



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. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Harishankar Ganesan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh
Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

[Signature]

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

10

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

Indian Traditional Theatre is one of the oldest and regionally diverse in the world depicting the mosaic of societal cultural norms.

Traditional theatre forms depict ideals and emotions of society

→ 1) Depict mythological stories and ideals, learnings (eg) → Yakshogana of Karnataka depicts gods and teachings [Bhakti]

→ 2) Showcase social evils and impart awareness → (eg) → Play [Mudra Rakshasa] by shows evils of Gupta Maurya empire by Vishakhadatta

→ 3. Depict the social and everyday life (eg) → Bhaona in Assam and Bhand in UP.

L4) Depiction of status of women
→ play on hilaratikaram (Tamil Nadu)

Reflects individual role in community

→ 1) Showcases the different emotions
of individual in social circumstances
(eg) Ascharya Bhava in Natyashastra

→ 2) Showcase of relationships, affection
in society of individual
(eg) Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa

→ 3) Heroic role of individuals.
↳ Shakuntalam story by Kalidasa

→ 4) Showcase of magical arts
↳ Shau based plays - Halim Tamari

↳ 5) Inspire change and personal
action → NUKKAD NATAK by
Safdar Hashmi

India's rich heritage of theatre
faces challenges of globalisation and
digitisation. Need for a survival
under Ministry of Culture's push for
Incredible India.

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

Sanchi Stupa created by Ashoka to commemorate Buddha's relics is one of the UNESCO World Heritage sites situated in Madhya Pradesh.

Historical importance of Sanchi Stupa

→ Relics of Buddha kept here → One of 8 sites where remains kept

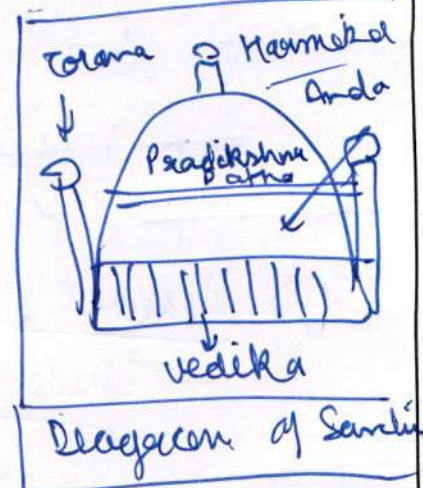
→ 2) Built by Ashoka who converted to Dhamma Ghosa after Kalinga war.

→ 3) Sanchi Stupa inscription and Rock edict give details about Mauya empire (325 BC - 180 BC)

→ 4) Worked and upgraded by Sattavahanas and other kings visited by Huen Tsang

Architectural importance

→ Ornate vedika → built by



→ 2) Shalabhanjika on the Torana gate → (women holding tree)

→ 3) Depiction of Maya's dream in the engravings of the Stupa

→ 4) The capital of lion at Sanchi

Inspiration for future architecture

→ Buddhist architecture

→ creation of Amravati Stupa, Bhamburda Stupa in line with the Sanchi Stupa

→ other Chaityas were also modelled on the Stupa in Sanchi
→ earlier Rock cut stupas but replaced by structural

→ e.g. Karle Chaitya Vihara

→ 2) Hindu temples also adopted engravings on doors

→ 3) Designs like Parliament and Supreme Court based on Sanchi Stupa
(Indo-Saracenic)

Sanchi Stupa should form base of India's Buddhist diplomacy

3.

भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh was the young revolutionary who working in HSRA gave fresh energies to the revolutionary movement.

Contribution to revolutionary ideology

- 1) No violence for take of violence
 - ↳ only violence to make self listen
 - eg) Delhi bomb on Parliament hurt no one
- 2) Secular ideology unlike Lal-Bal
 - Pal → no discrimination
- 3) Rejection of Congress method of piecemeal victories → criticised Gandhi's withdrawal of NM, 1931

Revolutionary Goals

- 1) Not only freedom from colonialists but also Capitalists

→ 2) Shift from Communism to Socialist ideology → MSRS declaration in Kolkata

→ 3) Acuse the students to take part in revolution → Panjab Nagawan Sabha

Forms of Revolutionary Struggles

→ 1) wrote books to make people aware eg Why I am an Atheist

→ 2) Fast unto death for political freedom in jail → fasted 121 days

→ 3) Big events to make people notice eg Saunders murder

→ 4) Use of court sessions as propaganda tools eg Relhi conspiracy case

Though he was killed by colonialists by hanging on 23rd April, 1931, through [Shahid Divas] he remains alive in our hearts.

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

4.

मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan.
(Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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Meiji Restoration of Japan in the mid 19th century was one of the 'pivotal factors for rise of Japan as the Contender Asian country in 20th century.

Factors for Meiji restoration

- 1) External factors → opening up under the Gun Boat diplomacy of Commodore Perry
- 2) Intellectual basis from Shintoinism for discipline and growth
- 3) Reduction of feudal tendencies → renunciation by Shintogate & Samurai
- 4) Social factors → compulsory education
→ rapid Urbanisation
→ Ziabitsu corporations

3) Political factory → creation of German Int in 1870s → parliament created for better policies

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

Significance for Japan

- 1) Economic → emerged as major steel producer → Osaka
↳ large corporations like Mitsubishi
- 2) Political → democratic monarchy established - Stability
- 3) International → won war in 1905 against Russia, defeated China in War on Manchuria
- 4) Social change → rise of middle class and educated society

The Meiji restoration restored the Japanese glory and made them small country with big ambitions

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 intangible entity not defined by boundaries or political sovereignty but togetherness, and "unity, Integrity" as mentioned in Preamble.

Basis of India as a nation

→ 1) Common beliefs - cultural threads of tolerance, assimilation etc.

→ 2) Historical context → common history of Islamic and colonial invasion & rule by Ashoka Guptas

→ 3) Political basis → bound by constitution as a Union of States rather than federal agreement of states, Democracy

→ 4) Social factors which bind India

such as religion, leaders (eg Mahatma Gandhi)

→ 5) Geographical unity → common features of monsoon, agrarian occupational dependence

→ 6) Cultural factors like songs, plays
eg Vande Mataram by Bankim Chandra

as national song.

Threats to concept of Indianhood

→ 1) Communalism and partition
→ division politics and riots eg Nuh

→ 2) Secessionist regionalism eg Punjab
Khalistan movement

→ 3) Linguistic differences and chauvinism
→ Tamil Nadu against Hindi imposition

→ 4) Undemocratic actions eg Emergency 1976.

→ 5) Ethnic tensions eg Kuki Meitei riots.

"India first" as the motto of all Indians is essential achieve aspiration of "Kartavya Kaal"

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

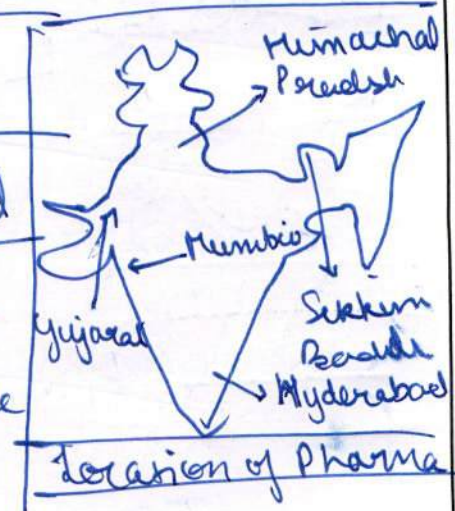
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has emerged as the "pharmacy of the world" and 2nd largest producer of medicines by volume.

④ growing at ~10%, India Pharma market is \$40bn in size (IBEF)

Factors for growth

- 1) Human resources skilled
 - ↳ Biological expertise
 - eg) Hyderabad as home for Dr. Reddy's



- 2) Visionary leadership → Dr. Yusuf Hammed
 - ↳ as part of Cipla → cheap drugs
- 3) Reverse engineering capability
 - ↳ created generic drugs → largest foreign ANDA by USFDA

4) Government policy → tax concession
in → Gujarat cheap land

5) Liberalisation (LPG-1991) → grew rapidly
till 2020

Impact on Economy

- 1) Source of FDI and forex reserves
↳ \$20 bn (8%) of total exports
- 2) Improved productivity of
employees → better healthcare
- 3) Employment generation in
rural areas eg Baddi

Impact on Public Health

- 1) Timely vaccination → successful
Polio elimination in India
- 2) Affordable generic drugs →
eg Jan Aushadi centers
- 3) Innovation ability → Bharat
Biotech → Covivax saved lives in
COVID.

The PLI Scheme for pharmaceuticals,
and APIs is a step in right direction
towards Make in India

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

Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea
receive cyclones in ratio of 5:1
due to geographical differences in
situation

Reasons for more cyclones
in Bay of Bengal



- 1) lower salinity due to east flowing rivers bringing fresh water eg. Godavari, Krishna
- 2) Higher vertical shear and winds in Arabian Sea → lower cyclone formation
- 3) deeper low pressure zones created in Bay of Bengal due to lower salinity
- 4) Monsoon winds prevents cyclones in force from creating cyclones in

Arabian Sea.

→ 5) Direction of wind → landfall of cyclone causes more destruction in east

However there has been increase in Arabian Sea cyclones lately due to global warming eg Biparigay, Tauktae

Reasons for decrease in frequency during South west Monsoon season

→ 1) High wind shear does not let low pressure develop (Fig 2) → shows mechanism



→ 2) Reduction of intense heating due to presence of cloud cover of South west monsoon

→ 3) Monsoon winds reduce the depression by filling in air from the

→ 4) ITCZ moves to Tropic of Cancer → heating of land rather than sea

Cyclones are hazards, can be prevented from becoming disaster through disaster reduction risk of Sendai 2015

8.

प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Volcanoes are endogenic eruptions due to tectonic movement and formed due to convergence of plates.

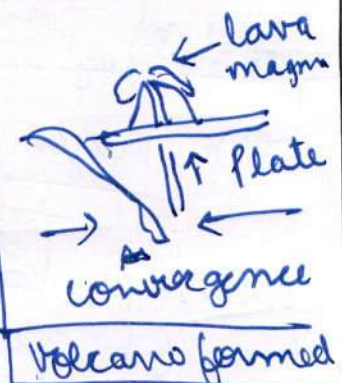
Destructive nature of volcano

1) Loss of biodiversity → caused extinction of many organisms

2) Loss to human life eg Mt St Helens blast caused 100s of deaths

3) Economic loss due to restriction on air travel

4)



Criticality for existence on earth

→ 1) Island formation → eg archipelagos of Indonesia, Japan etc

→ 2) Soil formation → Creation of Deccan basaltic soil (Regur black)

→ 3) essential for Agriculture →
require black soil from Deccan
↳ holds water → water

→ 4) Source of metals
resources such as
titanium, iron
eg) Kudremukh



→ 5) Igneous rocks such
as granite and schist are used
in construction

Geographical significance

→ 1) creation of atmosphere composition

↳ In Hadean and Archaean era
volcanoes erupted to generate
Nitrogen (NO_2) & Oxygen (O_2)

→ 2) Cooling of the atmosphere due to
reflection of insolation → cloud
cover of volcanic smoke

→ 3) creation of lakes such as
Calderas which are reservoirs of water

Thus volcanoes despite the loss to
man and material are essential
features of life on earth

9.

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

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

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Regionalism refers to a strong sense of belongingness to a sub area of a nation. This is fiercely protected when inequality and competition persists.

Regionalism due to Relative deprivation

→ 1) Demand for redistribution of wealth across region eg Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

→ 2) Expectation of better governance and local development
eg Inaokhand separation

→ 3) Unfair tax devolution perception (Article 270) → demands of regionalism due to lower resource sharing with southern states in [GST]

→ 4) Resource utilisation for local benefits eg Uttarakhand Tourism vs [UP]

→ 5) Feeling of marginalisation eg
Purvanchal demand for separate
region due to poorer compared to
Western UP

→ 6) Rise of communism for wealth
distribution eg North East
and Chattisgarh belt due to
Jabo Jangal Zameen deprivation

→ 7) Relative deprivation induces
migration → leads to loss of soil
eg Behar and Mumbai

→ 8) Secessionism due to unfair resource eg Beas

Way forward
to reduce regional
imbalance

Fair distribution
in Fanaree commission
(Article 280)

Asymmetric federation
eg Article 371G

of Minority
Special Status

Aspirational district
program to solve
backwardness

Being a welfare united state, the
central government must play
proactive role in equality of regions

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
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"Education for all" faces the threat of bullying and mental torture in schools and colleges causing dropouts and suicides.
eg) Rohit formula bullying on the basis of caste → suicide.

Need to address issue for achieving education for all

- 1) Marginalises the vulnerable sections eg North East Student Nitdo in Delhi
- 2) Women find unsafe in schools → dropout and low attendance
↳ eg harassment and cat calls
- 3) Students find difficult to

Get work mental stress of harassment
(c) > suicide in West Bengal Jadhavpur

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

- 4) Inclusion of LGBTQIA+ for
↳ against self expression in schools
- 3) Inclusion for disabled population
↳ only 50% literacy due to
discrimination in education

Work forward

- 1) Zero tolerance approach
↳ create teasing squads
↳ street harassment
- 2) Helplines like Reenas &
e-Sanjeevani for distress
reporting

- 3) Role of teachers in sensitisation
against discrimination

- ↳ 4) Role of parents as role models
↳ deal with loved care

Children are future of tomorrow,
need to create constructive
environment in schools.

11.

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

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

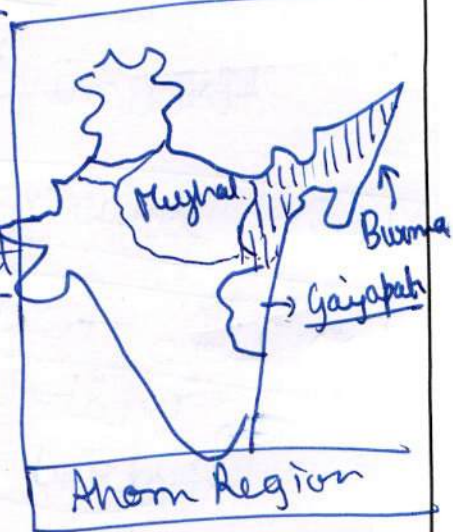
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Ahom's of Assam Kingdom played an important role in preserving and flourishing the frontier north eastern part of India. They followed Kamrupa dynasty.

Role in shaping cultural identity

→ 1) Architectural development

↳ construction of Shakti Peeth - Kamakhya temple.



→ 2) Preservation of tribal culture
↳ co-existence with forest dwellers

→ 3) Home and movement → patronage for Shakti
→ Sankaradeva (14th century) → created Akasa Dharma

→ 4) Linguistic advancement → Assamese
→ 5) Dance forms developed by Sattariya
Krishna devotion

Role in shaping historical identity

→ 1) Role in resistance to Islamic invasion by Mughal

eg) Lachit Belphekar Ahom chief resisted Mughal invasion across river

→ 2) Role in tribal repression → Moamaria revolt was suppressed with British help

→ 3) Sovereignty maintenance → Ahom's under Gondhar Konwar achieved independence in 1820s

→ 4) Close kinship ties of North East with Burma due to close diplomatic relations with Burma before colonial presence

→ 5) Unity in North East as Seven Sisters due to common rule of area by Ahom kingdom despite many tribal regions

Legacy in Contemporary Times

- 1) celebrated as resistor to Mughal invasion → Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav - PM speech (75th anniversary)
 - 2) Provision of united historical background for deeply divided North Eastern tribal regions
 - 3) Source of valour and pride in Independence as remained free from Mughal and British
 - 4) NCERTs are being revised to include more space and details of Ahom Kingdom.
[committee formed]
 - 5) 500 years of resistance celebrated
- The Ahom Kingdom as ~~one~~ of the longest sewing sovereign part of India holds special importance in Indian history. Need due coverage through inclusive reading of history

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हिसाब में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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write on
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12.

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

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

15

Businesses
~~Press~~ acted as the medium of awareness, agglomeration and protest against colonial rule. Bengal Gazette

in 1790s was the first newspaper which published stories of capitalistic advertisements, served as tool of capitalist.

Varying positions of Capitalists in National movement

(-) → 1) 18th century → Indian traders and merchants benefited from the British East India Company
↳ supported establishment of factories

(-) → 2) 1857 Revolt → The capitalists did not support "the First War of Independence" (V.B. Sawarkar) as they benefited from trade

→ 3) 1850s → establishment of Cowasjee
(-) cotton mill and later in 1880s

Tata Steel

↳ Capitalists supported Dadabhai
Narsoji's drain of wealth
theory

(+) → 4) Capitalists such as Tatas supported
demands of Congress moderate
faction in 1880s towards
opening up of businesses.

(-) → 5) [1920s] → did not support the
[socialist] and trade union
movements eg) 1926 Trade Union
Act opposed.

(+) → 6) [Support] to Gandhian movement
of non cooperation and civil
disobedience → helped rise the
sales of capitalists through [Swadeshi]
movement

(-) → 7) [Opposed] revolutionary and

anarchical opposition to the British Rule eg Bhagat Singh was opposed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Unequivocal Support in 1940s

- 1) Quit India Movement fully supported as close to Independence
eg RP Goenka as part of Quit India
- 2) Development of social industries
eg Gandhi inspired CIPLA founder
- 3) 1946 Bombay Plan for socialist government ownership of large industries eg Axis India nationalise (1950s)

Impact of ambivalence

- 1) British used divide and rule to alienate workers
 - 2) Rise of socialist leaders like Nehru who disapproved of capital class
 - 3) Distrust among people to Capitalism
- Nevertheless, capitalists formed the funding life and blood, brain of National Movement.

13.

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

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

15

Press acted as the medium and percolator of public opinion to voice intellectual ideas, provide news of major movements and make people aware.

Evolution of Press in India

→ 1) 1790s → Commercial English language press @ Bengal Gazette by James Hickey.

→ 2) 1798 → Wellisley imposed Press Act to create control and restrictions on Press in India.

→ 3) 1835 → Metcalf liberated Indian press by requiring regulation instead of restrictions.

→ 4) 1830s - 1870s → widespread mushrooming of press across India such as Amrita Bazaar Patrika Kaal, Sandhya

→ 5) 1878 → Vernacular Press Act imposed

by Lytton → Shutdown

→ deactivation powers of deposit
→ arbitrary action & no judicial review

→ 6) 1882 → Rippon liberated press

→ 7) 1880s - 1908 → used by extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Kesari to propagate Swadeshi and Arisee

→ 8) 1890s → 153A added to Sedition
→ jail of Tilak for incendiary, seditious

→ 9) 1900 - 1940 → widespread usage of press

→ 10) 1976 → Emergency and subjugation of press
→ R.P. Goenka stood up

Impact on various stages of freedom struggle

- 1) Reform phase → Newspapers like Digdarshan by Balashastri Jambhakar used for social awareness
- 2) Swadeshi movement → given widespread coverage under papers like Dandhya, Kaal, → extremist
- 3) Revolutionary use for ideological spread eg Al Hilal by Abul Kalam
- 4) Use by Gandhiji for constructive activity → eg Nariyan newsletter.
- 5) Means for awareness of movements for participation eg Non cooperation movement
- 6) Empowerment of women through newsletters like Mirat ul Akbar

Today, India's press freedom is under challenge due to corporate, government interference. Need freedom of press estate

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)

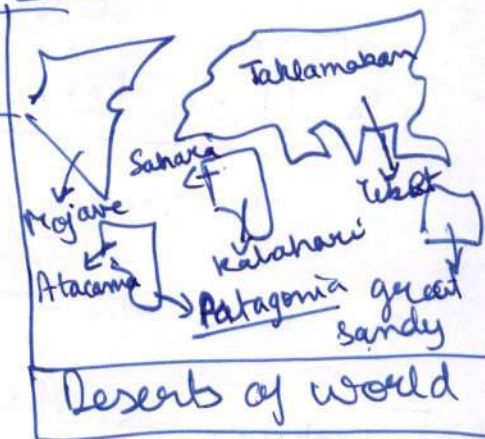
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are arid landforms of secondary geological nature formed due to exogenic and geographical features.

★ Maximum deserts found in West of continent in $30-40^\circ$ latitude North.

Factors for formation

1) Cool currents → cold currents on eastern ocean have dissecting effect & no rainfall caused in the Western part. eg → Sahara desert and Canary current



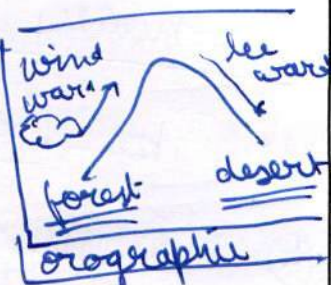
2) High pressure zones of horse latitudes in $30-40^\circ N$ → reduces rainfall and creates deserts
eg Patagonia desert, Mojave

3) Continentality → situation deep

into the continent. leads to low rainfall \rightarrow as no moisture source eg Taklamakan desert

4) Rainshadow zones in orographic rainfall eg Atlas mountains

block rainfall in Sahara region



5) Geographical local situation

eg Thar desert (India) does not get rainfall due to no orographic barrier to rainbearing monsoon

6) Altitude \rightarrow cold desert formation in Tibetan Plateau

7) Intense insolation \rightarrow tropical climates have cloud cover \rightarrow no deserts whereas regions like

Arabian Peninsula has deserts due to intense heat

Human deforestation

Major landforms of deserts

\rightarrow caused by erosion & deposition

- 1) Mushrooms → caused due to winds and erosion of lower rocks
- 2) Dunes → lead to moving sand deposits causing depositional features
- 3) Inselbergs → caused due to extreme erosional features
- 4) Buttes caused by constant erosion of desert rocks
- 5) Breakers as a erosional feature of deserts
- 6) Diffs → as a depositional landform due to accumulated sand
- 7) Barchans formed due to sifting of substratum soil caused by sand deposition

These deserts are essential - landforms,
expansion restricted by UNCCD
Delhi Declaration

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 fragile ecosystems because of endogenic changes, (tectonic) movement, intense slope as well as exogenic amplification of rainfall (orographic rainfall). This leaves low carrying capacity for anthropogenic activities.

Vulnerable to adverse impact of climate change

→ 1) Extreme weather events like landslides → cloudburst in Amarnath as illustration
↳ caused by intense heat

→ 2) Floods (flash floods) → @ Shan
Himachal Pradesh saw 100+

dead in the recent flash floods

- 3) Heat waves in the hills causes higher destruction as trees not adapted to higher temperature
- 4) Vulnerability to temperature inversion

Vulnerability to anthropogenic

→ 1) Developmental carrying capacity
(eg) Char Dham road destruction

→ 2) Hydropower creates more problems (eg) NTPC Tapovan in Joshimath

→ 3) Deforestation impact on soil stability and strength
(eg) Western Ghats landslides Raigad

→ 4) Agricultural impact on Soil strength → weak roots

→ 5) Biodiversity loss due to unresponsible tourism

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

Initiatives for sustainable management

→ Ban on plastic in Himachal Pradesh

→ 2) Environmental impact assessment under Category I

→ 3) Focus on Small hydro projects rather than large hydro ($< 2.5 \text{ MW}$)

→ 4) Responsible tourism promotion
↳ ecotourism concept in Sikkim

→ 5) Pawabmala for non road transportation

→ 6) National Himalayan Ecosystem Sustainability

→ 7) Panchayat → Net Zero by 2070 for climate change

→ 8) Gadgil Committee on Western Ghats (66% reserved) mitigation

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

Sand mining is one of the key reasons for water pollution and is unabatedly functioning across Indian river ecosystem.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

- 1) Difference in state wise management as sand is mineral → each state list
 - ↳ no unified policy
- 2) Nexus of sand mafia and politicians and bureaucrats
 - ↳ NN Verma committee
- 3) Use of violence by sand mafia
 - eg IPS Warden killed
- 4) Non sufficient patrolling and surveillance
- ↳ 5) Rising demand for construction
 - ↳ 34% urban areas now

Impact of sand mining unsustainable

- Salt ingress due
- 2) pollution of river as the sand acts as filtering mechanism for runoff.
- 3) water table recharge is reduced as sand percolates water
- 4) vulnerability to disasters like cyclones ↑ → bio barrier reduced.
- 5) Biodiversity loss of organisms hiding in sand (eg) Turtles
- 6) Reduces stability of the sand and the beach
↳ beach erosion (eg) Kerala

Remedial measures taken

→ Alternatives such as M-Sand developed to reduce demand

→ 2) Restriction of usage of machinery for sand mining

eg Maharashtra

→ 3) Decentralised implementation using Gram Sabha

→ 4) Outsourcing of management to major mineral companies eg Madhya Pradesh

→ 5) Drone based surveillance of the banks of the river for effective monitoring.

→ 6) GPS based tracking of sand trucks to ensure legal reporting of sand mined.

Sand is the edge.

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

India after the discovery of Raesi deposits has become 3rd largest reserves of lithium which is essential for operation of electric vehicles and battery storage.

Account of major lithium producing countries

1) South America

1) Chile as the largest resource of the metal

2) Bolivia and Argentina

→ These are together called the Lithium Triangle

2) Australia is resource rich in lithium → majority is untapped



3. India has found resources in Rajni of Jammu & Kashmir along with Karnataka's Mandya

4. China as major producer of Lithium → also has offshore investments

Eg Africa

5) Africa has reserves in Congo, and West Africa

Geopolitical aspects of Lithium

Production

1) China's control over resource production and acquisition.

2) Uganda beach diplomacy and high debt burden of African

3) Replacement of oil as strategic commodity

4) Import reduction due to finding of resources by India

5) essential for achievement of [Paris] targets → 50% of renewable for India

Environmental implications

- 1) Heavy water usage → 1000#1
ratio of water to mineral
- 2) geological rock structure
disturbed due to mining
- 3) Air Pollution caused due to
lithium enrichment
- 4) High waste generation due
to minable recovery of
lithium from ore
- 5) Impact on carrying capacity
of hills @ Jammu Kashmir
Himalaya

Lithium is the "new oil", India
must tap its reserves effectively
to become energy powerhouse

18.

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

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

15

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

The youth of the day is interconnected, interrelated and integrated to world in era of information and globalisation.

Global identity impact on Youth Identity

→ Positive impacts

→ 1) Feeling of global citizenship

↳ cross pollination of cultures

eg) Indian trap inspired from West

→ 2) ecofriendliness and global awareness

eg) Greta Thunberg and Vanisha
Amashankar

→ 3) Global activism for women empowerment

eg → Young Indian women in #MeToo

→ 4) Fusion food as the culinary preference → eg Bakhlawas sold in Delhi

→ 5) Wider opportunities realised by youth eg → Platform work based on internet.

Negative impacts

→ 1) Westernising and leaving

Indian culture

eg → McDonalds instead of Dal

→ 2) Reduced Nationalism → low sense of pride in anthem in cinema

→ 3) Brain drain caused by international ambitions of youth

- 4) materialism and isolation
caused by
- 5) Loss of respect to words parents
local society eg urban apathy
in voting.
- 6) Polarisation caused by western
media eg Right wing rise

Way forward

- 1) International Student Exchange
programmes eg Africa India
exchange
- 2) Reinforce India's syncretic
and tolerant culture to youth.
- 3) Dekho Apna Desh scheme for
awareness
- 4) Use of globalisation for
balance

Vasudev Kutumbakam as realised
by youth of this country was
displayed in Youth-20 held as
part of G-20 celebration.

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)

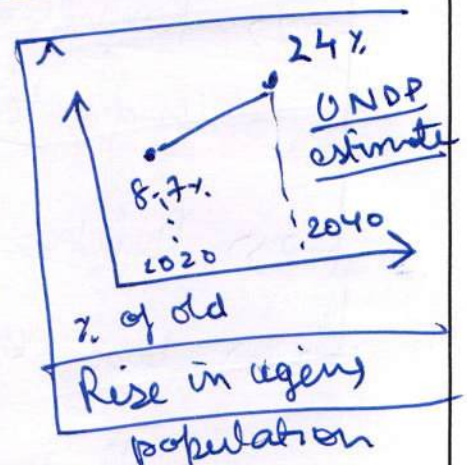
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

While India's fertility rate has declined to 2.0, its demographic dividend of 65% workforce population may become demographic bonus as by 2040 it will have 20% of world's old age people.

Future concerns on ageing population

- 1) Rising healthcare costs due to non-communicable lifestyle diseases in future old



↳ 33% of India is hypertensive

- 2) High dependent population will reduce the productivity of country

- 3) Economic slowdown like Japan

due to slowing population growth

4) Insufficient healthcare facilities

↳ only 0.6 beds per 1000 as
compared to china's 6 per 1000

5) More vulnerable to shocks like

[COVID-19]

Concerns around Social Security

→ Only 10% in formal jobs → 90%
informal have [0 safety net]

→ Low insurance penetration
↳ only 1% has health insurance
compared to

→ Higher focus on government
employees pension (COPSVIS NPS)

→ Meagre amount in National
social assist over plan &

Vayoshree yojana

↳ limits on senior citizen deposits
in post office.

Measures to take and way forward

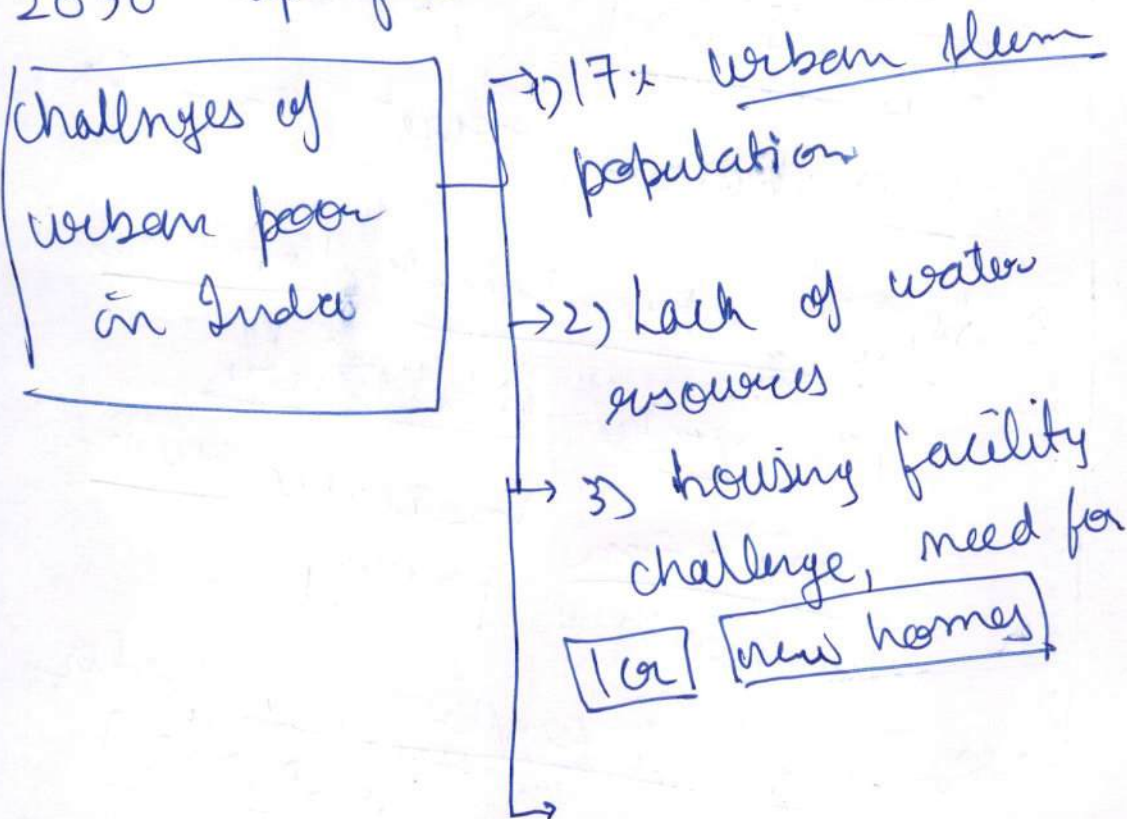
- Healthcare budget to be raised to 2% of GDP as per National Health Policy, 2017
- 2) Focus on pink economy and care economy
eg) 257 new nursing colleges
- 3) Tap the Silver economy
↳ Rise age of retirement
- 4) Universal Basic Income Scheme for social security
- 5) Dignity of old age people
↳ Payashree gojara
- 6) Skilling and becoming developed by 2047 so that can use resources in future
↳ Compulsory pension participation in Atal pension, Payashree

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

As per UNDP, 50% of India population will live in urban areas by 2030 up from 34% in 2022.



Need for center stage for welfare of urban poor

→ 1) Health of urban poor → high degree of non-communicable disease like diabetes

-2) employment guaranteed required like MNREGA for rural areas
(eg) Rajasthan scheme for urban employment

→ 3) Housing redevelopment under [PM - AWA] → lagging the 1:1 or house target by 2024

→ 4) Infrastructural facilities like water, electricity, sanitation to reduce multi-dimensional poverty

→ 5) Targeting requirement under the schemes like [NFSA, 2013]

→ 6) Affordable [Internet for all]

→ 7) Need for agglomeration and decentralisation of urban

Steps taken and way forward

- RURBAN mission for developing rural areas also
- Smart city focus for sustainable development of cities eg Bhopal
- Creation of new relocation cluster for slums
- Follow rehabilitation approach Olga Ellis Case, Mumbai, for pavement dwellers
- ~~fast~~ e-Shram Portal for migrant workers,
- One nation One ration card for interoperable use of ration for nutrition

Urban poor are integral part of vision of 2047 Vishwaguru

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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