative federalism, Inter-state Council, etc.

Though, sub-nationalism is a positive force, regionalism can threaten the integrity of nation, hence, need to reduce relative deprivation feeling

10.

यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
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The covid pandemic, bullying cases, school violence and discrimination has reversed the path towards ambitious goal of 100% Gross enrollment ratio.

Impact of bullying and school violence

- (1). Bullying results into dropouts and can even induce violence ~~for~~ school violence incidents saw 10-2 rise after covid resumption.
- (2). Gender-related impacts : Bullying, violence, etc. can cause parents to force dropout by girl child to ensure her safety.
- (3). Increase in cases of cyber-bullying can harm the precious innocence of children

and cause avoidance-withdrawal behaviour.

Tackling these issues

- (1). Effective vigilance over school groups moderated by school authorities.
- (2). Setting up a grievance redressal mechanism to ensure swift resolution as well as counselling for victim.
- (3). Collaboration with parents to ensure oversight over digital conduct, early report of any such cases.
- (4). State ~~need~~ needs to follow the principle of 'parents patriae' and also needs to control the rising drug abuse.

Such incidents can cause trauma for the rest of life and negatively affects 'education for all'. A multi-faceted approach is needed to ensure safety and secured parameters in 'modern temples' viz schools.

11.

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

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

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Ahom Kingdom came from

Myanmar and occupied Assam.

They shaped the cultural and historical identity of N-E India.

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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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15

Capitalist class showed support to both British regime and freedom struggle.

Ambivalency until 1940s

• Support to British regime :

(1). To ensure smooth-ride and functionality of industries.

(2). Purshottam Thakurdas and GD Birla started Anti Non-cooperation society against mass movement.

(3). Did not imbibe the concerns of poor Indians e.g. Ahmedabad Bill

(4). Ambivalency in satyagraha swadeshi spirit

• Support to freedom struggle:

- (1). Donated to Tilak Fund and other measures to keep alive the spirit of national independence.
- (2). Raised concerns of drain of wealth, unfair trade etc. Gandhi in his 11 demands asked to reduce ₹-sterling value.
- (3). Jammalal Bajaj donated immensely towards ^{freedom} struggle and supported swaraj.

changed position after 1940s

The impacts of despotic rule, rise of poorna swaraj demands and political

mobilization of hitherto mass also enveloped the capitalist class.

↳ Bombay plan to ensure India's industrialization.
↳ vehemently opposed to British after 1940s.

Though capitalist class engaged with British it also developed a long-term contradiction with British policies

13.

भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Press was a liberator of emotions in response to subjugation by British regime and was one of the potent factor behind mass mobilization.

Evolution

- (1). James Augustus Hickey published the first English newspaper.
- (2). The Bengal renaissance leaders started using press as means to spread their views.
eg) *Mirat-ul-Akbar* by RBR.

(3). British imposed restriction on press
lifted by Charles Metcalfe later
on.

(4). 1898 → Vernacular Press Act (ragging)

(5). By 1900, there were 1 lakh + newspapers,
journals, etc.

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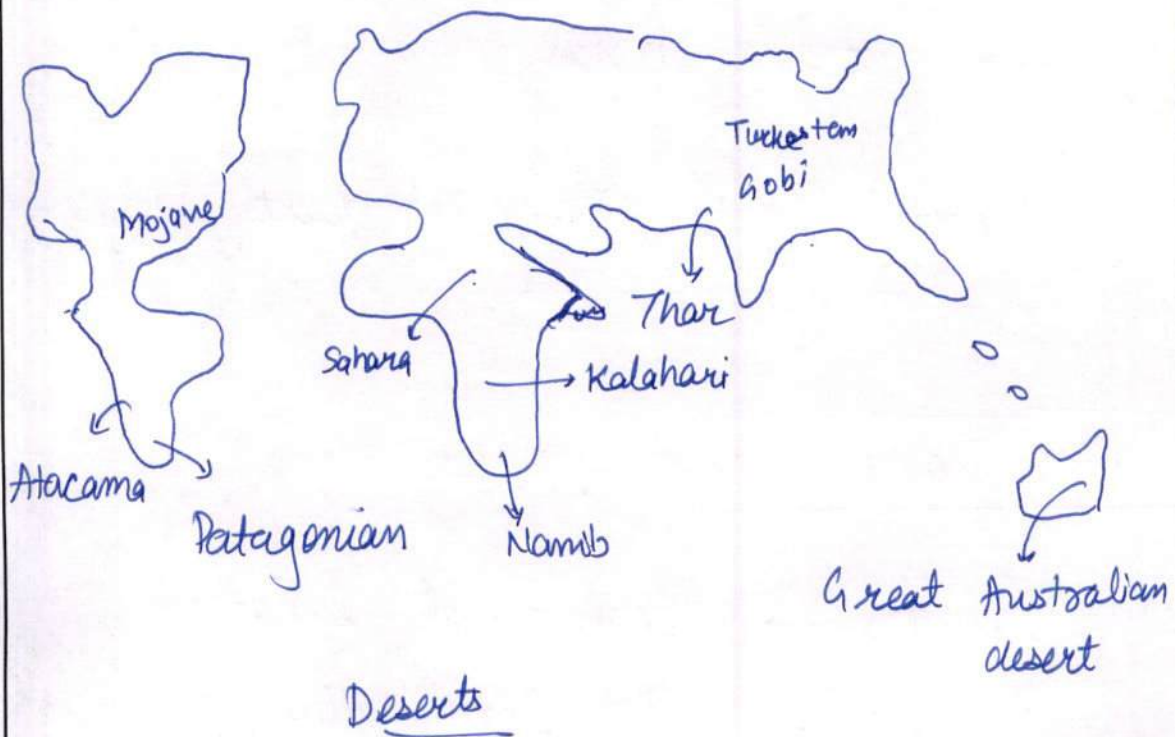
विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
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Deserts are the landscape occupied with snow, rocks or sand (erg/Reg/Hammada) where annual rainfall is < 25 cm.



Factors behind formation

- (1). Sub-Tropical High pressure belts (along 30° N/S) \rightarrow Descending air \rightarrow No clouds

(2). Desiccating effect of cold
currents e.g. Canary current → Sahara
Peruvian → Atacama

(3). Western side : Hence, no rainfall
from trade winds.

(4). Continentality e.g. Gobi desert

Major land forms

(1). Bajadas → Depositional landform
e.g. Death valley, California

(2). Mushroom rocks due to weathering
of soft rocks

(3). Playas → Temporary lakes

(4). Teugen - Yardung : Alternate raised
and syncline formations

(5). Loess → Deposition of sand due to
winds

(6). Dunes, Barchans, etc.

Deserts are formed due to several
geographical factors and shape human and
economic geography. The need of the hour to
check desertification (Land Degradation
Neutrality).

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 क्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are the sensitive ecosystems and climate change has endangered these pristine ecosystems.

Adverse impact of climate change and anthropogenic interventions :

(1). Global warming has resulted into melting of ice caps (e.g. (M/o Earth Science) Hindu-Kush receding at 15m/year.

(2). The himalayan biodiversity is facing existential threats due to changing ecosystem.

(3). Interventions like infrastructure, unsustainable tourism, etc. has altered the geology of mountains \Rightarrow Joshimath subsidence, landslides due to Vishnugad-Tapovan dam

(4). Mining in Himalayas has resulted into deforestation and change in land use pattern-

(5). Climate change will increase the water flow in short-term in rivers but eventually will lead to drying of rivers.

Initiatives

10. SECURE Himalayas \rightarrow In collaboration with UN India has attempted to preserve the Himalayan ecosystem.

Demarcating eco-sensitive zones,
effective environment impact assessment
and mitigation of GHGs can ensure
management of these fragile ecosystem

16.

भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Mines and Minerals Development Act, sand is a minor mineral and its management is primarily state government responsibility.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

- (1). Unchecked mining of sand near river beds → leads to siltation, flood.
- (2). Illegal sand mining by mafias → overextraction of sand
- (3). Poor enforcement of regulation, corruption, governance ineffectiveness.

Impact

- (1). Siltation of river can cause flood in the region.
- (2). Overextraction can cause land subsidence and even landslides
Eg. Joshimath
- (3). Affects the local biodiversity adversely.
- (4). Soil loses its fertility and such methods can even lead to land degradation.

Remedial Measures

- (1). Crackdown on sand mafia and breaking the nexus between state elements and them.

(2). Use of manufactured sand →

Artificially crushing of rocks.

(3). Circular economy → Processing and

re-use of debris generated from
demolitions and degradation.

(4). Effective enforcement of rules of

mining near river beds.

Sand resources ~~are~~ are crucial for
local ecosystem. Due diligence is
warranted for sustainable management.

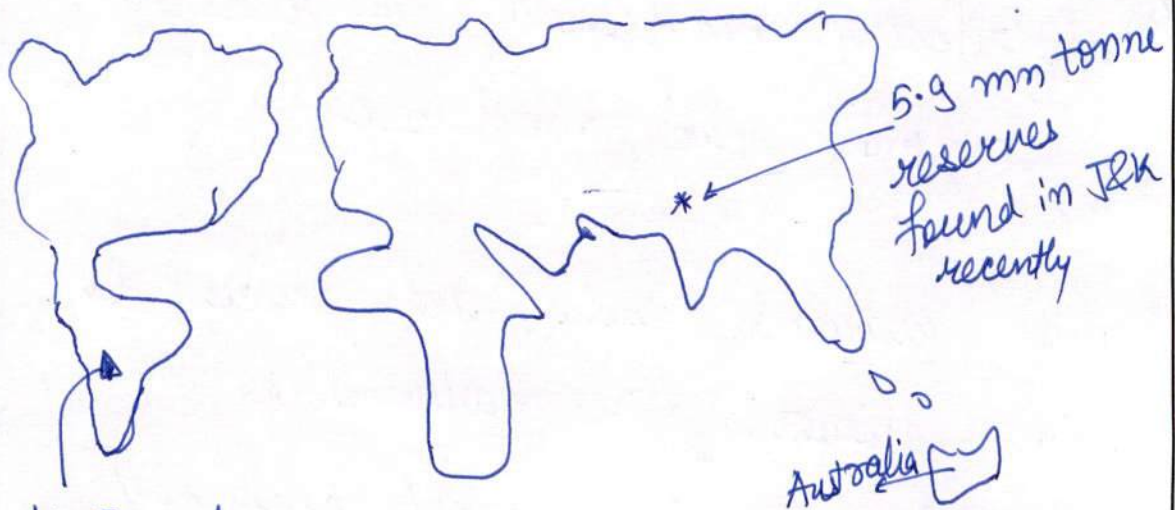
17.

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
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Lithium has acquired a strategic significance due to its usage in solar cells, batteries, etc which are facilitating transition towards net zero economies.



Li-Triangle
- Argentina Bolivia Chile

Major Li-producing countries

Geo-political aspects of Li

(1). Concentrated availability → led to formation of groupings like Mineral Strategic

partnership led by us.

(2). New Initiatives to ensure supply chain resilience e.g. SCRI by India-Aus-Japan

(3). Complementing minerals : 80% of Gallium and 60% of Germanium global production is dominated by China.

Environmental implications

(1). Li production requires enormous amount of ~~heavy~~ ^{fresh} water (500,000 litres per tonne)

↳ It can affect the availability of freshwater for local flora-fauna negatively.

(2). Mining especially in vulnerable regions like Himalayas can affect the sensitive ecosystem negatively.

(3). The generation of e-waste, battery disposal remains an environmental challenge.

- leaching could lead to groundwater pollution
- Runoff can result in bioaccumulation and magnification

(4). Li occurs in small quantities. Economies of scale in mining can result in deforestation.

Lithium (white gold) can help in decarbonizing sectors like power, transport, etc.

However, a sustainable framework for its mining and usage is required for this strategic mineral.

18.

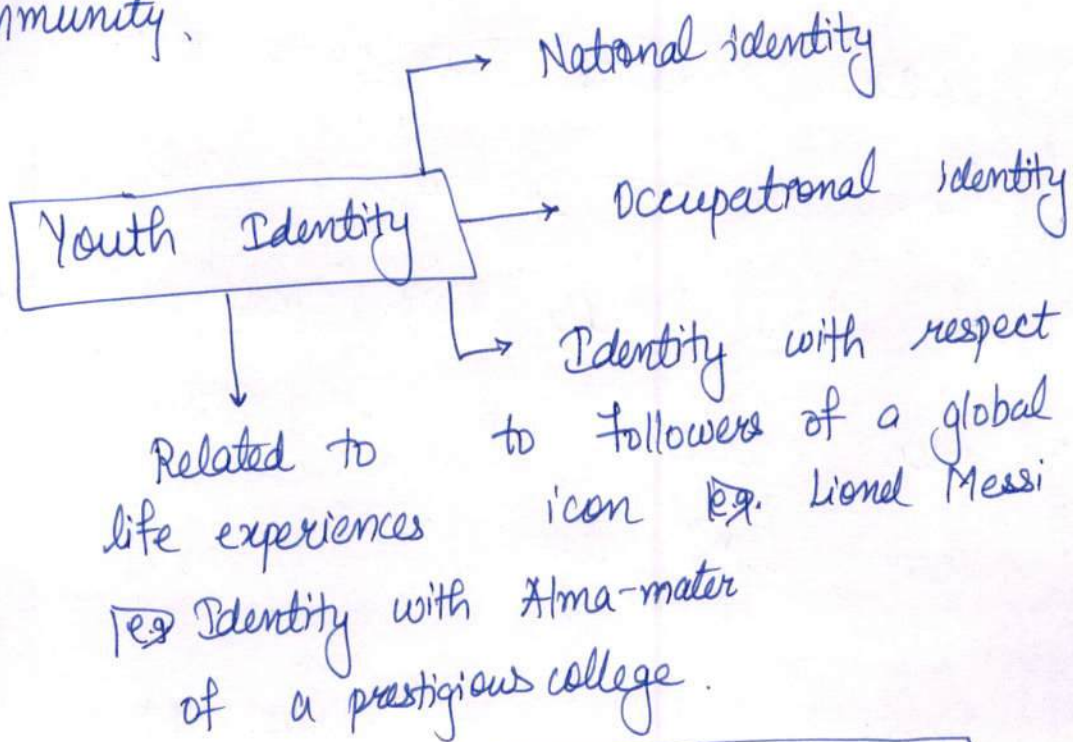
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization refers to the interconnectedness and integration of economies, societies and people. It has led towards creation of multiple identities with respect to global community.



Impact of globalization on aspects of youth identity

(1). Strengthening of identities like national

identity e.g. Indian students in foreign universities being proud of their roots

(2). Emergence of cosmopolitan identity with preserved background identities

e.g. Indian-origin youths replacing social media cp by Chandrayaan-3

(3). Local identity has come to the fore due to globalization and advent of social media e.g. Youth taking social entrepreneurship for welfare of their local regions.

(4). Fan-following culture has got a big boost e.g. Youth following of MS Dhoni

(5). New identities like youth targeting entrepreneurship, political activism, etc.

Negative impacts

(1). Arrogance in identity → Decline in quality of taking constructive criticism with respect to identity

(2). Reinforcement of identities has lead to language deterioration eg Youth imitating v. kohli aggressiveness in real life.

Globalization has impacted the identities in a multi-farious manner. While identities like caste has declined in youth, several new identities have emerged.

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 हاشिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's TFR fell to 2.0, below replacement level of 2.1 as per NFHS-5 data.

India is expected to have 20% elderly population by 2050 while social security system coverage remains stagnant.

Future demographic concerns

(1). Lack of geriatric care - concern for an ageing population

(2). Informal care economy and unequal emotional labour burden on women.

(3). Even 71% of all salaried workers are not having the social security

nets, which can jeopardize the social justice and welfare goal.

(4). Low insurance penetration (26% - KPMG survey), lower incomes, unavailability of benefits like pension can result into backsliding over poverty reduction and sustainable growth goals.

Suggestions

(1). Health systems - Building old-age homes, ensuring low cost geriatric care eg PM Vayashri Yojana

(2). Inflation - indexing the pension system like National Assistance Program.

Implementing the PM Vay Vandana Yojana which promises comprehensive social security benefits.

(3). Harnessing the silver economy
eg SAGE portal

It will also ensure livelihood security
for ageing people.

(4). Expanding the social security net:

- For gig workers eg Rajasthan^{ke} became
1st state to implement
such policy.
- Insurance coverage for "missing middle"
through collaboration with employers
- Formalizing the economy by robust
labour laws, industrial policy,
mandatory registration.

(4). Social Awareness eg NPS is open to all;
Enrolling in SIP policies

Change in demography requires transition
in policy-making. †

20.

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

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

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

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As per MOHUA report, 40% of Indian population is expected to live in urban areas by 2030.

Need of welfare of urban-poor

- (1). Rising slum areas → High population density, low health safety nets jeopardize the lives and future of urban-poor.
- (2). Most of the urban population comprises migrants with no or low skills → It endangers their livelihood and economic security.
- (3). Urban poverty results into contrasting inequalities and is a factor behind

rise in crimes, violence, etc

(4). India has a mandate of building a 'welfare state' and requires urgent measures to tackle urban poverty.

Measures

(1). Promoting the livelihood avenues for urban poor (e.g. Rajasthan's urban level NREGA scheme)

(2). Imparting skills ~~to~~ through training centres so as to create space for self-employment.

(3). Most of the urban poor are engaged in gig economy → Need to fulfill the mandate of social security benefits.
↳ Regulations and Rules of recent 4 labour

codes need to be enacted.

(4). Social justice → Health benefits through insurance schemes like PM-JAY, housing, quality education access, etc. PM-Awas Yojana is a welcome step → 60 lakh / 1.2 cr houses built.

(5). Reinvigorate the slum economy through capacity-building and local manufacturing.

(6). Formalize the economic chain.

Tackling
Rising urban poverty requires multi-stakeholder approach along ^{lines of} social justice, income security and equitable growth benefits.

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