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. : 1278123

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Animesh Verma

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

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

केंद्र
Centre IISE, LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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

India is endowed with many theatre forms since 3rd century BC when Bharat Muni wrote the Natya Shastra.

Traditional theatre forms:

a) ideals and emotions of the society:

1. Koodiyattam:
   i) ancient Sanskrit theatre of Kerala
   ii) theme - Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc.

2. ancient Sanskrit theatres:
   i) based on rigid rules and procedure
   ii) role of nayakas, nayikas and a clown
   iii) multiple story theatre

3. Jatara: i) in West Bengal, Odisha

iii) based on secular themes
iiii) aim at socio-religious, progressive themes.

b) individual's role in the community

1. social norms are reflected in ancient, traditional theatres of Karnataka

2. values like selfness, karma, dharma, etc. are exemplified.

3. promote religious worship especially in South Indian theatres.

All the traditional theatres must be preserved and awareness must be generated. Further standardisation must be done to expand audience.

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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The foundation of the Sanchi Stupa-1 was laid by Ashoka in 3rd century BC. Located in Madhya Pradesh (Raisen district).

Importance of the Sanchi Stupa:

a) historical:

1. Buddhist religion: i) gives info about the norms and beliefs of Buddhism.
2. Preserving relics of the Buddha to promote worship
3. About political life of Mauryan Period & post-Mauryan era.

b) architectural

1. Dome called anda
2. Circular ambulatory passageway - pradakshina patha.

3. Beautiful decorated toranas - image of Shalabhanjika.

4. Medhi and vedikas as the boundary wall.

5. 2 more stupas were built at the Sanchi Stupa.

6. Ashokan pillar - lion capital

Inspired future architecture:

1. Led to emergence of post-Mauryan art schools - i) Gandhara ii) Mathura & iii) Amaravati

2. Gupta period: continued construction of stupas & viharas.

3. Delhi Sultanate & Mughals :- similar domes found in Taj Mahal, Qutb, Gumbaz etc.

4. New Parliament building, 2023: Also has similar features like domes, boundary walls.

The Sanchi Stupa continues to attract many tourists due to its charm and beauty.

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

Bhagat Singh was a 20th century revolutionary leader. He had also participated in the Non-cooperation Movement before turning to revolution.

Bhagat Singh made breakthrough:

a) revolutionary ideology:

1. He believed that violent struggle alone could oust the British from India.

2. Socialist ideology: aimed at abolition of capitalism and private property.

3. Promoted individual heroic action to inspire the masses.

b) goals of revolution:

1. To overthrow the British from India.

2. Make India independent & form a responsible government.

3. Promote socialism: with govt. control over resources & production.

c) Forms of struggle:

1. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed.

2. Saunders's Murder (Dec 1928)

i) by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru

ii) thought he was responsible for Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

3. Bombing of the CLA (Central legislative assembly) in 1929

↳ deliberately made harmless

↳ to make even the deaf hear.

Thought Bhagat Singh was tried in the Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929) he inspired many future heroes which led to India's independence.

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

The Meiji restoration was the restoration of the trade and economic relations between the US and Japan. Signed in the 1890s.

Factors of ~~Mej~~ Meiji Restoration:

1. Industrial Revolution (IR) in the West like UK, France, US.
2. Need for foreign investments to increase capital production
3. To promote increased trade to expand market globally.
4. To promote strategic ties between the West and Japan as Japan was a powerful nation.
5. To support development of small

islands of US & Japan in the Pacific Ocean.

Significance for Japan:

1. Helped bring IR (industrial revolution) to Japan.
2. Promoted increased manufacturing and investments by US in Japan.
3. Increased GDP growth rate: more employment.
4. Promoted reduced poverty, better standards of living in Japan.
5. A future ally: Japan & US partnered in the WW-I.

The Meiji Restoration gave an impetus to globalization which further interconnected the world economy & social life.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A nation comprises a defined community with some specific common social ~~the~~ beliefs, common history and political ideologies like democracy, etc.

Nation- imagined community:

1. Diverse ideologies within the same nation. eg: some support development vs others support status quo.
2. Changing demography due to migration ~~and~~ of people

Basis of India:

1. Political ideology: "democratic republic" — Preamble.
2. Social justice: i) to promote equality,

justice, liberty and fraternity
- Preamble

3. Common beliefs: i) social norms like wearing decent clothes in temple ii) Secular society - largely tolerant

4. Common history: i) ancient civilization. Harappa ii) Vedic Period
iii) Sangam Age iv) Delhi Sultanate, Mughals.
v) Finally, British era

Threats to Indian nationhood:

1. Regionalism: promoting regions interest over the nation.
2. Communalism: eg: 2020 North East Delhi riots
3. Ethnic conflicts: eg: current Meiti-Kuki strife in Manipur
4. Division politics: eg: hate speech by some political leaders for votes.
5. Casteism: weakens the social fabric.
6. Security concerns: i) LWE ii) terrorism, etc.

Hence, National Integration Council must be strengthened, periodic meetings etc.

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 150words)10

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

Pharmaceutical Industry in India is ~~now~~ now the 3rd largest in terms of volume (Economic Survey 2022-23)

Key factors - growth:

1. Large population: greater market.
2. Suitable policies: of govt. eg: 100% FDI limit
3. Schemes like PLI on APIs, ~~Pharmacent~~ Pharmaceutical development mission, etc..
4. Cheap raw materials: eg. medicinal herbs in Himalayas.
5. Cheap labour: ~~A~~ abundant ~~supply~~ supply

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

[Significance]

a) Economy

1. Pharma sector is now the 14th largest in terms of value.
2. Employment opportunities
3. Promote GDP growth, afford
4. Affordable medicines

b) Public health:

1. R&D on new drugs & vaccines.
   eg: India's COVAXIN
2. Promote access & affordable medicines.
3. Promote cure of diseases like TB, malaria, etc.

Hence, ~~the~~ more ~~p~~ funding & PLI schemes must be used to further advance the pharma 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) 10

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

The tropical cyclones originate mostly in the Bay of Bengal (eg. cyclone Amphan) & lesser cyclones originate in Arabian Sea (eg: cyclone Biparjoy)

Bay of Bengal: more prone.

1. Larger sea surface temperatures (> 27°C).
2. Large sea surface area with presence of cumulonimbus clouds.
3. Trade winds & Easterly jet streams : bring in tropical cyclones to India.

Reasons for decrease in cyclones during SW monsoons:

1. ITCZ trough oscillations: decrease cyclone formation.

2. Unsuitable Conditions: like large ~~di~~ upper divergence, large vertical shear which decreases ~~ve~~ vertical transport of heat.

3. Relatively lower sea temperatures

4. Monsoon winds disturb the ideal pressure gradient required for ~~tro~~ tropical cyclones.

However, due to Climate change, the Arabian Sea is now witnessing greater ~~cyc~~ cyclones. eg. cyclone Biparjoy (2023) caused great destruction & heavy rainfall.

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

~~Vol~~ Volcanoes are the openings in the Earth's crust which ~~produ~~ cause lava eruptions, etc. eg. Mt Etna in Italy.

~~Vol~~ Volcanoes - destructive

1. Cause huge explosions: eg. Lake Toba in Sumatra (caldera).
2. Huge outflow of hot-lavas, basalts etc
   eg. Nyiragongo explosion (2021) (DR Congo)
3. Affect biodiversity

Volcanoes - critical for human existence

1. Fight global warming: ~~sedimen~~ sediments from volcano erupted.

increase albedo of the ~~ear~~ Earth ⇒ Cooling effect.

2. Mineral resources: bring in primary rocks / lava to the surface.

3. Geoscience R&D: help study about Earth's history, etc.

3.4. Formation of new landforms:

eg: i) Deccan Traps in India.

ii) volcanic island near (submarine) Tonga volcano.

Hence more R&D & EWS early warning systems are needed to predict volcanic eruptions. (Sendai Framework).

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

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

Regionalism means love for one's own region vs that of the nation as a whole.

Relative deprivation — regionalism

1. Economic Inequality: eg: Vidarbha in MH
2. Low infrastructure: eg: in LWE areas in Chhattisgarh.
3. High social inequality: eg in hilly areas of North East, etc. ↳ demand for autonomy etc.
4. Lower employment opportunities: eg: in Muslim A. areas in Nuh, Haryana.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward:

1. Promote cooperative federalism: through Niti Aayog etc.
2. Promote periodic meetings of inter-state council (ISC)
3. Strengthen PRIs: to promote equitable representation to women, tribal people, etc.
4. Celebrating others festivals: eg: Durga Puja in all India.

These steps can promote reduced inequalities (SDG-10) & increase cooperative federalism in India

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

The NEP, 2020 promotes the goal of 'education for all' - i.e. 100% literacy rate.

Rising cases of bullying & school violence:

1. Increased physical threats & fights in schools.
2. Use of new forms of bullying. eg: cyber bullying online trolls, etc.
3. Sexual abuse: of girl children by boys students, teachers, etc.
4. Online blackmail & online abuse of children

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

[Steps needed:]

1. Awareness generation about cyber bullying etc.
2. Promote parent - teacher participation.
3. Use of parental controls in children's ~~mobil~~ mobile phones,
4. Strict code of conduct & rules in children against bullying, etc.
5. Forming anti - bullying committees etc by ~~a~~ children; ~~to~~
6. Exemplary action: eg: suspend students who involve in sexual abuse, etc.

These steps can promote universal education for all & help achieve SDG-4 - Quality 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Ahom kingdom was established in Assam region in about 13th century AD. It united large parts of the North East (NE) & some parts of Myanmar.

Role played by Ahom kingdom:

a) Cultural identity:

1. Promoted indigenous tribal culture.
2. distinct practices - like worshipping nature, animals, etc
3. Ahom burial mounds - recently promoted to Tentative list of UNESCO WHS.

b) historical identity:

1. Promoted protection of the NE from foreign invasions.

2. Gen. Barphukan defeated the Mughals in the Battle of Saraighat.
3. Gave a distinct shape to history and polity of the NE region.
4. Promoted environmental conservation.

Legacy in contemporary times:

1. Lachit Barphukan's birth anniversary was recently celebrated by the central govt & the state.
2. Tourism in Assam → distinct burial mounds. UNESCO WHS (tentative)
3. Promoted safety of tribal cultures and their distinct employment practices.
4. Ahom kingdom has its links in Bhutan and Myanmar.
   ↳ promotes India's soft power
   ↳ help in promoting people-to-people

Contacts with our neighbours in the NE region.

5. Helped to instill a common identity among the tribals & reduced chances of ~~into~~ inter ethnic conflicts.

Way forward:

1. Promote celebrations and awareness regarding the Ahom legacy
2. Restructure police, administration to reduce ethnic conflicts.
3. Preserve ancient monuments of the Ahom kingdom.

Local community must be involved in awareness generation. & social media can be used to promote awareness

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The capitalist class ~~for~~ supported the Indian national movement at varying points of time to secure their personal interests as well.

Varying positions of the Indian capitalists:

a) pre 1920:

1. ~~Suppo~~ No support to the Revolt of 1857, ~~bar~~ barring a few.

2. Some capitalists supported the Swadeshi movement 1905-08

i) Set up indigenous factories like Swadeshi Steam Navigation ~~Co~~ Company

ii) Set up indigenous Bengal Chemicals factory in Kolkata

iii) gave financial support to the leaders of the Swadeshi movement.

iv) helped in setting up of colleges like the Bengal National College.

b) 1920 onwards: till 1940

1. Supported the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

i) Contributed to the Tilak Fund

ii) helped in setting up colleges like Kashi Vidyapeeth, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, etc.

iii) Indian Iron and Steel Industry was set up by JRD Tata.

iv) Supported the funding of other Construction work like press, media, etc.

2. Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)

i) Supported the independence of India

ii) promoted salt satyagraha

iii) demanded reduction in duties on Indian exports.

3. ~~Revolut~~ Political ideology:

i) Earlier, the capitalists favoured socialism

ii) sought protection of Indian industries from imports.

c) Post 1940:

1. Favoured capitalism

2. Withdrew support to national movements

3. Separate economic plan like Bombay Plan, 1944.

4. Favoured govt. protection of Indian industries.

Hence, the capitalist class largely supported the national movement which helped in India's independence on 15th August 1947.

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

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

The press was founded in India by an Irish person - Augustus Hickey - who set up the Calcutta Gazette in the late 18th century

Evolution of press in India:

1. Earlier, foreigners like Hickey established press in foreign language (English). ~~Eng~~
2. Later, Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy published many newspapers in vernacular - eg: Sambad Kaumudi, Mirat-ul-Akbar
3. Young Bengal Movement: press by Henry Perozio

4. Nationalist press: by moderates & extremist leaders:

a) moderates – Dadabhai Naoroji – Rast Goftar

b) extremists: Tilak → ~~Mahathana~~ Maharatta

Lala Lajpat Rai → New India

Instrumental impact:

a) before 1820s

1. Exposed ill practices of the British administrators.
2. Exposed corruption.

b) 1820 - 1900

1. Promoted Indian Renaissance: social reform movements like the Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, etc.
2. Helped to abolish Sati, promoted widow remarriage, etc.
3. Supported abolition of the caste system: eg: by Dr. BR Ambedkar, Gopal Krishna (Vidhwansak)

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

c) Post 1900

1. supported national movement
2. mobilized masses
3. spread nationalism & swadeshi
4. Helped in Indias independence

Repressive British policies:

1. ~~Vernacul~~ Licensing Act of early 19th century
2. Vernacular Press Act (1878):
   i) discriminated against Indian newspapers
   ii) mandatory ~~ad~~ agreement with DM.
3. Indian Press Act, 1910
   i) compulsory licensing
   ii) curb on freedom of speech.
4. Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act 1908
   ↳ could not incite violence, etc.

Despite the repressive policies, the press was successfully able to ignite nationalism & promoted Indias freedom from the British.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The deserts are the landforms where the rainfall is very low < 50cm. The deserts are mostly found in the sub-tropical areas.

Types of desert

Cold desert
eg: i) Siachen glacier
ii) freezing temperatures.

Hot desert
i) eg: Thar desert, Sahara desert
ii) very hot daytime temperatures

Factors - formation of deserts:

a) hot deserts:

1. Low rainfall areas: eg: western margins of continents in sub-tropical areas.
2. Low humidity & clear skies.
3. High insolation: promotes desert formation

4. Anthropogenic factors: like deforestation, climate change.

b) cold deserts:

1. low temperatures < 0°c
2. mountain areas: eg: Siachen glacier in Himalayas
3. Rainshadow region
4. Anthropogenic factors: deforestation due to overgrazing, shifting cultivation, etc

Major Landforms:

~~a)~~ ~~de~~

a) Erosional landforms:

1. Pedestal, table-top & mushroom rocks — based on shape of resistant rocks.
2. Yardangs: i) eroded valley/mountains
3. Zeugens: tablet shaped rocks.
4. Plains: pedi plains are formed as hills are eroded.

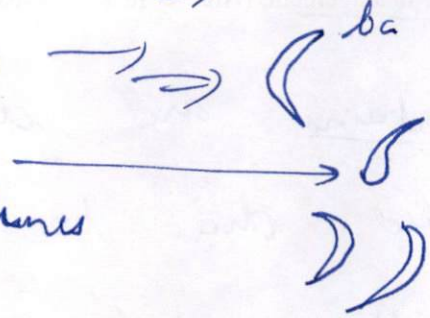
b) depositional land forms

1. Sand dunes: wind

i) e Barchans

ii) Seif

iii) Parabolic dunes



c) other features

1. Glaciers found in cold deserts.

2. Also, barren land, fine rocky outcrops, etc. are found.

Hence, GIS & mapping is needed to protect the deserts & monitor them. Best practices like the African Green Belt of trees must be adopted.

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

Mountains are elevated landforms formed due to orogenic process. eg: Great Himalayas.

Mountains - fragile ecosystems:

a) Vulnerable to climate change:

1. Mountains are experienced increased landslides and cloudbursts. eg: recent landslips in Himachal Pradesh + 100+ dead

2. Sinking / subsidence: eg: Joshimath in Uttarakhand (2023)

3. Increased rainfall promotes soil erosion & depletes land productivity

4. Increased heatwaves & coldwaves

b) anthropogenic interventions

1. hydroelectric projects: eg: Ratle project Tehri dam, etc.

2. Increased urbanisation. eg: Shimla landslides

3. over-tourism: eg: Manali

4. Commercialization of nature: ~~over~~ ~~carbed~~ encroachment of ESZs.

5. Agriculture: in hilly areas → soil erosion

Initiatives for their sustainable management:

1. NMSHE (Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem)

↳ promote sustainable development.

2. SECURE Himalaya project:

i) World Bank funded

ii) promote conservation.

3. NCPOR: (Polar and Ocean Research)

↳ monitor cryosphere in the

Himalayas.

4. Community movements: eg: Chipko Movement in the 1970s.

5. State initiatives: eg: entry fee, upper limit on tourists in Sikkim.

6. International groupings eg: BIMSTEC, BBIN → promote conservation of the Himalayas.

Hence, India should increase funding of these projects & promote local people participation in conserving the Himalayas.

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

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

As per the UNEP Sand and Sustainability Report, 2022, sand is now the 2nd most exploited natural resource after water.

Reasons for unsustainable management:

1. High population: India is now the most populous country
2. Over urbanisation: expansion of ~~cities~~ cities outwards. eg: Delhi, Mumbai
3. Poor monitoring: eg: illegal sand mining in Noida (highlighted by NGT).
4. Low use of technology: in inspection, monitoring, etc.
5. Political - business nexus (Vohra committee

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

Impact:

1. Health effects: people who eat food ~~of~~ from ~~Contiman~~ contaminated sand fall ill.
2. Affect biodiversity: i) micro-organisms ii) aquatic life.
3. A change river courses: due to river bed mining.
4. Depletes groundwater levels → cause water scarcity.
5. Affect agriculture, food security as land productivity decreases.
6. More burden on women who need to collect water from distant places.

Remedial measures taken:

1. NGT (Green Tribunal): Ordered strict monitoring of vulnerable areas

2. Mapping / Zoning of sand resources to promote sustainable mining.

3. Soil Health Card scheme: to maintain soil health by farmers

4. Awareness generation: among the locals.

5. DMF fund: to compensate people affected by mining

6. License by Gram Sabhas: especially in 5th schedule areas;

Hence, proper online monitoring and local support is needed to promote sustainable sand 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Today, Lithium is one of the most critical minerals due to its high demand in the electronics industry etc.

Major Li-producing Countries

1. ABC / Lithium triangle:
   i) Argentina
   ii) Bolivia & iii) Chile
   → largest Li reserves
2. Australia: brine mines
3. China: i) largest producer of Li batteries ii) large reserves
4. Peru
5. India: i) recently reserves found in Reasi Jammu & in Degana Rajasthan

Geo-political aspects of Li production:

1. Strategic mineral: used in critical

& emerging technologies like missiles, satellites, etc.

2. Huge supply chain risks: Eg: India is > 90% dependent on China for Li.

3. Huge demand in global market: especially after Covid-19.

4. Almost universal use in consumer electronics like phones, TVs, EVs, etc.

5. Renewable Energy: Li can help fulfil Paris Agreement goals, used to store solar energy, etc.

Environmental implications:

1. Found in relatively low quantities: ∴ large-scale mining is done to produce significant amount of Li.

2. Cause deforestation.

3. Affected biological diversity in the Lithium triangle area

4. Cause water scarity: as large quantities of pure water is needed for production.
↳ deplete groundwater resources

5. Radioactivity: Some Li ores are radioactive

6. Cause depletion of natural resources

Way Forward:

1. India must auction the newly found Li reserves.
2. More R&D to increase Li production.

These steps can promote clean & affordable energy (SDG-7) as well.

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

The youth in India comprises about 27% of the population (Census 2011). Youth, today, are increasingly becoming global citizens with awareness about world events.

Youth - identifying - global identity:

1. Aware of global ideologies like democracy, capitalism, etc.
2. Cosmopolitanism concept is becoming popular.

Youth - Connect with outside events:

1. Recent support for Mahsa - Amini protests in Iran
2. Against racial discrimination eg: # BLM movement.

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

Impact of globalization on youth:

~~1. Promot~~

a) political identity

1. Youth support responsible & democratic government domestically & globally.
2. Support timely, ~~&~~ free & fair elections

b) social identity

1. Adoption global culture:
   eg: i) use of western dresses in India
2. ~~Consuming Dolly~~
2. Protesting against caste discrimination, ethnic conflicts, etc

c) culture

1. Eg: Hollywood movies in India
2. Adoption of Yoga by youth

abroad.

d) employment & education

1. Global education eg: youth from India study abroad in foreign HEIs.

2. Foreign employment, MNCs etc. due to globalization.

Way forward:

1. Promote indigenous culture: eg: Know India programme.

2. Safe online world: eg: through cyber hygiene, parental locks etc.

These measures can promote a hybrid culture and adoption of best ~~prat~~ practices of domestic & international arena by the 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

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

As per the latest NFHS-5.0 survey, the TFR (total fertility rate) has dipped to 2.0 (< replacement level fertility rate of 2.1).

Decline in TFR:

1. Most southern states like Kerala – have lowest TFR.
2. Some states – like Bihar still have TFR > 3.0.
3. Total 20 states & UTs have TFR < 2.1.

Concerns around ageing population:

1. Feminization of elderly population in India – due to higher female life expectancy.

2. Increasing elderly population: causing decreasing demographic dividend.

3. Women elderly are more vulnerable due to health issues, physical & sexual abuse, etc.

4. Many elderly are abandoned by their children.

5. Low pensions under Varishtha Pension Yojana

Concerns- weak social security:

1. High poverty: 16.4% multi-dimensionally poor (Global MPI 2023)

2. Low wages & savings

3. Poor public service delivery: eg: recent ~~Co~~ corruption in FCI.

4. Low employment opportunities in old age.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Forward:

1. Use of UBI (Universal Basic Income) — recommended by Economic Survey
2. Increase pension amounts under New Pension System: eg. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana
3. SACRED portal: for re-employment of elderly with dignity.
4. SAGE portal: for affordable assisting devices for the elderly.
5. Awareness: promote children to support their parents in their old age.

These measures can ~~prom~~ promote well-being of the elderly & help implement Article 41 — elderly support.

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) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per the UN State of World Population Report, 41% of India's population will live in urban areas by 2030.

Increasing urban population by 2030:

1. Increasing overall population:
eg: > 1.4 billion people in India

2. Rising rural-urban migration due to low agricultural productivity, better employment in cities etc.

3. Better infrastructure & standard of life in cities like Delhi, Mumbai, etc.

Welfare of urban poor - centre-stage:

1. 17% of the urban population lives

in slums Census 2011.

2. Poor availability of land, houses etc in cities

3. Poor urban planning: huge divide b/w urban slums & gated communities.

4. Increasing pollution in rivers like Yamuna → disproportionately affects the poor → dependent on water for drinking, etc.

5 Waste landfills overflowing the slum areas → causes diseases like Malaria, etc. in Dharavi

6. Vulnerability due to climate change: especial in coastal cities. eg: cyclone Amphan - caused huge distress

7. Vulnerable to extremism, illegal trafficking etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Ahead:

1. Create a national framework for development of urban slums.
2. Use PPP model for slum redevelopment. eg: recently in Dharavi
3. Promote skilling & employment: eg: PM KVY (Kaushal Yojana), NULM (Urban Livelihood Mission)
4. Health reforms: i) increase expenditure on PHCs & CHCs. ii) AB-PMJAY - insurance of urban poor
5. Cleanliness: implementing CPCB guidelines

These steps can promote urban poor welfare & reduce inequalities (SDG-10)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK