



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. : 0105670

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MEDHA ANAND

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26 - Aug

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

केंद्र
Centre

BHAI JOGA SINGH
SCHOOL

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.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250

Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Traditional theatre forms of India are a reflection of social life and often involved Sanskritic traditions with protagonist and a Vidushaka.

Traditional theatre reflecting ideals and emotions of society and individual's role

(1) MORAL VALUES

Often the Vidushaka would convey a moral value and 'vyang' on the society

(2) SOCIETAL NORMS

The protagonist was usually a male and would always win at the end.



Fig-theatre forms of India

(3) Language - Early theatre forms were often Sanskritic in traditions and later on adopted to local languages

(4) Belief in Supernatural

often the lower stage depicted the people on Earth, while higher stage depicted Parlok.

(5) stories from scriptures like Ramayana and Mahabharata were depicted in plays.

(6) Upholding Ethics of society - often showed punishment to those who did not adhere to norms of society.

(7) often long stories were depicted in these dramas.

Reasons of reduced significance

Reduction in Royal patronage

less flexibility

sanskrit lost its upper hand

Despite the reasons of reduced significance many societies like SPIC-MACAY still perform them on world stage and preserve our culture.

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

Stupas were burial mounds and most of them hold Buddha's belongings, while one has the pot in which belongings were found.

Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh is an excellent example of Stupa.

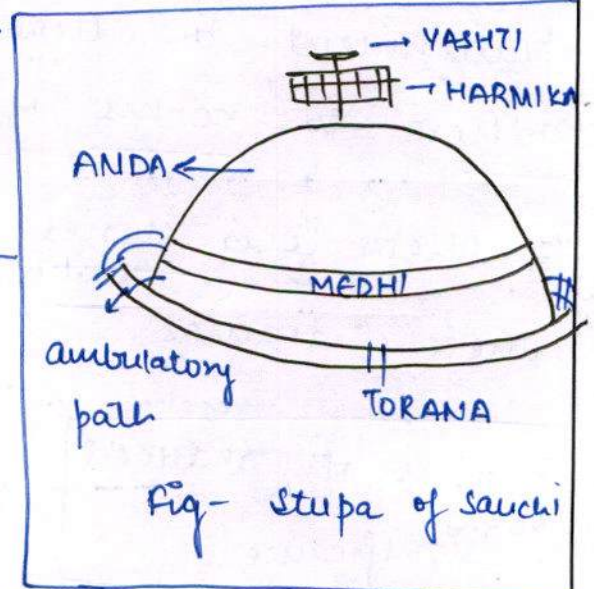
Historical and architectural importance of Stupa

(1) Material used was locally procured viz sandstone

(2) Depicts Narrative art of Jataka tales on its Toranas and Medhi

(3) 4 Toranas depict the four directions viz East, West, North and South.

(4) Spiritual reference - The Anda and Yashti system depict life and death



continuance.

(5) Well preserved, gave us insights about local conditions. Ex - Stupa 7 of Sanchi was built by Shunga dynasty.

Inspiration for future architecture in India

(1) Amravati stupa was called a "cheap" copy of Sanchi stupa.

(2) Inspired arch method of Arcuate, a shift from trabeat method.

(3) Double hollow arch system, which were visible from far off started to be built.

(4) Jataka stories as sculptures were emulated at other places too.

Thus, Sanchi stupa serve as a remarkable point in architectural marvels of India and ensured it continued till modern days.

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

Bhagat Singh was a proponent of revolutionary ideas and made 'Inquilab Zindabad', the war cry of India's freedom struggle.

Bhagat Singh - his revolutionary ideology, goals and forms of revolutionary struggle

(1) Focus on individual Nihilist attack - he threw a bomb on Central Legislative assembly alongwith Sukdev and Batukeshwar Dutt.

(2) Selflessness for Mother India - would die for India and ultimately did

(3) Flagbearer of socialism - with time he converted HRA to HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Army) to ensure

his support for the weaker sections

(4) Inspiration from Indian Mythology
Punjabi folklores of sacrifice were his
basic tenets.

(5) Vouched for only "freedom" - on the
lines of "United States of India" and
nothing less.

(6) Institutional and literary works -

alongwith Ajit Singh was instrumental
in forming Anjuman-i-mashir to
incite the mass.

(7) Leading by Example - showed absolute
moral conviction for a free India,
fearlessness, moral uprightness and also
lived by his words.

Thus, his revolutionary activities were
a source of emulation for youth which
inspired many like Beena Das,
Sarojini Naidu and finally made India
what we see today - free and Azaad

4.

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

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

10

Meiji Restoration was the "latecomer" Industrial Revolution that led to Japan's resurgence in the world as a global power.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration

(1) Government led initiative - Meiji

Restoration was a government led initiative which made duty structure and systems to ensure economic growth.

(2) Import Dependence - Japan was dependent on imports for raw materials and thereby invested in processing them in-house.

(3) Capacity building - large scale efforts to educate and skill the population were made to ensure enhanced output.

(4) Steel grit and discipline of The Japanese ensured its success.

Significance for Japan

- (1) Economic power was enhanced.
- (2) Heightened political stature viz Japan defeated Russia.
- (3) Advancement to become a developed nation
- (4) Growth of skill and education of the population
- (5) Rise of scientific temper $\Rightarrow$ low fertility rate
- (6) Ensured it became a tech giant in future.
- (7) Paved the way for a nation with better disaster resilience.

Thus, the Japan of today is a result of the Meiji Restoration of yesteryears which laid strong foundations for it to become a developed nation.

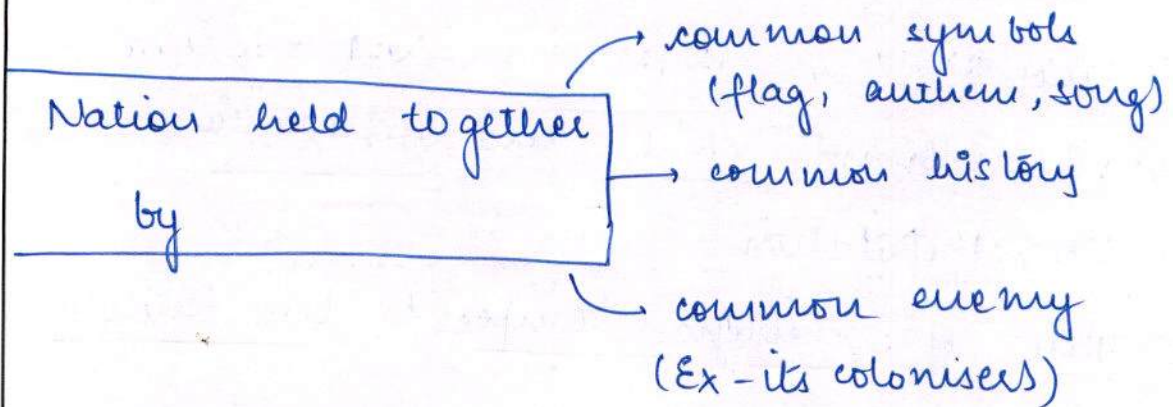
5.

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

Nation is an 'inspired community', where members feel allegiance to one another, despite not even knowing one another.



India's formation as a nation

India's nationalism developed in stages viz (with different basis) -:

(1) Anti-colonial nationalism - against the imperial forces starting from the 1857 revolt till the final emancipation of our nation.

(2) Communal Nationalism which led to the breaking down of nationalism into India and Pakistan

(3) Aspirational Nationalism - Regional identities formed the basis here
Ex- Khalistan, Greater Nagalim etc.

(4) New forms of Nationalism viz Cricketer Nationalism, Chaudrayan Nationalism which connects us across border. Ex- to our diaspora as well.

Threats to Indian Nationhood

(1) Regionalism leading to secessionist tendencies. Ex- Khalistan

(2) Rise of Fundamentalism. Ex- Kerala youth joining ISIS

(3) Media and loss of Mutual trust - Rise up mob lynching and cow vigilantism.

(4) Over-reliance on symbols and less on ideology.

Thus, our "imagined community" has been holding high due to efforts of our freedom struggle and leaders which kept us together.

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

Pharmaceutical industry contributes 2.2% to the GDP and India is the largest producer of Generic drugs of the world. (70% exports)

Key factors behind growth of Pharma

(1) Government Policy was favourable to maintain the supply chain.

(2) Raw Material availability

Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API's) are imported from china

(3) labour intensive industry - employs 3.5% of India's labour force

(4) Patent Relaxation - ensures generic drugs are effectively made.



Pharma hub in India

(5) supply chain with forward and backward linkages is strong. Ex - Manesar pharma cluster.

Significance wrt India's Economy

- (1) GDP contribution of 2.2%, employment contribution of 3.5%, 70% export for generic drugs.
- (2) Soft Power diplomacy ensured. Ex - Vaccine Maitri during Covid.
- (3) Boosts the regional growth of the area. Ex - NCR region

for public health

- (1) Cost saving - as 70% out of pocket health expenditure.
 - (2) Reduce poverty - Every 4mins, a person falls into poverty due to costly healthcare.
 - (3) Aids missions like Ayushman Bharat, ABHA, etc
 - (4) Affordable drugs to rare disease patients
 - (5) PLI scheme enhances production
- Thus, India's pharma industry is a multi billion dollar industry that provides accessible, affordable health to all.

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)

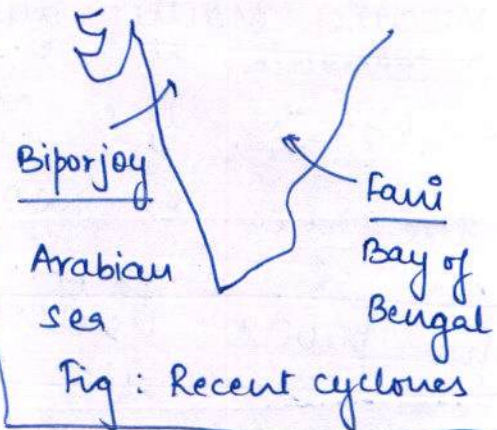
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Bay of Bengal sees twice more cyclones than Arabian Sea due to its favourable conditions of cyclogenesis.

Reasons for more cyclones in BoB

(1) High ocean temperature

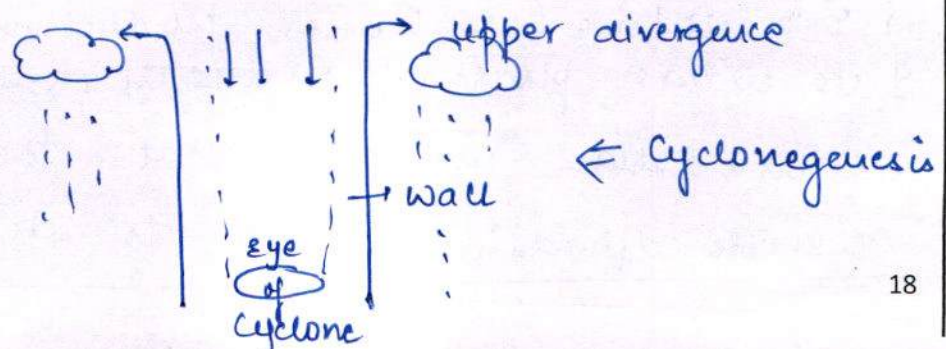
($25-27^{\circ}\text{C}$) favourable for cyclone formation in Bay of Bengal



(2) Presence of wind shear vertically.

(3) Coriolis force ensures it gets the adequate push and direction.

(4) Differential temperatures create conditions of high and low pressure effectively



Reasons for decrease in tropical cyclones during SW Monsoon

- (1) Jetstream movement - The tropical Jet stream moves away from Indian landmass $\Rightarrow$ variable pressure conditions.
- (2) Pressure gradient - used to divert moisture laden winds to Tibetan plateau.
- (3) Decrease in vertical wind shear
- (4) Reduced temperature of ocean.

Other recent trends: lightened cyclones in Arabian Sea, cyclones persisting even after landfall, Fujiwara Effect.

Thus, tropical cyclone formation is a min of myriad factors which leads to its seasonal and spatial variability across regions

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

Volcanoes are openings in Earth's crust which emit magma under pressure (lava), pyroclastic materials etc and can be both on land and under sea.

Destructive Volcanoes	→ dangerous to human life
	→ may destroy crops
	→ lead to air emissions

Volcanoes - critical for existence of human life on Earth

(1) Surface builders - The lava creates surface on Earth. Ex - Deccan traps.

(Example of creative destruction)

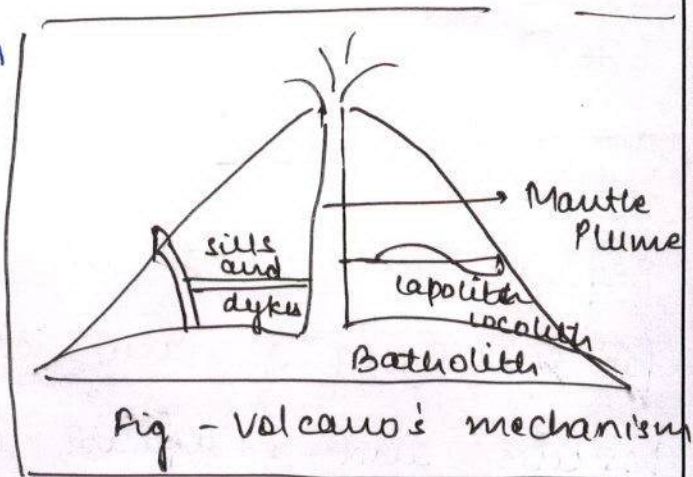
(2) Release of energy - trapped in magma under immense pressure beneath earth.

(3) Lake formation - Caldera lakes are a phenomenon when volcanoes break on themselves

(4) Island formation

Presence of volcanoes often lead to archipelago formation.

Ex - Malay archipelago



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

(5) Rock formation - Plutonic and igneous rocks form out of these

(6) source of essential minerals like silica etc.

(7) combat climate change by emitting Sulphur in atmosphere

(8) some species which can survive extremely high temperatures thrive on it

(9) Example - barren island (India's only active volcano), Mt. Etna, Mt Stromboli (lighthouse of Europe)

Thus, volcanoes are the source of creative destruction on Earth which builds new landforms

9.

क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नही लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to extreme affiliation for one's region and can have both positive and Negative connotations.

Regionalism - a product of Relative Deprivation

(1) Used as a political tool - differential benefits of development is often ascribed to outsiders.

Ex- Marathi people's belief against UP/Bihar people

(2) Limited resources - often the "other" is blamed for lack of access of local population.

(3) Cultural sentiments of "son-of-the-soil" often have economic footsteps on its back.

(4) Play of leaders - who raise a sense

of insecurity against the others.
Ex - Shiv Sena's agenda has always been
to oust the others.

(5) Cultural force - of oneness etc is
used to hide the relative deprivation
Ex - tribal land is protected to ensure
their economic stability. Ex - Nagas

(6) It is said that "It should seem a
case of Relative Deprivation" and without
(RD)
any real RD people develop regionalist
tendencies. Ex - Delhi

Other reasons → cultural similarity
→ unique identities

└ historical reasons
└ effect of colonial mis-planning.

Thus, regionalism if under control
can ensure betterment, else can
be a source of secessionism due to
majority Relative Deprivation. (B. G. Kher
Committee)

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

"Education for all" ensures education for all caste, creed, religion and gender and recent Jadhavpur ragging and death case raises serious blot on this

Effect of rising cases of bullying and other school violence

(1) Negative ripple effect as others might get dissuaded to send their child to school. Ex - Ayam Murder case -

(2) Caste discrimination persists - killing of a school boy in Rajasthan as he drank water from a common water bottle - will dissuade "lower castes" from sending kids to school

(3) Gender violence - will reduce girls' Gross Enrollment Ratio in schools and hamper future prospect.

(4) Presence of "Gang Wars" in school will have psychic trauma on kids and they might get dissuaded from attending school.

(5) Falsifies the ultimate goal of education - prosperity for all.

Solutions

- ↳ strict law against it
- ↳ ensure student communities who complaint against it
- ↳ Teacher's flying squad
- ↳ Ensure training to children
- ↳ Parents committee to ensure they quickly send child's complaint to school committee

Thus, in line with SDG-5 and India's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a suitable law to curb bullying in school is the need of the hour.

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

Ahom Kingdom is known for its excellent guerilla warfare and ability to keep British at Bay for a long time

Ahom Kingdom - shaping cultural and historical identity

① Tribal identity upheld by ensuring their cultures were preserved from external influence

② challenge for British - as they were not able to penetrate into local lands

③ Belief in Animism - as during Ahom Kingdom is still present in north east region

④ Leadership of supernatural deities

often wars were waged,
with leaders owing
a message from god
to save their areas



⑤ Great leaders like Rani Gaidiluo etc
belonged to that region.

⑥ Promotion of local art forms and
dances like Bihu, etc are a legacy
of that time.

⑦ Strict action against entry of outsider
forces like money lenders and zamindars
etc.

⑧ Ensured cultural preservation of
that area is maintained which
led to Vernier Elwin's thesis of
Tribal Isolation policy

Legacy in contemporary times :

- (1) Inner Line Permit to prohibit outsiders entry.
- (2) Constitutional provisions like V and VI schedule to preserve their culture.
- (3) Free Movement Regime across Myanmar border to ensure cross cultural exchange
- (4) Traditional features of NE tribals still intact
- (5) Absence of boundaries has led to Ethnic conflict. Ex- Meitei Kuki Manipin
- (6) Secessionist tendencies due to large scale focus on regionalism
Ex- Greater Nagalim.
- (7) Isolation with other parts still maintained in culture and values.

Thus, to carry this forward Lokur

and Bhuria committee's recommendation

can help them in further strengthen
their identities

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)

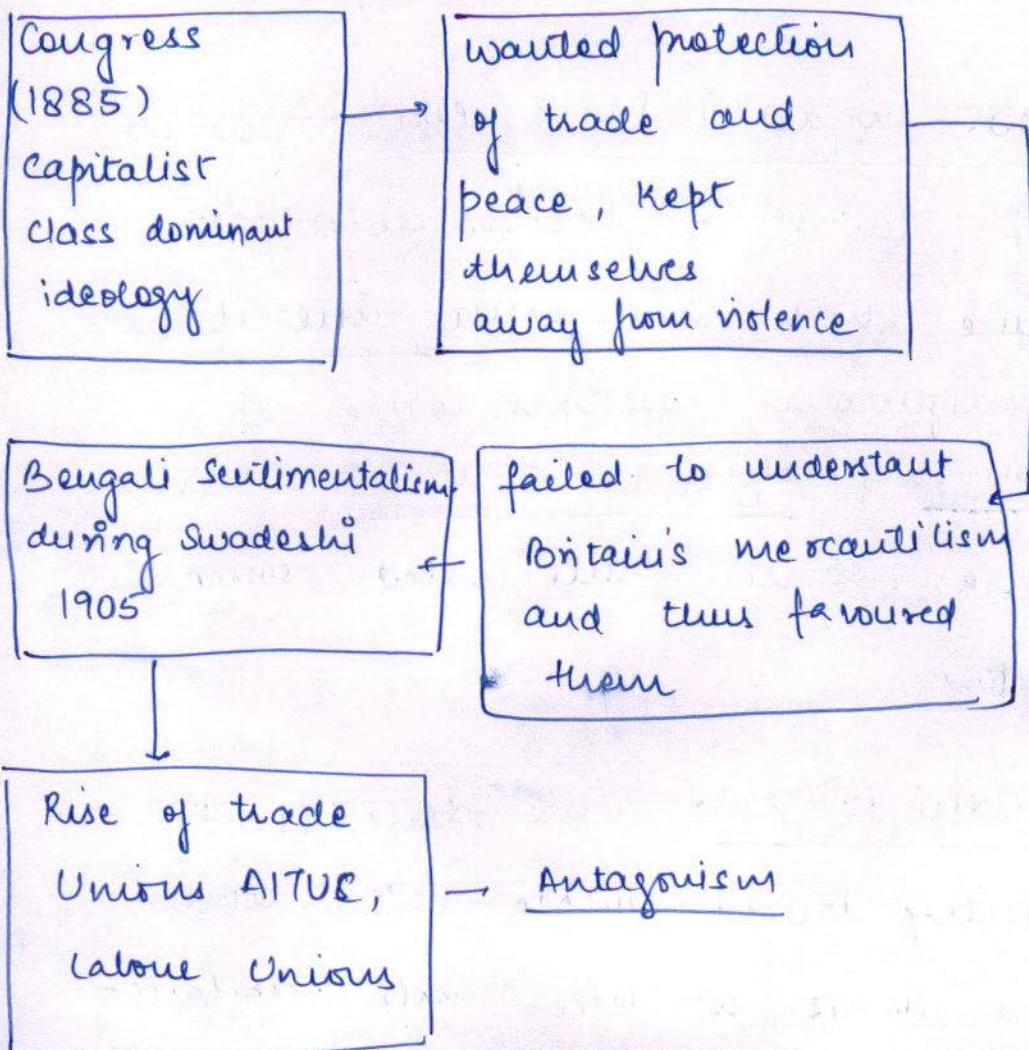
The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

The capitalist class or bourgeoisie had varying attitudes towards the British based on development of Nationalist tendencies.

Ambivalent support of capitalist class



Varying positions of Indian Capitalist class

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

(1) 1857 revolt - minimal participation as their trade would have got severely impacted.

(2) Rise of Congress - had backing of capitalist class. Moderates were usually part of bourgeoisie section.

⇒ Economic Drain Theory

(3) 1905-Swadeshi Movement - focus on khadi, import of foreign cloth fell, in line with bourgeoisie interest.

Ex - indigenous industries came up.

(4) Non-cooperation Movement - mixed response, some participated, some didn't.

(5) Gandhi's role - his demand for reducing pound rupee ratio and taxes were in line with capitalist.

• interest

(6) laws to manage labour- factory Acts
etc made them less competitive
in market-

(7) Rise of AITUC, Socialist ideologues
further gripped their agendas.

(8) Civil Disobedience movement - saw
a fairly large participation of
capitalist class and ensured they
even donated for Gandhi's cause.

(9) Quit India Movement - Capitalist class
was all out against as they
understood the inverted duty structure
of British and understood that
only a sovereign power could protect
their interest

Thus, capitalist class involvement in
India's freedom struggle ranged from
strict divergence to convergence and
support towards the end.

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 major part in taking revolutionary ideas across regions, from August Hickey's paper to nationalist papers, all had a role to play

Evolution of Press in India

- (1) The Hindu, Bengalee etc were first English Newspapers.
- (2) With time 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' of Tilak, 'Rast Goftar' of Dada bhai Naoroji came into being
- (3) Vernacular publications like Anurita Bazaar Patrika etc conveyed revolutionary ideas to locals when Vernacular act banned local papers.
- (4) Gandhi ji used 'Young India' to

transmit his ideas.

Instrumental in India's freedom struggle, despite repressive policies

(1) Used to propagate theories.

Ex - Moderates' Economic drain theory
got vast publicity

(2) source of international news

Ex - News of Japan defeating Russia
caught nation's emotions that an
Asian nation could win

(3) instigated masses

Ex - Tilak's article in Maratha which
faced wrath of people British

(4) Choice of words to escape sedition

Ex - 'Iss Raj Ke Taar Hilane Henge'

was about to get seditious turn,

when the revolutionary said, he was

speaking of 'Esraj' (musical instrument)

whose wires had to be sorted

(5) Publications like Gulam Giri, Dalit Utpeedan caught people's attention.
Neel Darpan highlighted plight of indigo workers.

Facing repressive Policies

- (1) Sedition on Tilak
- (2) Amrita Bazar Patrika turned to English overnight to escape Vernacular Press Act.
- (3) Gandhi's Article led to British summoning him for sedition.
- (4) International support to highlight British atrocities-

Thus, Press became the open mouth piece of revolutionaries and ensured ideals of freedom struggle reach all nooks and corners of India.

14.

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

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

15

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

Deserts are areas of low precipitation which support arid vegetation and lack moisture



Fig- various deserts of India and World

Factors behind Desert formation :-

(1) High Pressure conditions - often cold currents lead to high pressure formation

Ex - Peru current and atacama desert

(2) Westerlies in tropical regions - take away precipitation away from the

land and makes it arid.

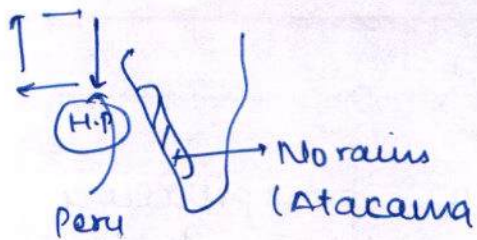


Fig: Ocean currents

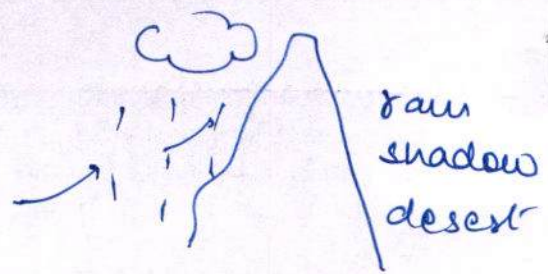


Fig: Orographic reason

(3) Rain shadow desert due to lack of rainfall in them as rains get over on windward side

(4) Polar deserts - due to high pressure there remains less precipitation

Ex - Gobi Desert

Major landforms of Deserts

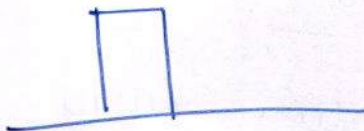
(A) Erosional

(1) Yardang

formed due to wind action



(2) Inselberg



(3) Mushroom Rock



③ Depositional

(1) loess - the soil that gets deposited

(2) sand dunes - can be

linear



crescent



star



Thus, deserts are rich in flora and fauna and have diverse landforms in them, but the present trend of land degradation and intensification of deserts needs to be traced backwards as per UNCCD (wind shelter belts, water harvesting etc) to ensure 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)

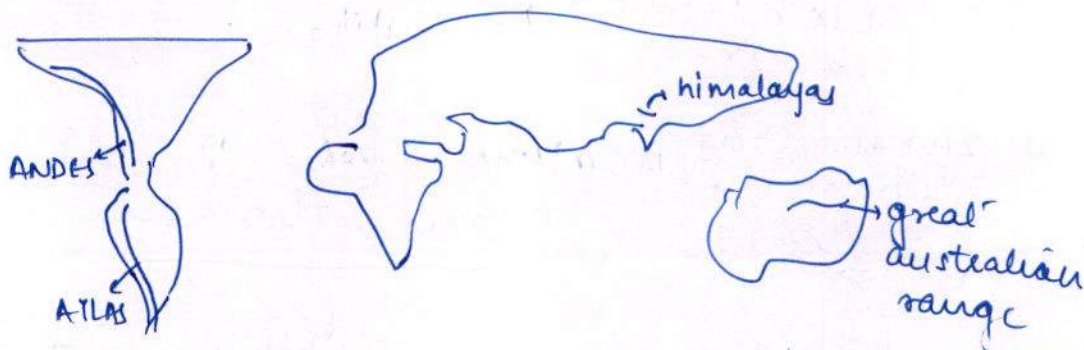
Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Mountains are gigantic structures formed due to plate tectonics and are the ones affected the most by climate change.

Mountains across the world



Fragile Ecosystems to climate change

- (1) First line of defence - sea water rise (~~sea~~ ^{ocean} already) will lead to salt intrusion, reducing biodiversity.
- (2) heightened temperature (0.7°C already) will make some species become extinct.

- (3) species extinction will affect the food web and food chain
- (4) Enhanced instances of flooding and landslides. Ex- Chamoli disaster
- (5) Rising cases of cloudbursts due to erratic weather.
Ex- Kedarnath flash floods.
- (6) Receding snow line and threat to arctic species like polar bears etc
- (7) Arctic amplification kind of phenomenon due to reduced albedo.
- (8) Invasion by Invasive species will change the ecosystem forever.
- (9) changing land pattern leading to subsistence. Ex - Jodhpur crises
- (10) Enhancing infrastructure in border areas affect local biodiversity

Initiatives for sustainable management

- (1) Secure himalaya system - taking whole ecosystem together
- (2) AMR scheme - snow and other factors are studied -
- (3) Sustainable Tourism by AMRUT, Hriday
- (4) Focus on water streams
Ex - Swajal, Atal Bhujal Yojana
- (5) Reforestation through REDD+ scheme

Thus, mountains are part of fragile ecosystem and their sustenance

is necessary for ensuring SDG 13, 14, 15

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

Illegal sand mining has become a major issue, with sand being a minor minerals as per Indian law.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

- (1) High scale of illegally done sand mining.
- (2) Exponential rise in demand for sand due to requirement in building.
- (3) Lack of effective regulations.
- (4) State's duty to ensure it - lacks the wherewithal to do it.
- (5) Sand Majors prevent any diversion of their prized asset.

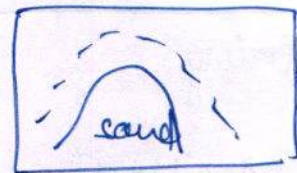
Impact

Economical

- ① loss of state revenue
- ② Rise of Majias in sand industry
- ③ Use in nefarious activities, creates parallel economy
- ④ high price of procurement

Environmental

- ① river regime gets affected
- ② minimum flow isn't ensured of river
- ③ leads to heightened warming
- ④ Poverty leads to further environmental degradation
- ⑤ affects marine biodiversity.



river regime

Remedial Measures

↳ enhanced state's role

↳ Use of manufactured sand (m-sand)

↳ deployment of officers to check sand mining

↳ rules for excavation

↳ better policies to check illegal use

Thus, sustainable sand mining will ensure that nature's resources remain in tandem and no threat is caused either to land, or water or air (in line with SDG 12, 13, 14)

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 खण्ड में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium reserves are critical for making sustainable eco-friendly products and so their reserves have now become talk of the town.

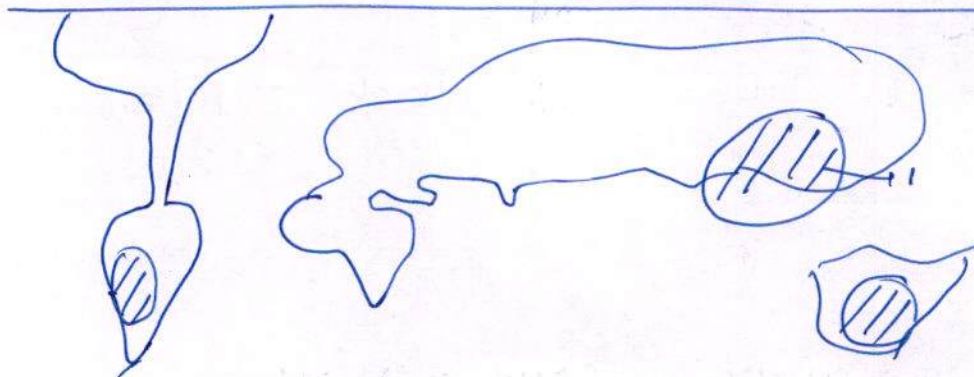


Fig - Major Lithium rich areas

Major Lithium producing countries

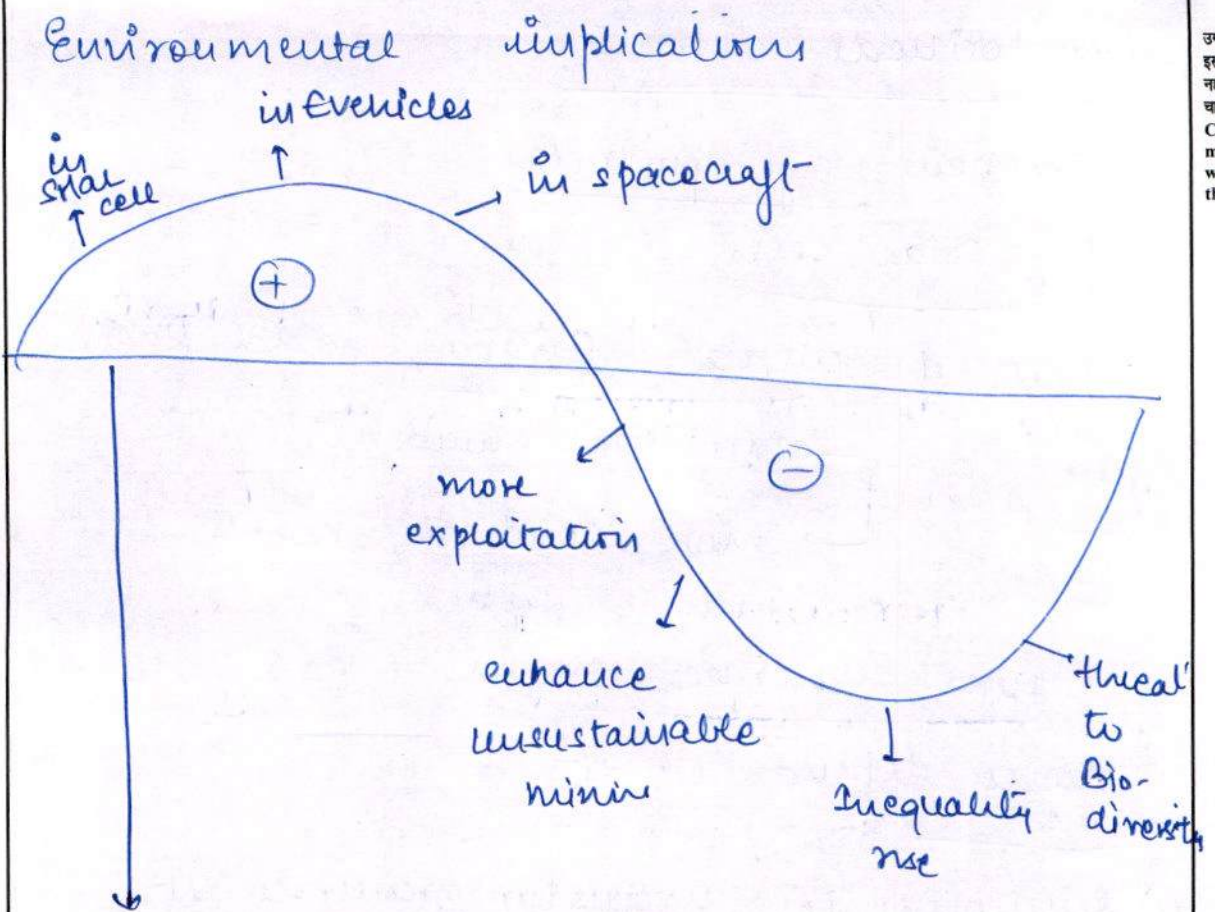
↳ Argentina ↳ Bolivia ↳ Chile	}	ABC of lithium production
---	---	---------------------------------

also in china and in australia

Geo-political aspects

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

- 1) In new age products
Ex- solar cells, EV cars
- 2) Part of critical mineral and Rare metal as
 - less substitutability
 - more economic worth
- 3) Ensures Economic progress as all nations depend on it.
- 4) Semiconductor industry requires it.
- 5) Will enhance employment opportunities.
- 6) Important for security aspect
Ex- use in submarines etc.
- 7) Ensure sovereignty of nation as a country wouldn't have to depend on others for raw materials.
- 8) Recent 'guinea pig' of R&D industry.



- ✓ will reduce GHG emission
- ✓ reverse climate change

Thus, "lithium is the new oil" of the century and its availability ensures a nation's development trajectory becomes a "bed of roses."

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

The demographic Dividend of our nation 65% of country's population, is well versed with winds of globalization.

Globalization refers to the free flow of ideas and material across borders

Youth - having global identity

(1) Identifying with global movements
Ex- Black lives Matter after George Floyd's death and MeToo.

(2) Educational prospects - 7.5 lakh Indian youth studies abroad and gains western ideas.

(3) Philosophical trends - heightened interest in Stoicism reflects global undercurrents.

(4) Diaspora led growth - 32mn people
live abroad and mostly are youth
working in software and medical
industry.

(5) Breaking mental boundaries - Rising
trend of gay parades to highlight
one's sexuality are on the rise.

(6) changing traditions - Modernity and
tradition is existing together
Ex - Pooja of a newly bought car (a
machine)

(7) Global trends of sustainability visible
Ex - Youth going for environmentally
sustainable Ganesh for Ganesh Visarjan

(8) influence on tastes

Ex - Pop culture, anime, shakira, Taylor
Swift are household names now.

(9) Exposure to cultural traditions

Ex - Japan's Ikigai and Indian Yoga practiced together.

(9) Cuisine shift - from Chinese momos to Japan's fish, all included

(10) Dressing sense - New forms of saree drapping

Negative influence

(1) Heightened drug abuse - as it looks "cool"

(2) Seclusion tendencies - remain glued to devices

(3) Games like Blue whale lead to suicides, PUBG leading to anxiety disorder.

(4) Consumeristic culture enhancing feeling of relative deprivation.

(5) focus on make up and need to look better is reducing self worth of youths.

Despite the challenges, the youth has very well adopted the cosmopolitan culture in spirit of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam

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)

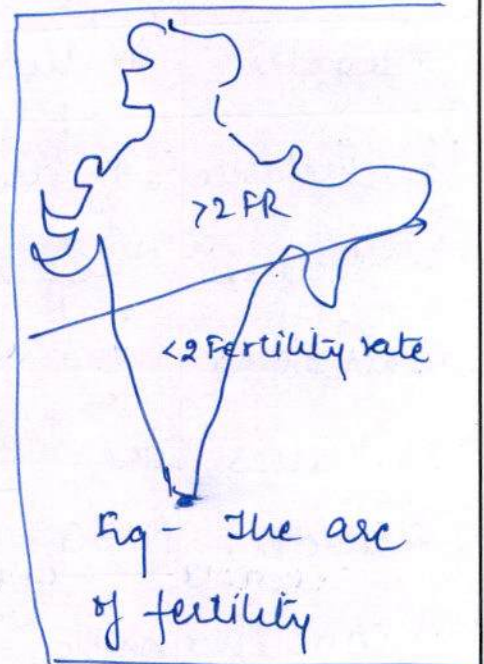
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Fertility rates of India are on the down slope with Total Fertility Rates reaching 2.1 (Replacement Rates)

Reasons for reducing fertility

- ↳ Population Policy
- ↳ Access to contraceptives
- ↳ Sex Education
- ↳ International effort



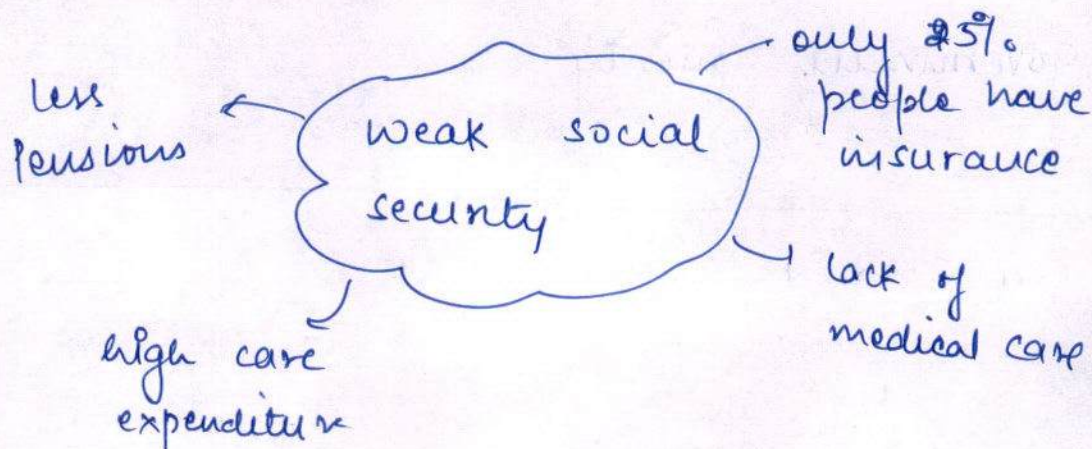
Demographic Dividend 2.0 : Silver Economy

(A) Population of 100 mn (8% of population) is slated to reach 15% by 2030.

(B) Concerns of ageing population

(1) Geriatric care - ensure access of health care at home.

- (2) Psychological help - heightened cases of widows will require help to accept challenges of old age.
- (3) Empty Nest Syndrome - with kids leaving, elderly are left to fend for themselves & vulnerable
- (4) Social security due to living alone, they become easy target for nefarious activities. Ex - murder in Delhi.
- (5) Technology changes - becomes difficult to manage things
- (6) Financial insecurity



Way Forward

- ↳ Implement schemes in letter and spirit - Ex - Vay's Vandana Yojana
 - ↳ Ensure police support to those living alone
 - ↳ Training to use Gadgets
 - ↳ Elderly friendly clubs and parks
 - ↳ Enhance pension benefits -
 - ↳ Ensure sustenance Ex - Welfare of Parents Act
 - ↳ Bring in civil society for support
- Thus, Active Ageing is the need of the hour and must be government's priority.
-

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

30% of Indian population lives in urban areas and will reach to 50% by 2050 requiring urban focussed schemes.

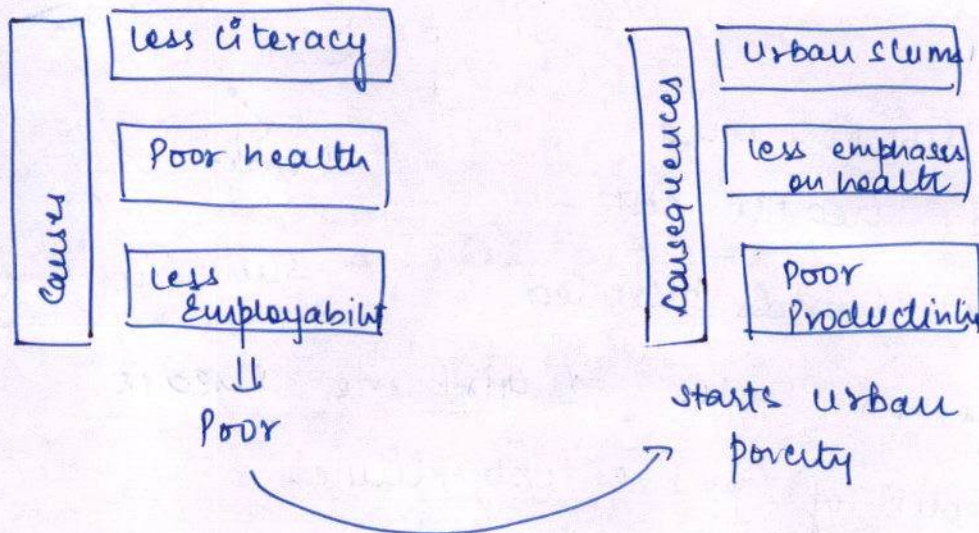


Fig - explaining causes of urban Poverty

causes and consequences of Urban

Poverty

CAUSE

- (1) Lack of skills
- (2) Poor Education outcomes
- (3) change in language of migrants

④ Lack of social security

⑤ undernourished women leading
to intergenerational poverty.

Consequences

(1) Urban slums and ghettoization

17% Urban population lives in slums

35% don't have water
supply

(2) Pollution and
related health cost -

29/50 world's polluted

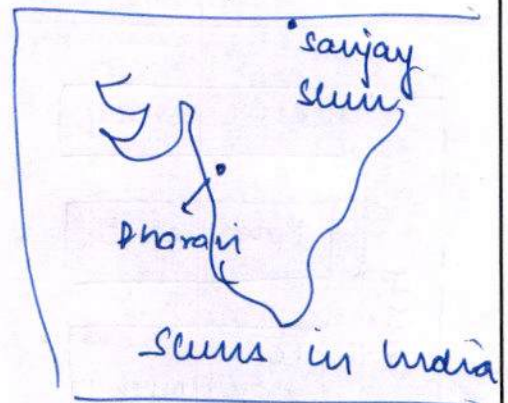
cities in India $\Rightarrow$ airborne disease

($\uparrow$ out of pocket expenditure)

(3) Urban flooding - leads to loss of
livelihood and becomes a cause of
disease

(4) Lack of social support leads to
psychological distress. Ex - Covid migrants
walk to home

(5) Poverty breeds crime



Govt initiative

- 1) In situ slum rehabilitation under PM Awas
- 2) AMRUT to ensure effective planning to settle urban poor
- 3) one Nation one Ration card for food needs
- (4) Swajal, Aarut Sarovar to ensure sustainability
- (5) ABHA app and portable Ayushman Bharat benefits
- (6) Poshan abhiyan and Urban NREGA required

Thus, urban poverty needs to be mitigated to ensure our easy entry into Aamir Kaal.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL