



**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. : 1026942

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Garima Mundra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख  
Date

26 August 2023

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

केंद्र  
Centre  
Delhi

@chamekta

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature



|   | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Important Instructions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | 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।                                                | 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।<br>(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.<br>(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<br>For Official Use              | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| <p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br/>Signature of Examiner(s)</p> |                                             |

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

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No.              | अंक<br>Marks |  | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No.       | अंक<br>Marks |  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1                                 |              |  | 11                         |              |  |
| 2                                 |              |  | 12                         |              |  |
| 3                                 |              |  | 13                         |              |  |
| 4                                 |              |  | 14                         |              |  |
| 5                                 |              |  | 15                         |              |  |
| 6                                 |              |  | 16                         |              |  |
| 7                                 |              |  | 17                         |              |  |
| 8                                 |              |  | 18                         |              |  |
| 9                                 |              |  | 19                         |              |  |
| 10                                |              |  | 20                         |              |  |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A)        |              |  | उप-योग (B)<br>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

Bharata's Natyashastra provides a peakthrough to the beginning of theatre forms in India.

Reflected ideals and emotions of society

① Based on religious values

- addressed prevailing forms of worship and dominating traditions



For eg - Ankiya Naat (Assam) by Shankaradeva was based on Vaishnavism

② Depiction of artistic brilliance through mythology

For eg - Ram Lila in Uttar Pradesh

③ Prevailing superstitious belief  
- what people were influenced by

For eg - Bhootadaradhne of Karnataka had worship of ghosts.

④ Other forms like Tamasha in Maharashtra were based on stories of Mahabharata

Depict individuals role in community

① Had factors of caste in the way of segregation

For eg - Namboor caste women in Kerala's theatre

② Depiction of social structures

For eg - Yakshagana addressed issues through satire and exchange of dialogues

③ usage of language as hierarchical system

For eg - use of Sanskrit for narration and regional language for the entire play

Therefore, theatre artform act as a window to the prevalent social structures and need to be preserves (UNESCO's intangible heritage)



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)

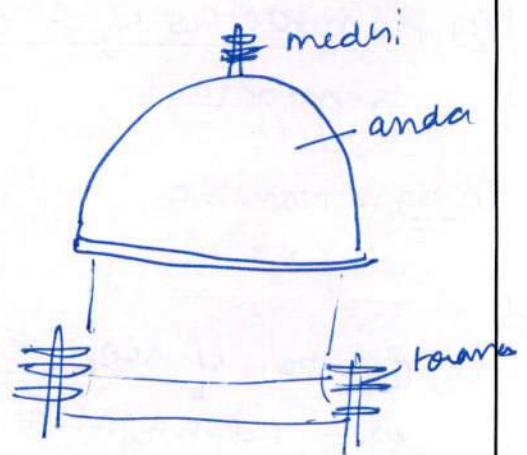
10

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

The Sanchi Stupa situated in Madhya Pradesh was a watershed movement for Indian Buddhist architecture, constructed in 2nd century BC.

### Historical importance

- The first major stupa construction under the Mauryan dynasty
- provides timeline of dynasties (eg - changes made by Sungas)
- Vihara in the stupa acted as a cultural exchange unit for different monks



### Architectural importance

- Added features of Toranas for the first time by Sungas - followed in all further stupas



- Jataka stories depicted through aesthetic brilliance show stories from life of Buddha
- Shalabhanjika motif near the Stupa holds contemporary relevance

### Inspired future architecture in India

- ① The Stupa was the base for the further constructions by different dynasties  
For eg - Barhut Stupa (MP)
- ② Motifs from Stupa used in other art forms (paintings)
- ③ Development of Mahayana school further inspired use of image of Buddha
- ④

Therefore, Sanchi's stupa's contemporary relevance is also evident from its usage in Indian currency.

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 हार्डिंग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary that came into limelight with the discontinuance of the Non-cooperation movement.

### Revolutionary ideology

- ① He was inspired from his uncle Ajit Singh and the prevalent wave of communism and socialism due to Russian Revolution (1917)
- ② He believed that socialism was as necessary an evil to remove as was colonialism.
- ③ He chose the form of violent struggle.

### Goals of revolution

- ① Believed in independent action until a mass movement developed



② Achievement of independence followed by achievement of socialist state

③

### Forms of revolutionary struggle

- ① Independent actions like murder of Saunders for killing of Lala Lajpath Rai
- ② Bomb in central assembly against passage of Public Safety Act (1928) to inspire ~~law~~ action, and using law courts as medium of propagation of ideology
- ③ Youth action through formation of Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Lahore Students Union
- ④ Formation of HSRA post Rakhi Saini signified his belief in socialism.

Martyr's Day celebration of death of Bhagat Singh acts like the right form of respect to the great freedom fighter.

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 हार्जिन में  
नहीं लिखना  
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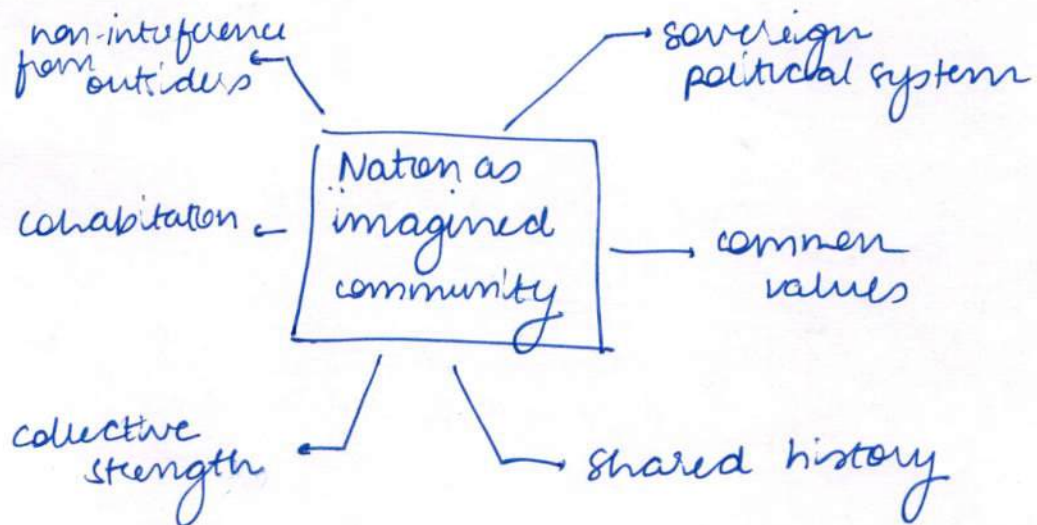
5.

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

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

10

India achieved independence and shed its colonial status on 15 August, 1947, restoring India as a 'nation'.



### Basis of India as a nation

#### ① Democratic values

from uttarameru inscription of Chandragupta, Anubhava Mantapa of Basavanna, to modern Parliament house.

#### ② Shared values

'Vasudev Kutumbakam' and 'Atithi Devo Bhava'



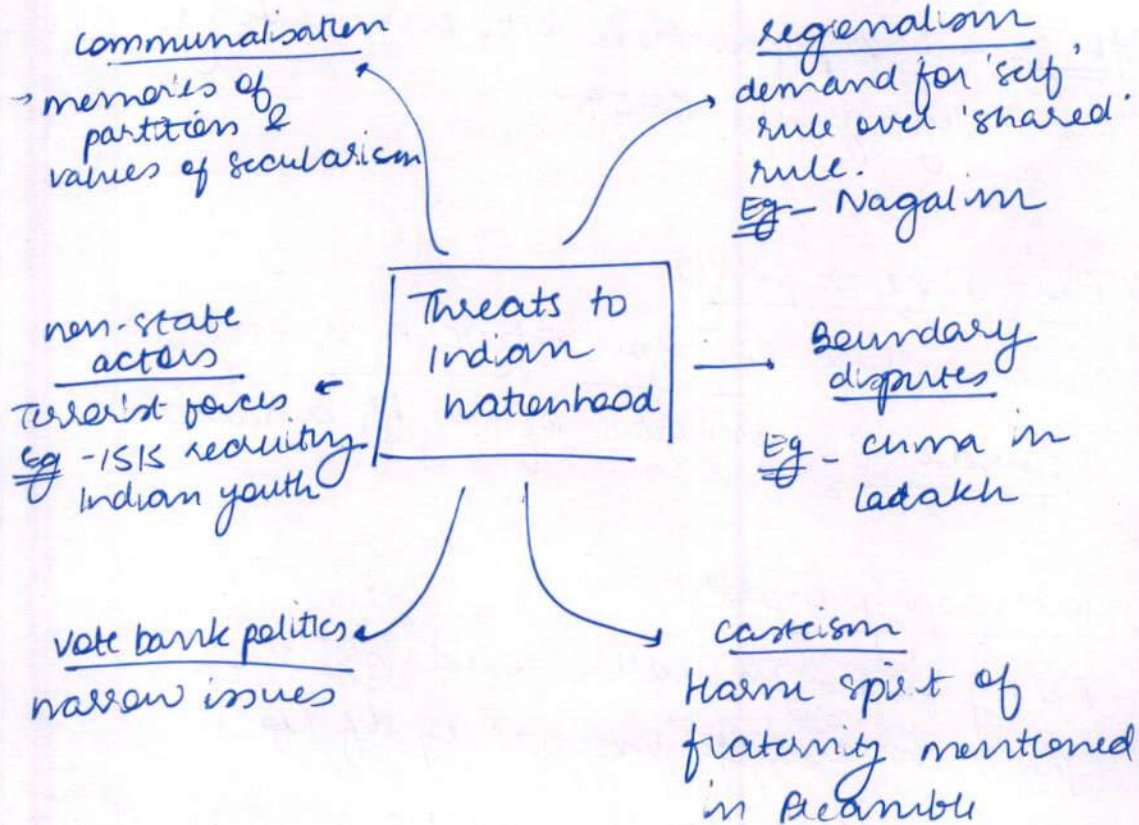
establishes its unique identity in the  
cosmopolitan world

### ③ As a subcontinent

'India is a continent of many small nations'.  
Geographical diversity, regional aspirations  
and constitutional morality

### ④ Sovereignty

successful carnival of democracy with  
17 national elections and hundreds of  
state elections



For New India @ 75, the dauntless call of  
EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat needs to be  
adhered.

6.

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

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

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

India is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of pharma products by volume and supplies 20% of the world's generic medicines

### Factors behind growth

#### ① Labour

cheap skilled labour in abundance  
for eg - 65% population between working age group 15-59.

#### ② Government policy

Schemes like PLI for Active Pharma Ingredients, removal of tariff barriers

#### ③ Increasing market

Rising focus on health and wellness, plus increasing longevity of life.

for eg - age of expectancy : 37 (1950) → 73 (2022)



④ Goodwill in foreign nations  
Tagged 'pharmacy of the world'

⑤ Abundant resources  
Regular power supply, land acquisitions  
smoothened.

### Significance of pharma industry

#### for economy

- earn foreign exchange  
reducing current account deficit
- employment generation due to rising demand
- contribute to goal of \$5 trillion economy
- generic medicines reduce inflation.

#### for public health

- Fulfilment of 'One Health' Approach
- easy accessibility (PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras)
- generic versions = affordability
- reduce out of pocket expenditure (currently 48.5%)

stringent quality control norms need to be adhered to, to reduce instances like Namibia deaths due to adulterated cough syrup.

The pharma industry has a big role to play in Samarth and Shachh Bharat

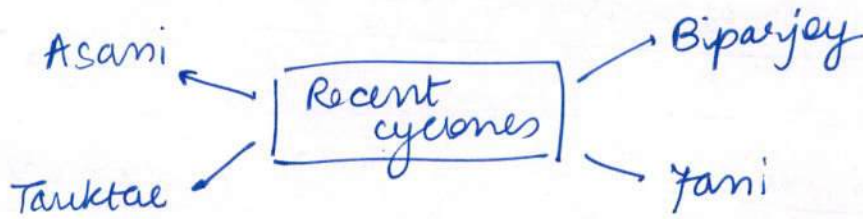
7.

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

As per IMD, every 7/10 cyclones occur in Bay of Bengal region in Indian ocean.



Why is BOB more prone to cyclones

① fulfills conditions necessary for cyclones

- large sea surface temperature ( $>27^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

- low pressure area created during summers

- limited vertical wind shear (due to easterlies)

② cyclones move from ~~eastern~~ western pacific and move towards BOB

③ cyclones in Arabian sea get pushed to middle east coast due to easterlies.



- ④ Weather phenomena like Madden Julian oscillation and positive Indian Ocean dipole.

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

Nevertheless, Arabian sea has seen increased cyclones due to

global warming

eastward  
push from  
BoB

increased  
salinity

Reason for decrease in frequency during SW monsoon

- ① The wind direction changes from easterly to southwesterly
- ② Tropical depression and low pressure trough over Northern plains
- ③ Reduction in temperature of ocean water due to rainfall
- ④ High vertical wind shear due to tropical easterly jet stream

The NDMA guidelines for structural and non structural measures need to be followed for mitigation of cyclones

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)

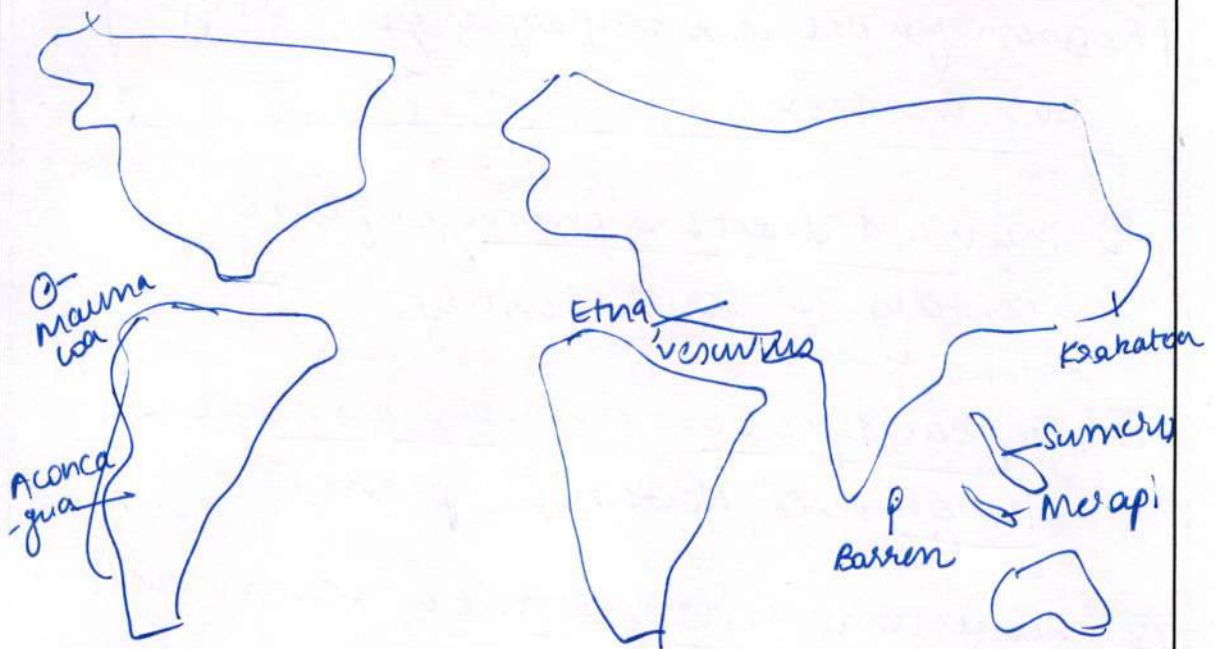
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Volcanoes refer to the flow of magma, ashes and hot lava from the earth's crust.

Eg - Mauna Loa, Hawaii



Volcanoes of world

Destructive in nature

① on human life

- loss of human life  
eg - White Volcano, Australia
- Damage to houses, villages near volcanoes



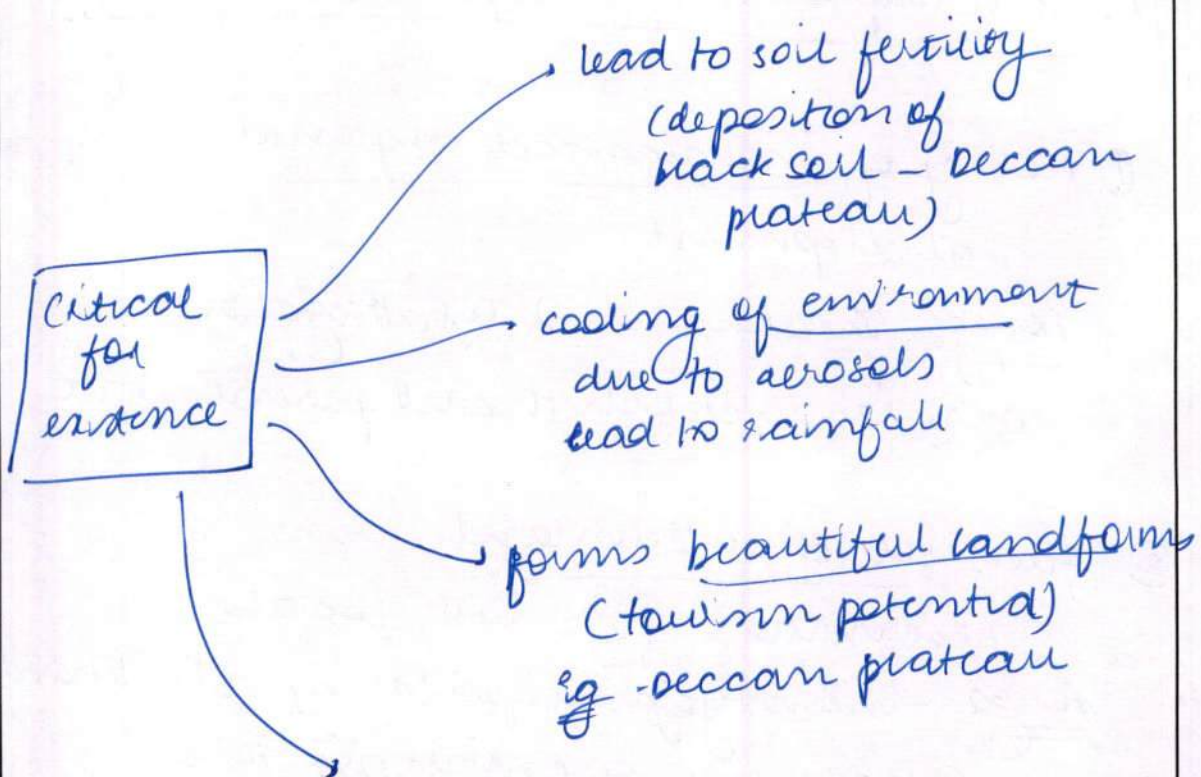
- economic loss of local area

## ② on biodiversity

- can lead to wildfires
- animal and plant habitat destroyed  
eg - Mt Merapi, Indonesia

## ③ on environment

- release of gases - sulphur, nitrogen  
(air pollution)
- lahars can destroy landforms.



Volcanoes, though cannot be prevented, but necessary mitigation is adequate.

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

Regionalism refers to the excessive love for one's own area/region over others and the larger nation.

for eg - demand for linguistic states post independence.

Relative deprivation as important aspect

① feeling of unbalanced regional development

for eg - Chhattisgarh & Orissa  
more resource rich than parent state

② fuels son of soil demand

- reservation of jobs for locals

for eg - Muzraiya portal by Chhattisgarh  
- Haryana reserving 25% jobs for locals

③ demand for autonomous functioning

for eg - Ladakh's 6th schedule demand



④ In para-diplomacy

Eg - West Bengal's reservation on sharing Tista water with Bangladesh

⑤ heads to inter state boundary disputes

Eg - Himachal claiming 7% of Chandigarh.

### Other factors

- cultural affiliation

- language (Belgaum dispute)
- ethnicity (Nagaland)

- historical reasons

- 'Jai Maharashtra' pride
- incomplete land reforms (failure of Bhadani)

- vote bank politics

- creation of Telangana

continuous meetings of Zonal Councils  
and National Integrity Councils is

required to fulfill NARA (National  
Ambition, Regional Aspiration)

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

As per MOWCP, 5 out of 10 students face mental health issues due to some form of abuse.

### Issue of rising school violence

- factors of casteism  
eg - IIT Bombay dalit boy suicide
- influence of social media  
eg - hate speech prevalent
- decreasing moral education
- negligence of school authorities  
- complain not taken seriously
- violence by teachers

### Impact

- ↳ limited attendance at school
- ↳ isolation of student



- ↳ mental health issues
- ↳ absenteeism
- ↳ student suicide

(India - suicide capital)

## Ways to tackle

### → By school

- counselling service
- monitoring behaviour
- control violence by teacher

### → By parents

- look for signs of isolation
- motivate, reduce performance pressure

### → By government

- school ranking based on student's view of schools
- formulation of policy (eg. Manodarpan)
- teacher training

### → By students - inculcate moral values

The revised National curriculum framework should help spread awareness on these silent issues.

11.

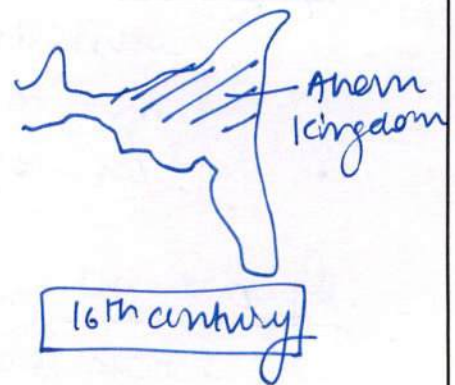
पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The Ahom Kingdom was established in 16th century by Lachit Borphukan, consisting of present day Assam

Role in shaping cultural identity



- ① The Ahoms followed different burial practices of Chuadao madam that influence traditions today
- ② 'Buranjis' (historical remnants) left by the kingdom have left a detailed account for the people
- ③ Current art forms - Bhaonas, Ojapali - were inspired from Ahom art forms
- ④ Dressing sense - Gamessa, - in north east



③

## Role in shaping historical identity

- ① Holds significance for NE pride  
Eg - Assam foundation day celebrated  
on the same date as Ahom Kingdom
- ② victory of Ahoms in Battle of Saraighat  
holds historical significance for development  
of kingdom's ~~pr~~ courage
- ③ Inspiration to other NE freedom fighters  
For eg - Rani Baidinlu
- ④ contribution to freedom struggle  
For eg - Peasant revolt by Ahom Kingdom  
led to remission of land

## Contemporary significance

- ① Act as tourist hub  
For eg - Cheraideo madams hold aesthetic  
significance - Prime Minister Visit

② Archaeological findings  
Excavation and burial mounds help  
establish NE timeline

③ Inculcation of NE history in mainstream  
Through deciphering of Buranjis

④ sign of courage and valour  
for eg - Lachit Borphukan award in  
army

⑤ Mainstreaming NE struggles as part  
of Indian freedom struggle

The role of Ahom kingdom is often  
underplayed, but acts a crucial link  
for assimilation of NE identity with  
Indian identity.



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)

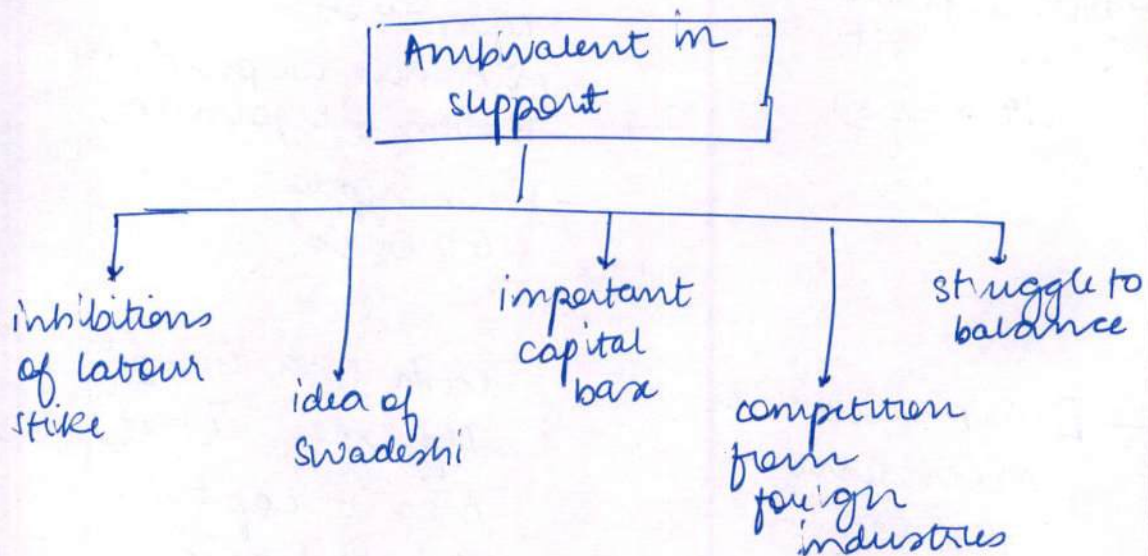
The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

The Indian capitalists arose after introduction of modern industry post the mid-19th century

foreg - Jute Mill at Rishra (1852) and cotton textile mill at Bombay.



varying positions of capitalists

movement

→ Before Swadeshi movement

Position

not involved in freedom struggle -  
no small movements like the peasant revolts

→ Swadeshi movement  
(1905)

focus on 'swadeshi'  
and 'khadi' promoted  
usage of domestic  
made goods → prosperity  
for capitalists

— industries like Nibaran  
Sarsai's tannery and  
shipping company of  
Chidambaram setup

→ Non cooperation  
movement  
(1920-22)

— most of capitalists  
against it  
(Anti-non-cooperation  
movement formed)

— some support from  
G.D. Birla

→ Civil Disobedience  
movement  
(1930)

— clash with Great  
Depression (1928)  
meant capitalists  
did not have  
enough means  
to support

— fear of labour  
strikes (AITUC-1921)

→ Quit India  
movement  
(1942)

— final nail in the  
coffin

— widespread &  
universal support



Even the ambivalent attitude cannot

discount the role played by capitalists

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

① donations to freedom struggle

Eg - Walchand donation during pre-Gandhi  
phase

② Support to social reforms

Eg - G.D. Birla as president of Gandhi  
Sevak Sangh

③ Provision of resources (land)

Eg - establishment of a nationalist schools  
(Gujarat Vidyapeeth)

④ Formation of indigenous enterprises

Eg - soap factory by Nubatan Sarcar

~~The~~ ⑤ contribution to post independence ideas

Bombay Plan (1944) talked about  
partial nationalization.

The roots of prevalent ideology of market  
socialism was set by Capitalists of that time.

13.

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

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

15

The evolution of press in India began by the British printing press set up in Bombay and the first newspaper by James Augustus Hickey - Bengal Gazette

### Evolution of press

#### ① Regulation Acts, 1812

In light of Napoleon's conquest, licensing requirements set up.



#### ② Metcalfe Act, 1835

called as 'liberator of Indian press' led to widescale mushrooming of vernacular newspapers



#### ③ Vernacular Press Act, 1878

set up by Lytton to clamp down on the seditious vernacular press.



Bonds were defined and closure of units allowed if found violating

For eg - Sisil Kumar Ghosh's Anant Bazaar Patika turned English overnight

↓

④ Licensing acts, 1911 and 1921

↳ Ripon reduced cruelty of UPA and in light of non-cooperation, restrictions were placed

↓

⑤ Act of 1931 gave powers to provincial government to seize property.

Eventually, Tej Bahadur Sapru committee led to abolishment of above acts.

### Instrumental impact of press

① led to 'library movements' in rural hinterlands - press reached far and wide

For eg - satyaprakash by Ishwar Chandra

② Not as form of education, but means of participation

Eg - India House's sociologist

### ③ Impact of British policies

eg - Tilak wrote an article against the  
sedition act

### ④ Spread of Revolutionary ideas

eg - Journals like Rugantar, Naranyug  
and Langal

### ⑤ social-reform was discussed

eg - Gandhi's Hazari magazine

### ⑥ spread of vernacular language

eg - Tilak's Kesari in Marathi and  
lalji's Naranyug in Gujarati

### ⑦ mass participation was attracted

eg - Indian National Congress way of  
communication through press.

Therefore, the Indian press was successful  
in turning a movement into mass  
movement



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)

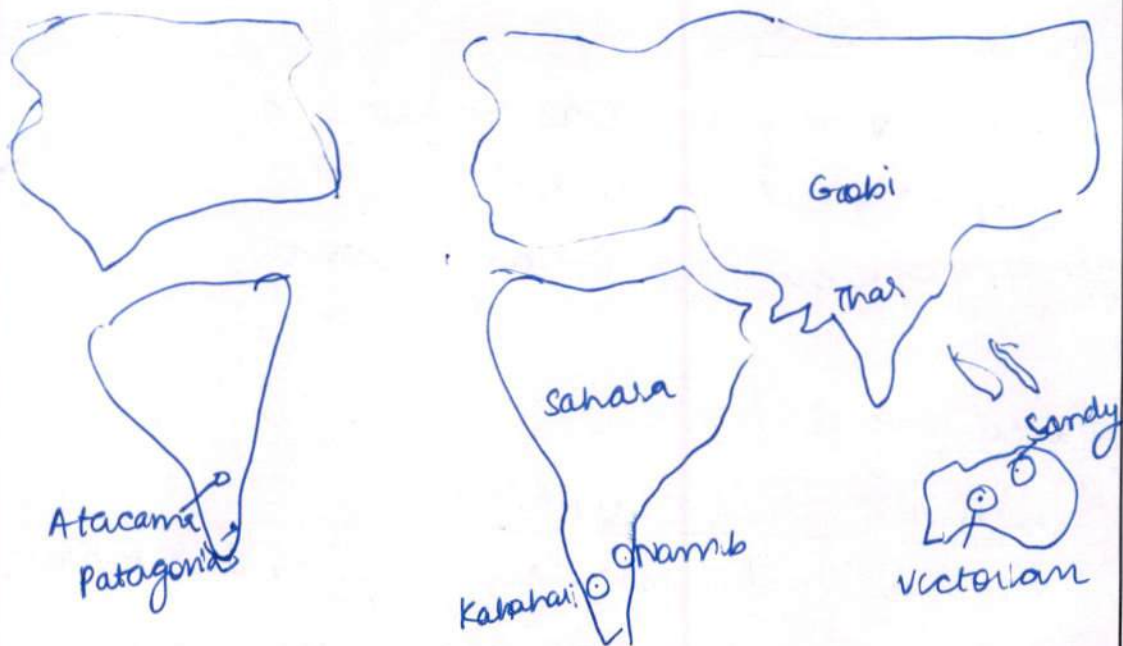
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Deserts are arid landforms with unusually low rainfall ( $< 50 \text{ mm}$ ) and dry conditions.

for eg - hot desert of Sahara (Africa)  
cold desert of Gobi (China)



deserts of the world

Factors behind formation of deserts

① Hot deserts

→ offshore wind  
cyclones in tropical areas move from land to ocean on west coast.

leads to upwelling on the west coast and dry conditions

eg - Sahara desert

→ Cold ocean currents

usually at west coast in tropical areas and east coast in temperate areas

eg - Humboldt current → Atacama desert

→ High pressure

Divergence of wind at surface causes suppression of rainfall

eg - High pressure at Tibetan plateau

② cold deserts

→ Leeward side of mountains

Prevent winds from reaching the desert area

eg - Gobi desert (Tian Shan mountains)

→ Absence of monsoon winds

eg - Ladakh desert

Beyond these causes, anthropogenic reasons

like

- soil degradation
- salinity ingress
- over irrigation

also lead to desertification



for eg - expansion of Thal beyond Marali's.

## Major desert landforms

### ① Depositional

- loess: blowing & winds from deserts  
deposit in different areas  
eg - yellow desert of china
- ~~sand~~ sand dunes
  - barchans - opposite to wind direction
  - seif - with only one ridge

### ② Erosional

- mushroom and pedestal rocks  
due to erosion of rock bottom because of  
wind pressure
- ped plains  
dry, old and vast landforms with  
insuburbs
- meseta and buttas
- 

The SDG 15 of land management and  
recent <sup>Dubai</sup> declaration of UNCCD can help reverse  
human caused desertification

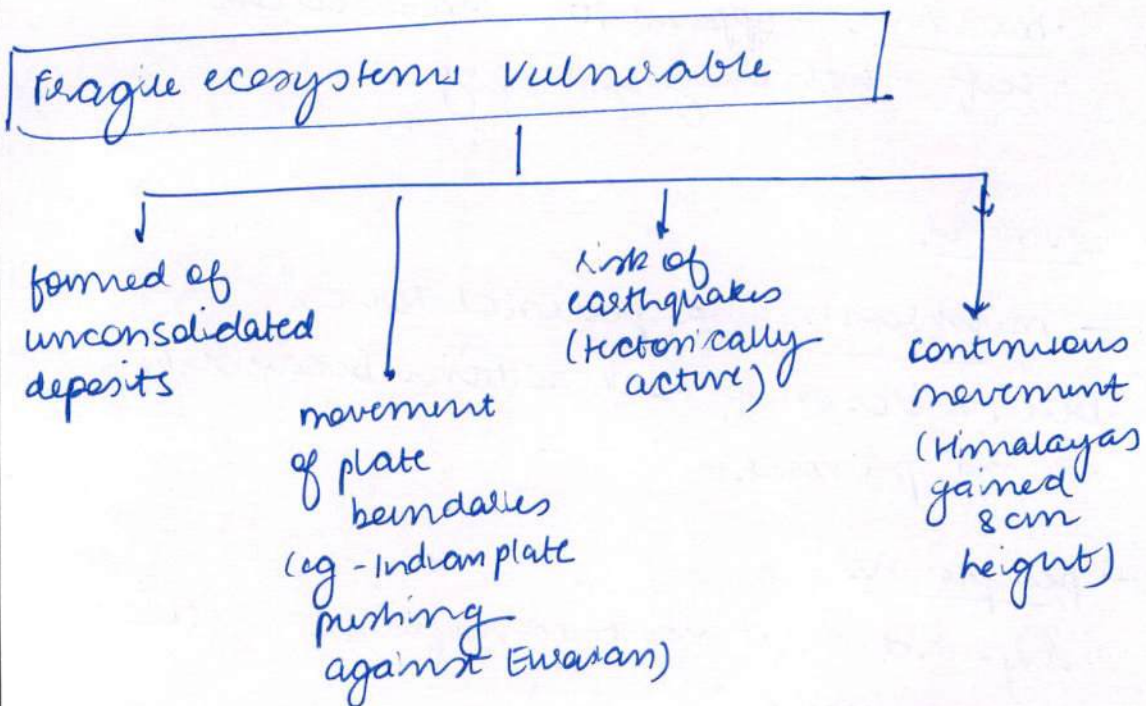
15.

पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Mountains are landforms occurring at plate boundaries as either fold mountains (convergent) like Himalayas or block mountains (divergent) like Vindhyas



### Impact of climate change

↳ rising temperatures : lead to melting glaciers and disasters like glacial lake outburst floods  
eg - Hindu Kush glaciers receded by 15% (2011-16)



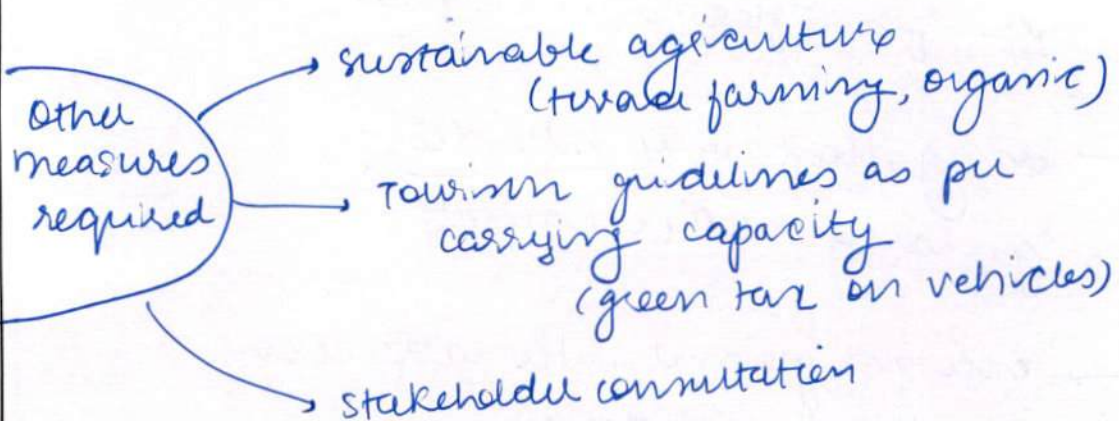
- Heavy and erratic rainfall - leads to landslides  
eg - Raigad landslide in Maharashtra
- Rising temperature shifting species northwards - harm ecosystem
- denatification : eg - Acavalis

### Impact of anthropogenic interventions

- construction of hydropower projects harm natural flow of rivers  
eg - Tapovan HEP (Uttarakhand)
- unsustainable tourism - choking drainage  
eg - flash floods in Shimla
- mining, blasting of hillsides  
eg - harm wildlife habitats
- excessive groundwater extraction :  
land subsidence  
eg - Jodhpur

## Initiatives taken

- ① National Mission for sustainable Himalayas ecosystem under 8 major national missions
- ② Eco-sensitive zones  
(SC mandate depending on circumstances)  
eg - Western Ghats
- ③ eco-tourism  
eg - Sikkim's tourism project
- ④ balancing run of the river hydro projects  
- less taxing on environment
- ⑤ SECURE initiative for wildlife protection  
eg - snow leopard



The recommendations of maheśh chandra Mishra committee for Himalayas and badgi committee for western Ghats need to be adhered to



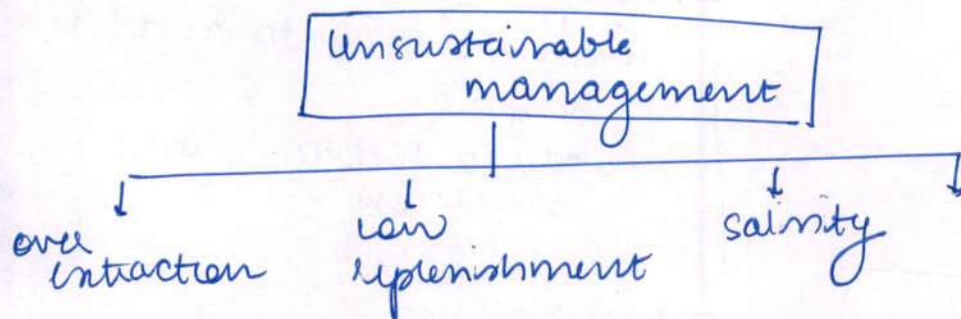
16.

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

sand is the most abundant and most vulnerable natural resource, contributing ~ 20% of GDP directly or indirectly



### Reasons for unsustainable management

- ① limited awareness
  - considered public good, without realising impact
- ② limited enforcement of regulation
  - illegal sand mining persists
- ③ nexus of bureaucrat - politician - sand mafia
  - unearthed by Purga Shakti Nagpal
- ④ unsustainable to agriculture
  - eg - over irrigation lead to salinity

⑤ usage in multiple industries

eg - bar for manufacturing and construction activities

⑥ limited alternatives

Manufactured sand not common

Impact  
of  
unsustainable  
sand  
management

→ ecological

- act as barrier to natural hazard
- leads to hidden water extraction

→ biodiversity

- acts as home for multiple species
- eg - nesting ground for Olive Ridley Turtles (Arribada)

→ provides substrate for corals

- ~~to~~ result in coral bleaching

→ humans

- important raw material
- tourism potential of Indian beaches

→ disidentification of area

eg - Chamba



## Remedial measures taken

- ① Policy on sustainable sand mining  
- ban on mining during monsoon season
- ② promotion of manufactured sand (m-sand)  
- use of fly-ash as alternative
- ③ Blue Flag Beaches for tourism
- ④ Coastal Zonation (CRZ) regulations to protect shorelines  
(Shailendra Nayak Committee)
- ⑤ Gadgil committee guidelines

Other measures required

- spread of awareness
- penalize offenders for sand mining
- ranking of states on beach tourism

sustainable sand mining is important for SDG 14 (life under water) and SDG 15 (land management)

17.

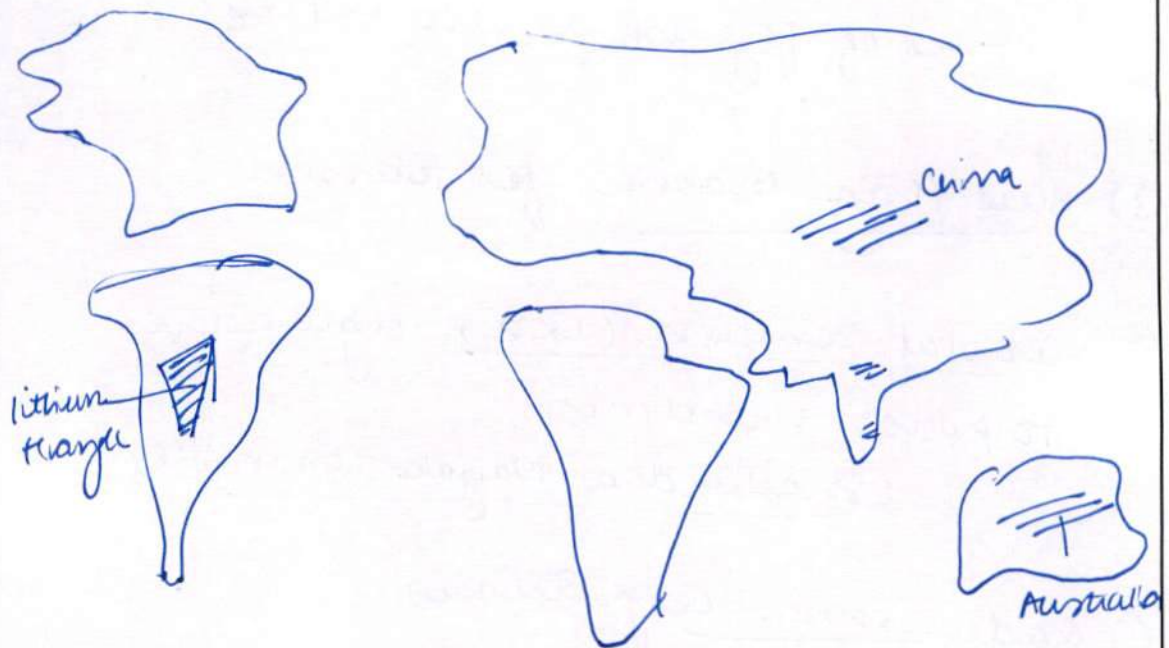
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हार्डि में नही लिखनी चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is a rare-earth and critical mineral that has gained traction <sup>due to</sup> the rise in environment sustainability.



### [ Major lithium belts ]

#### ① Lithium Triangle

- Bolivia, Peru and Argentina—responsible for the highest lithium production

#### ② China

- extraction of lithium in form of brine salts



### ③ Australia

- rich in lithium resources and mining

### ④ India (no production)

- lithium reserves found in Mandya district of Karnataka and Reasi district of J&K

### ⑤ USA

In the Appalachian mountain

## Geo-political aspect of lithium production

### ① Important trade item

- India imported 1400000000 worth of lithium
- lithium exporters earn valuable foreign exchange

### ② Fulfillment of international agreements

- EVs, IT softwares require lithium batteries (Paris Agreement - 1.5° rise limit)

### ③ Trade wars

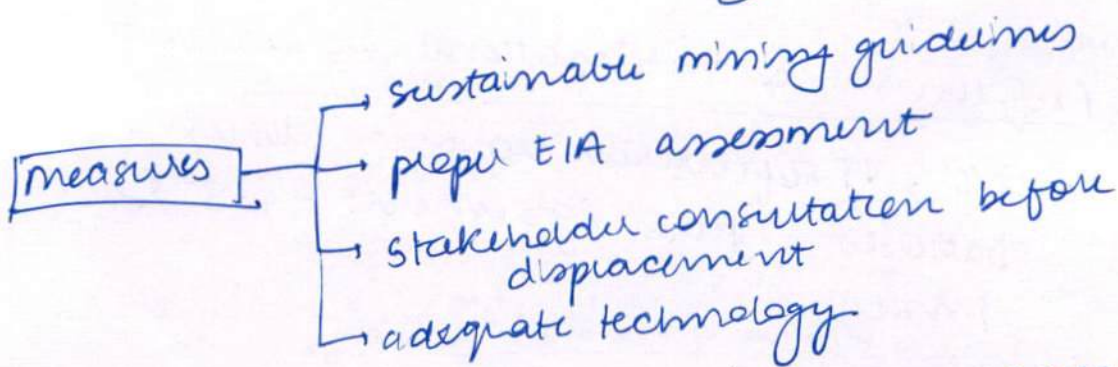
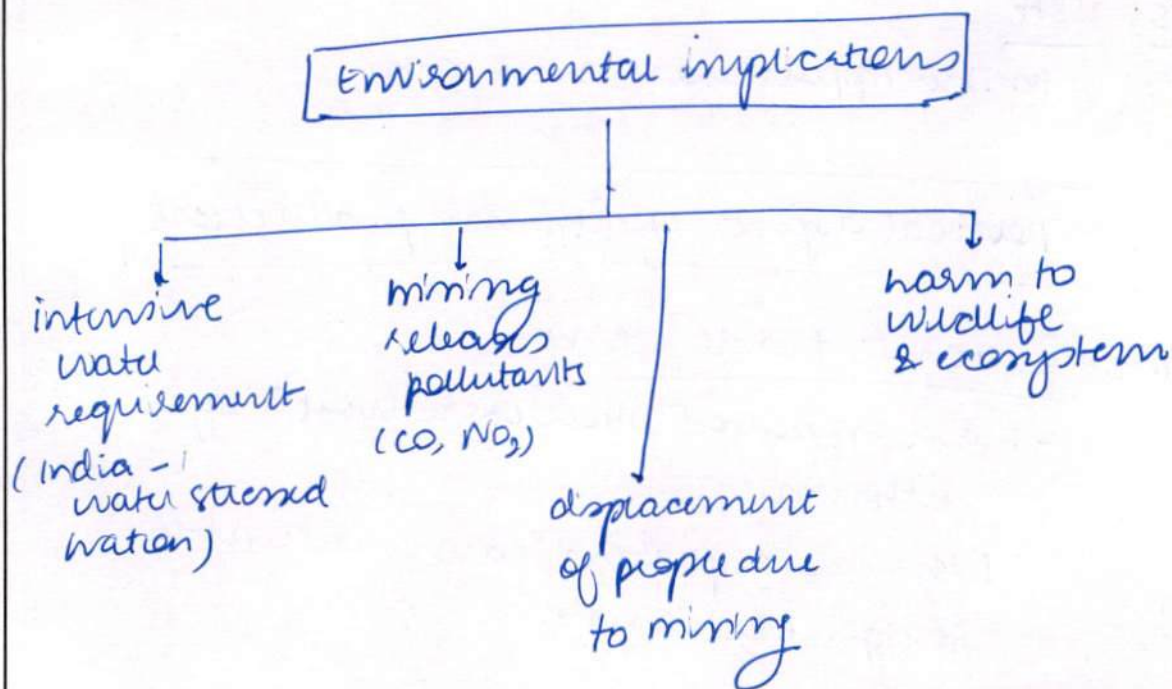
- Ban in lithium trade can be disastrous  
eg - china with semiconductors.

### ④ Resilient supply chain

- necessary for domestic sustainability of production

⑤ limited availability of the metal gives countries important say on global table

⑥ Debt trap - China purchased lithium mines in Bolivia



With discovery of 7th largest lithium reserves, India has chance to be on the high table



18.

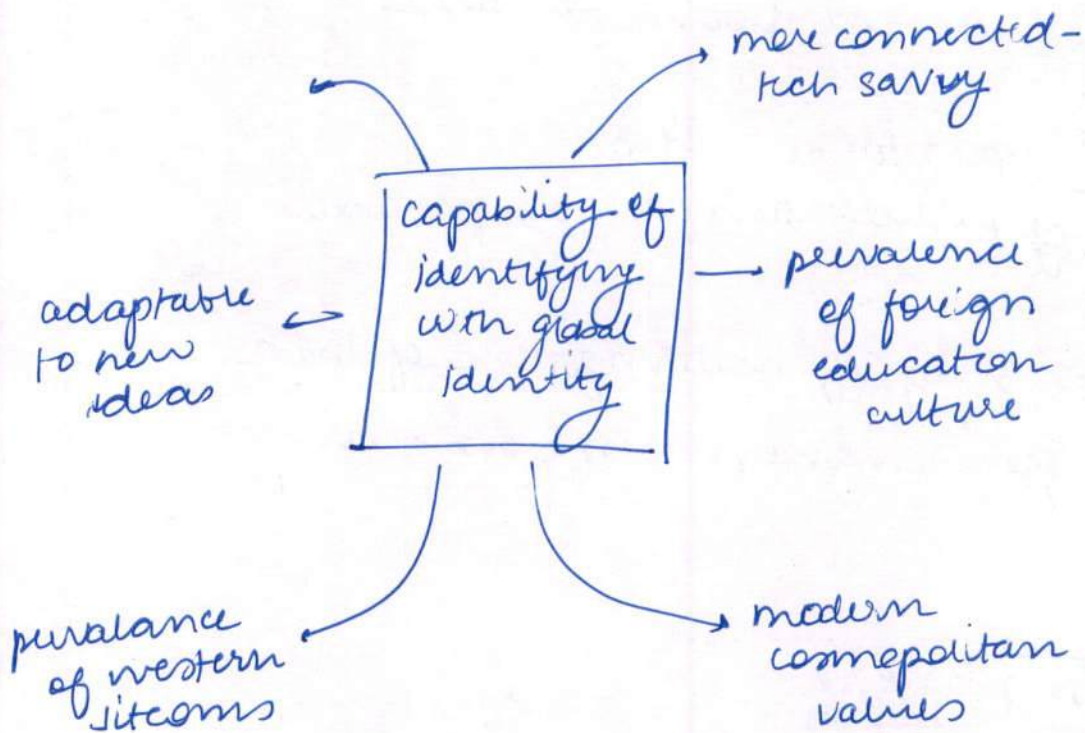
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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15

As per NHFS 5, mean age of India is 29 and approximately 25% lie between 15-29 age group.



## Impact of globalisation on youth

### Positives

#### ① Global opportunities

- easier access to job opportunities outside

② internationalisation of education

eg - 2nd largest student diaspora in US colleges

③ fluently English speaking

global acceptance of the language

④ Important to India's remittance

eg - crossed \$100bn in 2022

⑤ Open to new ideas

eg participation in gay parades

⑥ Bridge of modernization of India

eg - demand for same sex marriage

### Negatives

① Identity crisis

overachieving scenario would ride

② mental health challenges increasing

eg - India's rank on World Happiness Index in bottom quartile



- ③ Polarisation and radicalization  
eg - ISIS recruiting youth through twitter
- ④ Detachment from local values  
stay away from home, loss of cultural identity  
eg - Jazz over Dhrupad music
- ⑤ social media - echo chambers  
- set unrealistic beauty standards for girls
- ⑥ online dating culture - one night relationships → limited feeling of true love -
- ⑦ screen time addiction  
eg - china limits screen time for children upto 2 hours
- ⑧ Hate speech and discrimination  
eg - Ivy league students complain of racial discrimination

~~The~~ It is important to maintain the cultural box of the youths, so they can be torchbearers of modern and yet traditional values

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)

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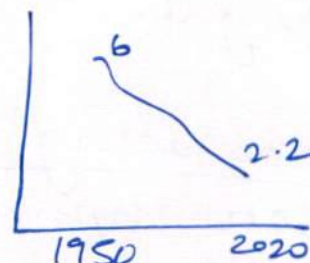
उम्मीदवारों को इस हफ्ते में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Recently, India surpassed China as the most populous country, but the total fertility rate has reached 2.0 in 2021.

### Reason for fertility rate decline

#### → population control measures

- Hum Do Humnaare ka policy
- sterilization & vasectomy



TFR decline

#### → increasing awareness

(usage of contraceptives increased)

#### → working women and delayed age of marriage

(avg age - 21.7 year)

#### → family moved from unit of production to consumption

- don't require as many members

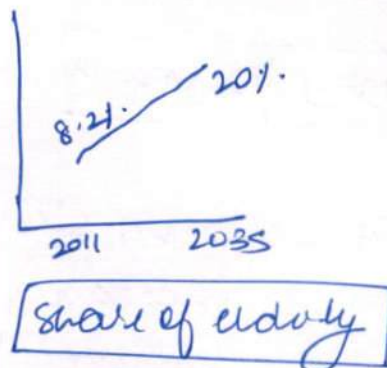
nuclear families (50% of total - NFHS 5)



## Demographic concerns

### I. Ageing population

- Life expectancy increased from 35 at time of independence to 73 in 2022
- increased demand for geriatric and palliative care
- rising share of elderly  
- increased dependency ratio
- Decrease in working age population  
(As per UNICEF, 45+ age workers in workforce have doubled)



### II. weak social security

- only 20% of population have social security
- rising cost on government expenditure for pensions
- only ~~5%~~ 5% workforce organized
- post-retirement dependency on government increases.

### III. Other concerns

- jobless growth (rise in unemployment)
- increasing mental health challenges of elderly - isolation
- increased focus on palliative care.

### Way forward

- focus on silver economy
  - increase age of retirement to increase productive capacity
- universal social security
  - eg - 110, Rajasthan bill
- skilling and reskilling
  - eg - necessitated by chat GPT
- focus on old age shelters
  - implementation of schemes
    - maintenance Act
    - code on social security

The UN has declared 2021-2030 as decade of Healthy Ageing. It is time for the second demographic dividend.



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

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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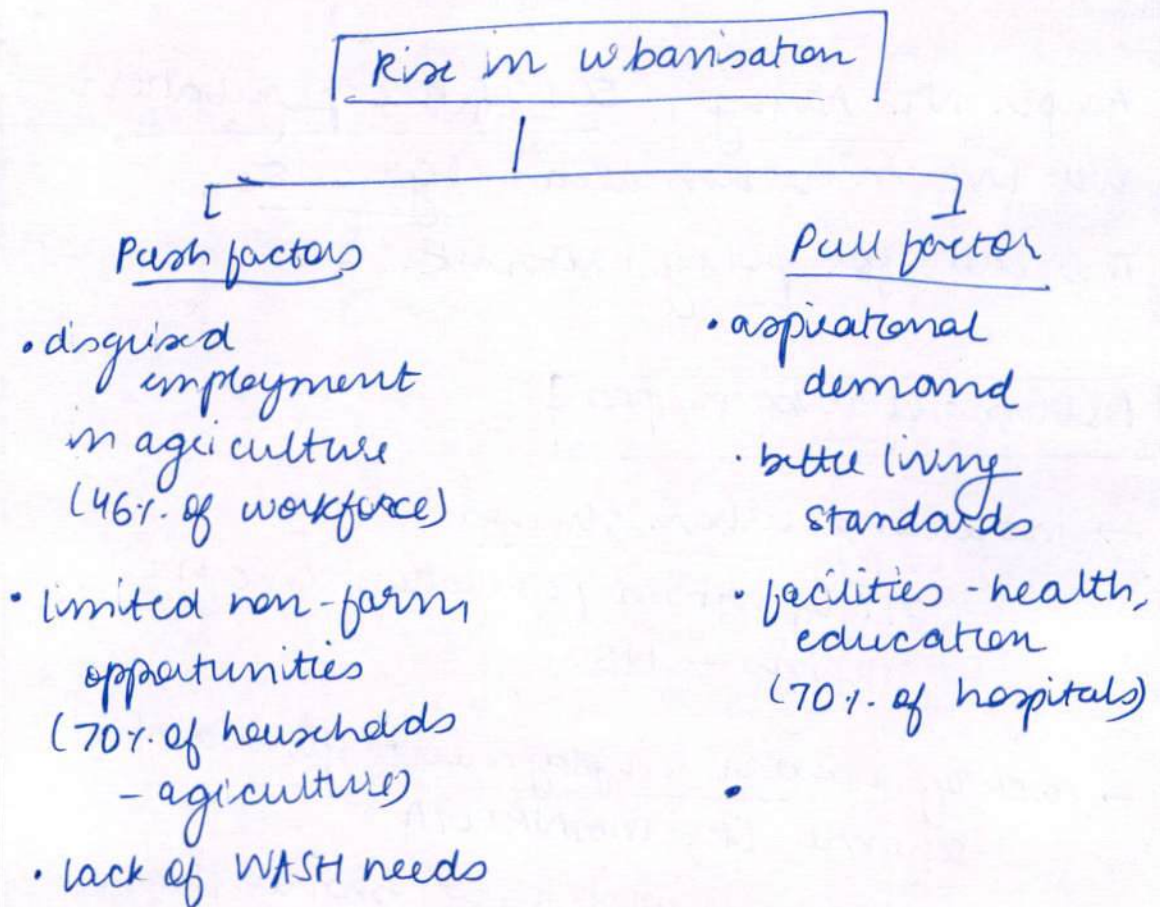
As per Niti Aayog, 50% of the population will live in urban areas by 2050.

This calls for policy rethink.

### Problems of urban poor

- Increasing urban slums  
(21% of urban population live in slums - NSO)
- lack of urban employment guarantee scheme like MGNREGA
- urban unemployment higher than rural
- urban inflation higher than rural  
- reason of purchasing power
- governance challenges
  - satellite cities
  - difference in statutory and municipal urban areas (policy misdirection)

- majority of welfare schemes focus on rural areas  
(~70% of welfare scheme budget)



### Focus on welfare of urban poor

- ① Urban employment guarantee scheme  
eg - Rajasthan India Yojana
- ② data-led policy  
collection of skillset through e-stream portal



- ③ skilling of urban poor  
eg - NIPUN scheme for construction workers
- ④ Idea of universal Basic Income  
(Eco survey 2016-17)
- ⑤ Bring them in social security net  
- living wage as per code of wages  
need to be implemented by state
- ⑥ Increased spending on urban welfare  
eg - US spends \$110 per capita on urban areas, India - \$17
- ⑦ As per NITI India @ 75 report  
- focus on vertical expansion of cities  
and not horizontal expansion
- ⑧ rural industrialisation to reduce migration  
eg - MSME focus.

The integration of schemes like AMRUT,  
smart city and Awas Yojana (Urban),  
can guide New Urban India for a  
Viksit Bharat

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

REAL