



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. : 0672699

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. Bhanusri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad


निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ^①ideals and emotions of the society, and an ^②individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Traditional theatre forms of India have been a crucial aspect of "continuity" of culture from Ancient times.

Traditional Theatre forms reflecting Ideals and emotions of the society :-

① Theatre forms depict the everyday activities of social life

① Tholu-bommala Ata depicting cooking by females in houses

② They provide us insights into functioning of the society

② Hunting scenes being depicted

③ They depict emotions of the individuals in society

③ sorrow - during death rituals

Happiness - marriage rituals

⑨ prevalence of child-marriages in ancient times is shown.

⑩ Buttabommalu - marrying in tender age

Traditional Theatre reflecting Individual's role in community

① Role of king in community is depicted in Battle scenes

② Role of peacemaker or mediator in the court is shown

③ Gender roles are also often depicted

④ women - shown as cooking

men - Shown as fighting battles

④ Individual toleration & cooperation in Societal harmony is also emphasized.

Hence, traditional theatre although on decline in current Digital era, continue to provide crucial insights into our living.

2.

सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Sanchi stupa was one of the famous Buddhist stupa constructed during Mounyan era (322-185 BC)

* Historical Importance of Sanchi stupa

① It is one of the first & finest stupa constructed

② It consists of

Buddhist Religion Inclinations [E] In remembrance of relics of Buddha

③ ASHOKA patronage to Buddhism can be taken cue from this stupa

④ It continues to provide cue about patronage to Buddhism in ancient century

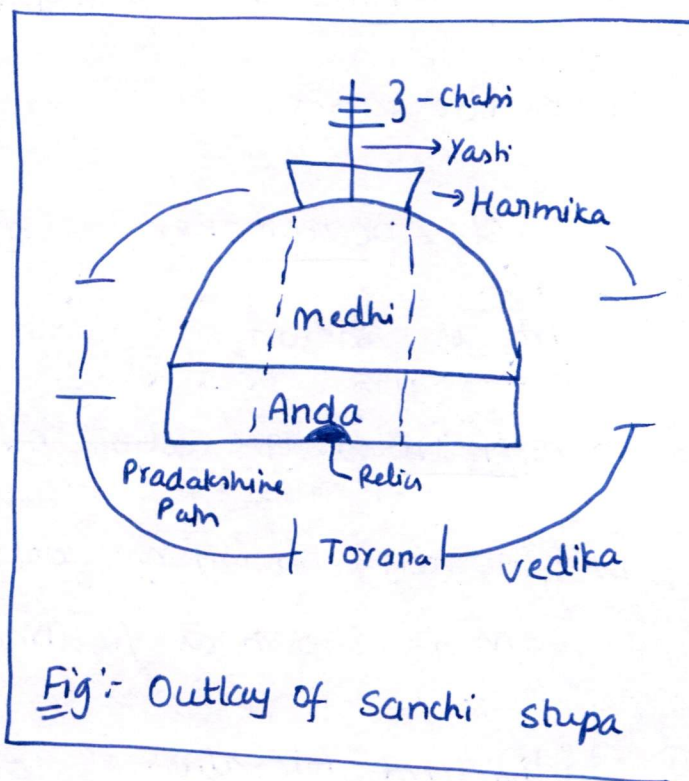
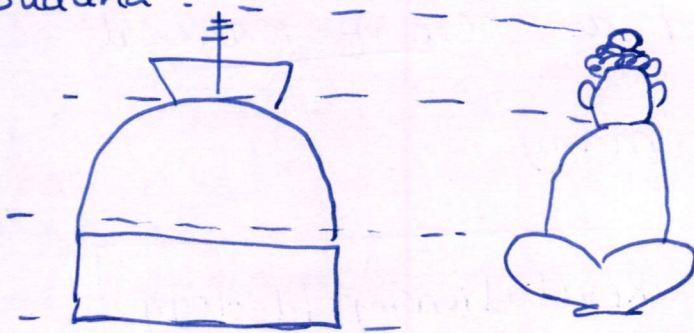


Fig: Outlay of Sanchi stupa

* Architectural Importance of Sanchi Stupa

① Stupa's Harmika in line with the Relics of Buddha represent Architectural precision

② Stupa, in fact, is seen as Microcosm of Buddha.



It also depicts
Stages of life
of Buddha
e.g. Adult, Young, etc.

③ Carving of Stupa from stone depict Architectural marvel when no one was aware of tools & automation

* Inspiration to Future Architecture of India

① Port-moungyan Stupa was directly built upon model of Sanchi Stupa

② Basic structure of Anda & medhi were followed by future constructions

③ Torana & Vedika were inspired from Sanchi Stupa.

Hence, Sanchi Stupa continues to be a Architectural wonder of Ancient Art.

3.

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

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Bhagat Singh, was known as Father of Modern Revolutionary Nationalism and is often hailed as hero of national movement by many.

Bhagat Singh's Revolutionary Ideology as a Breakthrough :-

- ① Till the moderate phase (1857-1905), no concrete outcomes were seen, hence his revolutionary ideas founded their way into masses
- ② It alerted the British Administration due to revolutionary attacks
 - ⇒ Bomb attack on parliament

③ Till Bhagat Singh period, revolutionaries were directionless and often seen in sporadic episodes

④ Pabna ~~Rev~~ Ramon Rebellion (Vasudha Bhala Phadke)

④ proper Institutionalised and organised structure was provided

⑤ HRA (Hindustan Republic Association)

Goals of Revolution

→ Direct target toward British & their officials
⑥ Attack on Sanders

→ prompt demand for purna swaraj

⑦ Bhagat Singh - "Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it"

Forms of Revolutionary Struggle :-

→ changed from PPP (Prayers Petition & protests) to direct attack

→ type of Revivalist Ideology

→ Inclusion of spiritual elements

⑧ Ganapati & Shivaji festival

Hence Bhagat Singh has created a fertile ground for future Revolutionaries to succeed upon.

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

Meiji Restoration refers to a civilian revolt that had dethroned the dictators of Japan and had ushered in new form of govt by restoring authority of meiji (landlords)

* Factors that led to Meiji Restoration

- ① Exploitation by the Dictators
- ② Requirement of Freedom & Equality
- ③ people were of the opinion that landlords would be better controlled
- ④ curbing & Restrictions imposed by the regime
- ⑤ Economic Disparities and vulnerability of people.

* Significance of Meiji Restoration for Japan:-

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

- ① It has led to return of previous form of govt with which the people are comfortable with
- ② It had restored the authority of landlord and hence farming community were acquainted with it
- ③ Economic development was aided by this Restoration
- ④ people liberty and freedom were relaxed by removing curbs
- ⑤ Societal & political stability was provided by the restoration.

Hence, Meiji Restoration was seen as a watershed movement in Japan's history.

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

Benedict Anderson has envisaged the concept of Nation as "imagined community" in marxist sense.

* Basis of India as a NATION

- ① 'Unity in Diversity' - India as a nation is held together by 'syncretic culture'
- ② sarva Dhamma Sambhar - concept of Secularism & Toleration
- ③ National Identity above personal identities of sex, caste, region, etc
- ④ 'Salad Bowl Approach' of multi-culturalism as given by Bhikhu Parekh

* Threats to concept of Indian Nationhood

- ① Trend of cultural Nationalism fuelled by sentiments of Hindutva, etc.
Ex Religious Riots, mob lynchings
- ② Polarisation of Society based on religious lines
- ③ parochial Identities & Religious Bigotry being proliferated Ex Religion over Nation
- ④ Regressive Regionalism - Regional Identity over Nation Ex Son of soil, Dravidian movement

Way Forward

→ promote feeling of 'Nationalism' based on INDIAN identity
Ex Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat
→ Confidence Building measures & cultural exchange programmes among different religions

Hence, India being 'Ancient Civilization'

must be preserved to live upon its ideal of

'Vasudheva Kutumbakam'

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
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is being hailed as "PHARMACY OF THE WORLD" for its thrust on pharmaceutical production and distribution.

Factors behind growth of pharmaceutical Industry

- ① Increase in Demand due to pandemic, other health emergencies
- ② Availability of APIs - Active pharmaceutical Ingredients
- ③ Availability of workforce, processes & Industries
- ④ Improved Research & Development
 [Ex] Covaxin - by Serum Institute of India
- ⑤ Supply chain Resilience maintained by India

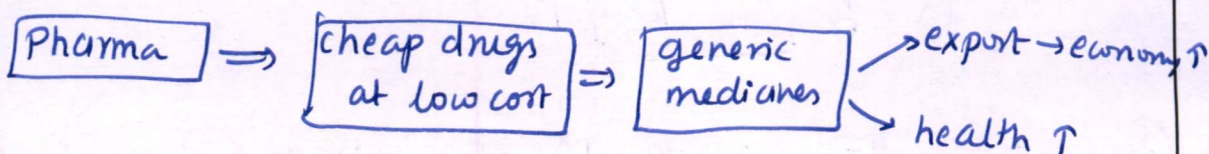
* Significance of Pharma Industry with regard to

India's economy

- ✓ Improved Income & forex reserves
- ✓ economic interlinkages with other countries
- ✓ Patent relaxation would provide
 $\Downarrow$
 cheap drugs
 $\Downarrow$
 Increased demand
 $\Downarrow$
 Income $\uparrow$
- ✓ optimum utilization of resources

Public Health

- ✓ Generic medicines at low cost would aid health care for poor people
- ✓ work towards Global Public Health
- ✓ vaccine maintain
- ✓ export to poor African countries would lead to $\downarrow$ public Health expenditure by poor



Amidst allegations from countries like Gambia regarding Indian cough syrup, India must tighten its regulation to ensure growth of Pharma Industry in future.

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)

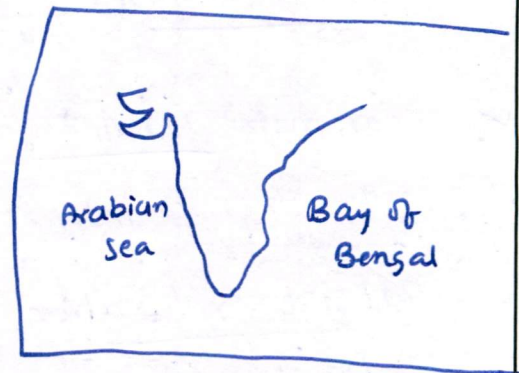
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Both Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea flank East & West coasts of India respectively.

~~Reasons for high frequency~~

Reasons for Bay of Bengal being more prone to cyclones than Arabian Sea :-



- ① warm waters of Bay of Bengal compared to Arabian Sea
- ② Frequent development of Low pressure cells in Bay of Bengal
- ③ Arrival of warm monsoon winds further aggravating the Temperature of ocean

- ④ Bay of Bengal being flanked between India & South Asia has low circulation of ocean water - hence low moderation of temperature

* Reason for decline in frequency of Tropical cyclones during Southwest monsoon

- ① Triple dip La-Nina

↳ No adverse conditions on temperatures of Bay of Bengal waters

- ② Irregular monsoons & late arrival of monsoon

- ③ Climate change alters the conditions of ocean

- ④ Now, Arabian Sea is also becoming more prone to cyclones

Cyclones, although inevitable, can be managed well with proper disaster management protocols.

8.

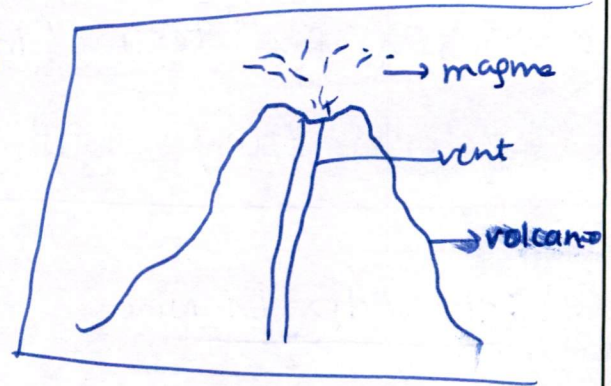
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

volcanoes are mountain structures that include hot magma inside it at high temperatures



* Destructive nature of volcano:-

- ① Hot & acidic lava flowing out of volcano would destroy the surroundings
- ② Huge scale destruction due to violent eruption
- ③ release of harmful gases which are acidic in nature - lead to Acid Rain
- ④ Loss of life and habitation in proximity to volcanoes

* Criticality of volcanoes in existence of human life

- ① After solidifying of lava, extensive plains are formed by volcanoes
- ② Minerals and chemicals of valuable nature which are trapped underneath are brought up by volcano eruption

③ Formed

volcano eruption → volcanic Islands formations → Habitations to live

↳ Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- ④ maintain 'Ecological Balance' of the earth

Hence volcanoes although destructive of nature would have flip side of benefitting the mankind.

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

Regionalism refers to parochial feeling of allegiance to one's own native region of common myth of origins

* Relative Deprivation — constructing Regionalistic feelings

① when jobs of state are mostly accrued by migrant workers — it develops feeling of Relative Deprivation

leading to demands for

Regionalistic feelings ← 'Local Reservation of Jobs'

④ Jharkhand

② when demography of state is re-engineered — and economic opportunities

are polarised - it would lead to Regionalistic feelings

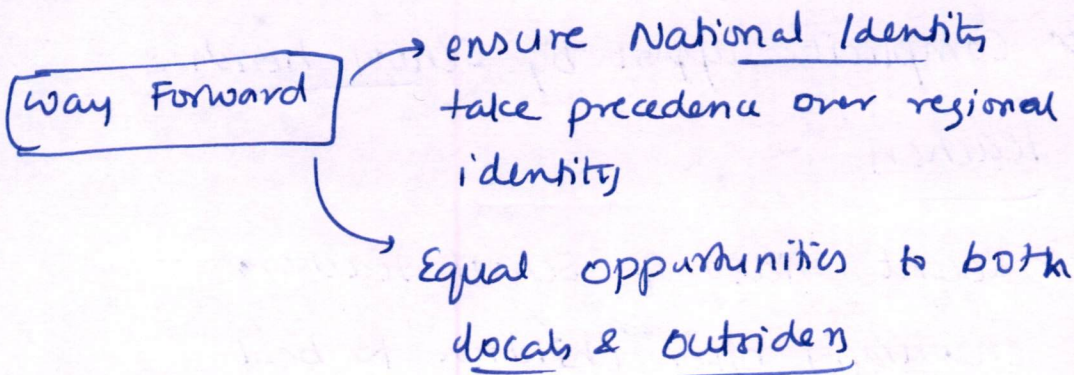
(eg) Christian missionary schools → skill & employment to one segment

Regionalism ← Relative Deprivation feeling among others

③ SONS OF SOIL MOVEMENT

↳ is mainly outcome of lack of economic avenues to locals compared to others

(eg) Bhumiputra movements in Chhattisgarh



In spirit of 'Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat', Regionalism

must be countered by economic development

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

'Right to Education' (Article-21A) although is a Fundamental Right, many school children were seemed to be dropouts due to myriad reasons such as school violence.

Reasons for Bullying and school violence

- ① Emotional self-prophecy among elite section of school children
- ② Lack of gender & caste sensitization
 - ⊞ Ragging, sexual violence on girl child
- ③ Complicit support by school heads & teachers
 - ⊞ Recent video of School teachers encouraging other children to beat muslim children.

- ④ Lack of Emotional & psychological stability & firmer among children due to nascent stage experiences

Way Forward to prevent school violence & ensure "Education for all"

- ① Gender & caste sensitization among children
- ② Behavioural campaigns to make children aware of consequences
- ③ strict punishment & enforcement in case of misconduct
- ④ proper training of Students & Teachers
- ⑤ All- Inclusive student Activities through frequent exchange of team members to encourage camraderie

If nipped at bud, preventing school violence would lead to peaceful society at longer run.

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 हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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AHOM KINGDOM draws its lineage mainly from present day Assam and had played a crucial role in North East Indian politics.

Ahom Kingdom Role in shaping the
a) cultural Identity of NE India

① It had religious influence on NE Indian Identity

① patronage to Hinduism

② The cuisine & Dressing style of NE India has been influenced by the Ahom Kingdom

③ various cultural festivals and gatherings were initiated by them

b) Historical Identity of NE India

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

① Ahom kingdom has successfully resisted various foreign invasions & even defeated British in certain instances

② During British quest to control Myanmar through NE

③ Ahom kingdom has further maintained huge armies (elephants)

- Animal co-living, such as elephants were shaped by this kingdom

④ Ahom kingdom further represented itself always as a part of mainland Indian subcontinent

⑤ It had exchanges and dealt with kingdoms of mainland India.

⑥ It has united whole North East India as single entity to be ruled.

* Legacy of Ahom kingdom in contemporary times :-

- ① Assamese Identity was still drawn from Ahom kingdom's legacy
- ② current issue of citizenship and fear of outsiders can be traced back of Regionalistic feeling nurtured by Ahom kingdom
- ③ certain festivals initiated by Ahom kingdom are continued till date
- ④ certain militant organisations often draw their origin & legacy from Ahom kingdom

Hence, Ahom kingdom has been one of staunch Ruling clan of NE India shaping their identity till date.

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

Indian Bourgeoisie class had both phases of Active Nationalism and passive support through out the freedom struggle suiting their own needs.

* Varying positions of Indian capitalist class :-

① During Initial phase of Imperialist rule capitalists favoured British for their own benefit

② During construction of Railway lines establishment of 1st cotton mill in Bombay

③ Later, they remained ambivalent and indifferent towards the freedom struggle as they thought they do not have real stakes

② During Home Rule movement, 1915

③ In some instances, they have favoured the freedom struggle for their own benefit

④ During Swadeshi movement - boycott of foreign goods.

⑤ Their support to British was based on drawing concessions on import duties & export duties.

⑥ However, in later & mature phase of freedom struggle, capitalists joined the masses

⑦ Civil Disobedience movement, 1930
Quit India movement, 1942

Reasons for varying positions of capitalists

① Capitalists were dependent on the will of British

① Raw material possession, Railway routes clearance, etc

② capitalists were not aware of benefits of Freedom movement in initial stages

③ Mass movements further disrupted their business activities and markets

④ some historians opine that Gandhi has ended Non-cooperation movement due to pressure of lobbying from capitalists

⑤

However, towards the mature stage of Freedom Struggle, capitalists also joined masses in addition to funding the Nationalist movement.

Hence, capitalists varying stands throughout Freedom Struggle can be traced to their sole motive of "gaining profits rather than freedom"

13.

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

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

15

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

PRESS, often termed as 4th pillar of democracy had a huge impact on Indian Freedom struggle that led to fruition.

* Evolution of press in India

Initial Newspapers in Indian language to attract Indian masses

① Amrit Bazar Patrika

Newspapers & Letters written by Indian Freedom Fighters to generate Nationalist sentiments

② Gandhi's - Hind Swaraj
Young India

Newspapers dedicated to particular section of society

③ Mook Nayak - by Ambedkar

↓
❑ Secret press Activities were conducted underground

❑ All India Radio (operated secretly)

* Regressive policies of British on Indian press

① Vernacular Press Act (1878-1890)

Also known as Gagging Act, it had imposed heavy penalties on Indian language newspapers

② Freedom of Press was restricted by imposing curbs on their publications and writings

❑ Not allowed to write against the British policies

③ Press Houses were closed, hence necessitating them to operate from underground.

* IMPACT OF PRESS on Freedom struggle

- ① It had aroused Nationalistic sentiments among the Indian masses
- ② Press has made aware the exploitative tendencies of British
 - ① Drain of wealth was being reported by newspapers
- ③ Press had accommodated itself to various restrictions of British
 - ① After Vernacular Press Act, Amrit Bazar Patrika turned into English newspaper
- ④ Press had played a role in coordinating & organising mass movements
 - ① AIR (All India Radio) Role during CDM & Quit India movement.

Hence, although marred by several curbs, Indian press always strived

14.

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

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

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts refer to dry-arid regions with extreme temperature conditions (too hot or too cold) with adverse climatic variations.

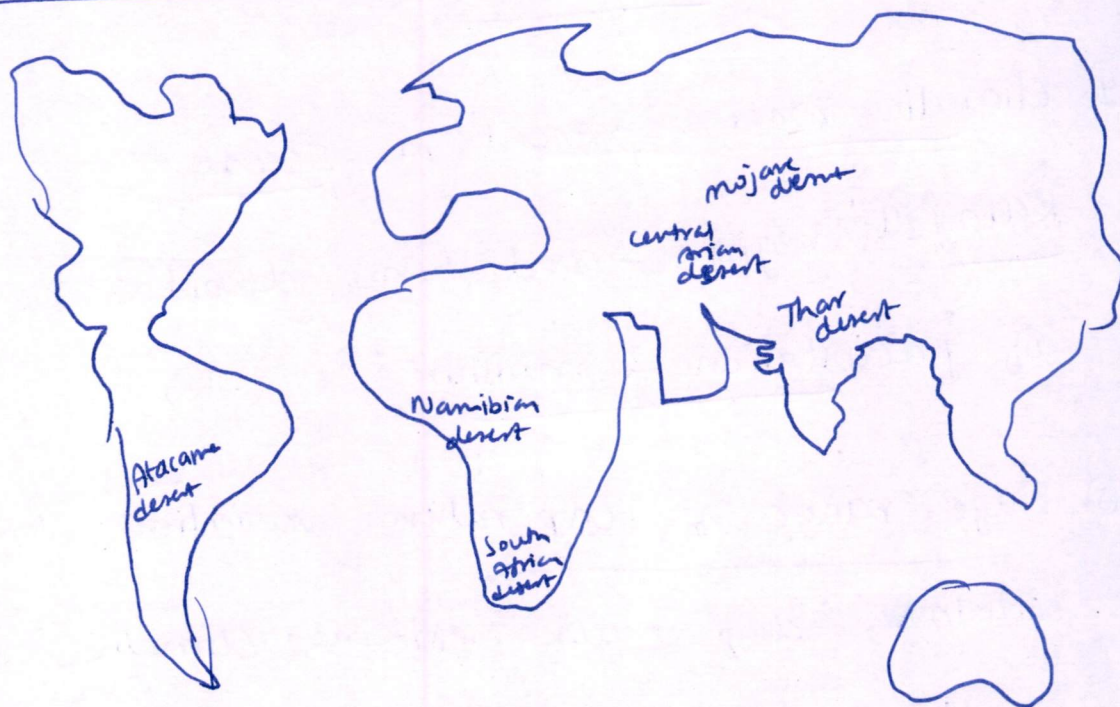


Fig: ^{major} Deserts of the world

* Factors behind formation of Deserts

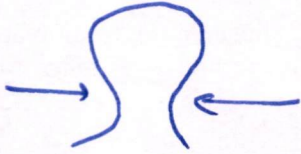
- ① DESSICATION - caused due huge amount of downward currents (downwelling of ocean water)

- ② Ocean currents - cold currents flowing around the desert areas further lead to dryness of the area
- ③ offshore winds - lack of moisture in the winds blown from the continent leads to dry & hot winds
- ④ climatic zones - present in scant Rainfall regions and hence devoid of precipitation & moisture
- ⑤ Huge range of Temperature variations within a day cause extreme climatic conditions.

* LANDFORMS PRESENT IN DESERTS

Aeolian Landforms are seen in desert as "WIND" acts as main source of erosion & deposition of sand.

- ① Mushroom rocks → denuded at base of rocks due to speeds of winds blown in desert



- ② Loess Deposits

Huge amount of sand is carried & deposited creating a large plain of sand.

- ③ Longitudinal Dunes

formed due to pattern of winds blown in the desert.

- ④ Exfoliation of rocks present in desert seen due to thermal expansion & contraction in temperature variations.

Hence, Deserts form one of significant physical Divisions of world with their varied characteristics and features.

15.

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

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

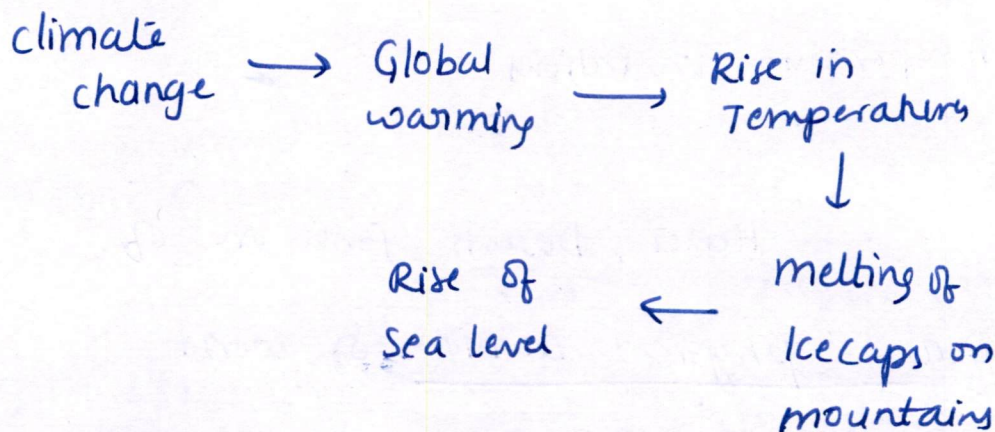
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are one of the crucial physical divisions of globe and form core of geographical relief. They are formed both by epirogenic (Block mountains) forces and orogenic (Fold mountains)

* Impact of climate change & Anthropogenic Interventions on Mountains

① Melting of Glaciers



Hence climate change has spin-off effects involving mountains.

② change of Topography of mountains

☞ Due to chardham Highway project, the Himalayan mountains present there were tinkered with

③ altering the vegetation on mountains including wildlife

☞ As reported by Kashmiriangan Committee Biodiversity of western Ghats was in peril due to Anthropogenic interventions.

④ mining Activities by Humans further alter the relief features of mountains

☞ occurrence of Landslides

⑤ Impact on Relief and Topography of mountains

⑥ climate change may lead to frequent eruption of volcanic mountains.

* Initiatives for sustainable management of mountains :-

- ① One of the Action plans under National climate Action programme 2013 was (NCAP) to protect Himalayan Ecosystem
- ② EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment before undertaking any developmental project
e.g. Chardham Highway project
- ③ policies to contain Global warming and climate change would indirectly lead to conservative practices of mountains

Hence, mountains & that offer huge ecological services must be conserved & protected with sincere efforts

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

Sand is considered as one of "minor mineral" under the Mines and Minerals Development Act. However as recent CAG report pointed out Illegal sand mining is on rise in India.

Reasons for unsustainable management of Sand Resources

① Lack of proper Regulation & control

↳ No Nodal Agency to look exclusively into Land mining

② Lack of surveillance in sand mining due to their presence in vast coastal tracts

③ Increased Urbanisation → Infrastructure needs ↑ → construction of new Buildings
↓
Demand of Sand ↑

Surge in demand of sand without commensurate increase in supply led to unsustainable exploitation.

④ Nexus between sand miners and the govt encouraging illegal mining

* Impact of unsustainable management of sand Resources

- ① Depletion of natural resources - sand due to excessive mining
- ② Disturbs 'ecological balance' of coastal ecosystem
- ③ Unplanned & rigorous urbanisation due to non-availability or excessive supply of sand.
- ④ Mineral cartels & corruption scandals involving sand mining.

* Remedial measures for unsustainable management of sand

① M-Sand - manufactured sand

This option is being explored in various regions such as Andhra Pradesh

② Satellite Surveillance & Imagery - to check upon illegal mining of sand

③ National Sand Policy - must be comprehensively legislated to have Exclusive Regulation

④ e-auction of sand by state mineral development corporations to curb corruption in the process.

Natural resources if over-exploited would lead to 'Ecological disaster' as they maintain Ecosystem - hence sand must be conserved & preserved - and to be used restrictively.

17.

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

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Recently, huge lithium Reserves were discovered in Reang district of Jammu & Kashmir. Lithium remains one of crucial mineral that would churn the Digital chip ecosystem of world.

LITHIUM TRIANGLE comprises of countries that would produce around 80% of lithium production of world. They include countries such as Bolivia, Lithuania, Chile, etc

* Geo-political aspects of lithium production

- ① contemporary Industrial Revolution 4.0 was based on Automation - which include chips in its manufacturing that require lithium metal
- ② CHIP WARS - in current geo-political contestation may be based on amount of lithium produced in country
- ③ It would play huge role in semiconductor ecosystem and supply chain resilience
- ④ presence of lithium would steer the formation of alliances in the strategic dimensions
 - ⑤ USA against china, etc.

* Environmental Implications of lithium production

- ① Excessive mining without concern for environmental conservation would disturb 'Ecosystem Balance'
- ② Pollution of the region around the mining activities
- ③ Incentant production in long run may lead to scarcity of resources
- ④ It would further aggravate implications upon the fragile landforms such as mountains present around the region
- ⑤ It may even lead to Deforestation to establish mining construction houses around it

Lithium being one of 'critical mineral' must be used cautiously to balance development alongside environment conservation

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

As defined by Thomas Friedman,
Globalisation refers to process of Interconnecte-
-dness among different regions of world
with intensified interactions and exchanges.

Impact of Globalisation on various
aspects of Youth Identity

① political Identity of Youth

↳ Youth observing International experiences
may alienate or participate in political
mobilizations.

② SOCIAL Identity of Youth

↳ with Increased exchanges with
global ~~as~~ opinions their outlook towards
societal issues may change.

② Youth increasingly support LGBTQ + parades in recent times

⇒ Youth further influenced by western experiences are found to be inclining towards Independence at young age

③ Economic Identity of Youth

Globalisation has spurred increase in employment opportunities which is harnessed by Youth

② MNCs providing employment service sector → outsourcing of software services by Youth

④ Environmental Identity of Youth

Influenced by globalized experiences of environmental damages, Youth are seen actively participating in movements

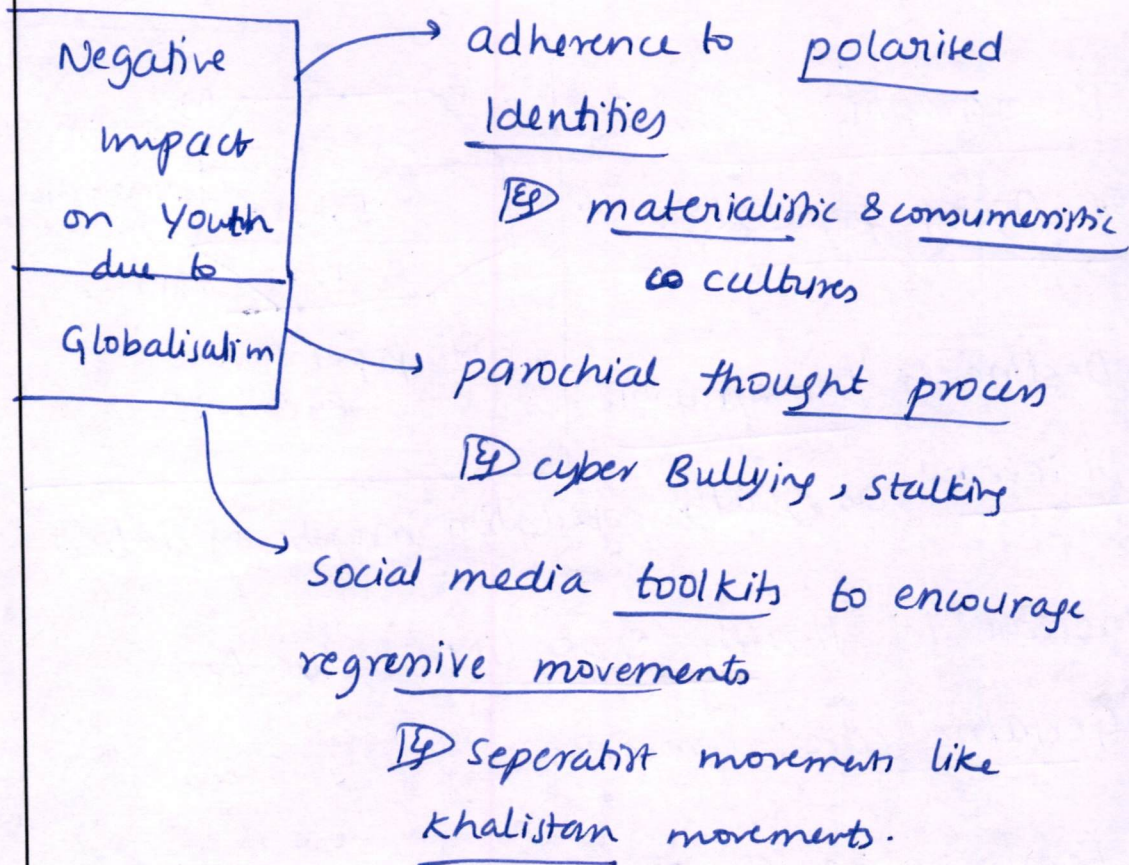
② Greta Thunberg (^{Young} Climate Activist)

⑤ Technological Identity of Youth

With increase in technological relevance, Youth were seemed more inclined to leverage Technology

⇒ Social media proliferation among Youth

also used for Crowd Funding



Hence Globalisation - being a 'Double edged sword' has been shaping dynamic Youth Identities in manifold forms.

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)

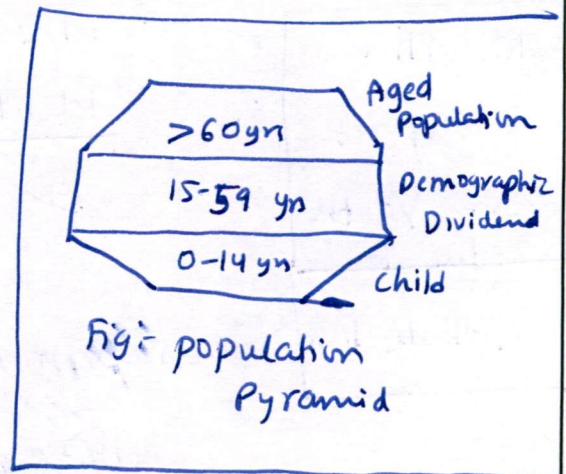
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recent NFHS-5 has reported

Indian fertility Rate at 2.0 - below the Replacement level (2.1). This brings out concerns about "Ageing population"

* Demographic concerns
of Ageing population



- ① Decline in 'Demographic Dividend' as youth population may be on decline
- ② Increase in Health expenditure due to "Geriatric care" concerns
- ③ 'Feminization of old Age' as a phenomena may further pose new set of challenges

- ④ Lack of workforce to create strong manufacturing base
- ⑤ Emotional & psychological alienation faced by old Age people due to lack of familial support
- ⑥ Lack of employment opportunities in old Age to support themselves
- ⑦ Lack of physical strength and adequate skills may further aggravate their problem.

concerns of weak social security system

- ① private Health care with huge out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) may increase need of social security
- ② Lack of Universal Insurance scheme for old Age
- ③ 'Pensions' are being done away under

New Pension scheme replacing OPS

- ④ Informal Economy - would provide no guarantee to ~~sovi~~ social security of old people.

Way Forward

- ① Universalisation of Health care as a Fundamental Right
- ② Utilizing senior experience & expertise by increasing Retirement age
Ex in Judiciary, etc
- ③ formalisation of economy - ensuring social security even in old Age
- ④ contributory pension scheme would provide financial aid in need.

'Ageing population' - concern currently being faced by china, etc should be managed well to sustain growth of India.

20.

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

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

15

According to UN Population Fund, around 50% of Indian population would reside in urban areas by 2050. In this context, spin off effects of urbanisation needs to be taken care of, including welfare of urban poor.

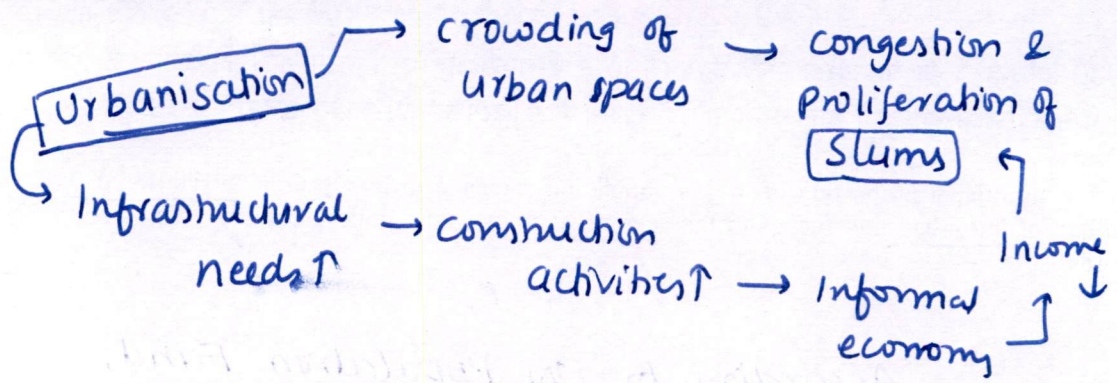
* Problems faced by Urban Poor

① Lack of Basic amenities such as

- Housing
- Drinking water
- sanitation

~~The~~ proliferation of Slums

② Lack of formal Job opportunities leading to decrease in income sources.



- ③ problem of vote bank politics & Bureaucratic Apathy - slums are often ignored in 'developmental discourse'
- ④ Lack of educational opportunities to slum children & proliferation of child labour
- ⑤ emotional & Psychological impact of living in slums → urban crime rates ↑ & Juvenile Delinquency ↑

* Need of including welfare of Urban poor in public-policy making

① Ensure Food security of Urban poor

② PDS - must be streamlined to provide food to Urban poor

- ② Formulation of Urban Employment Guarantee Act in similar line of MGNREGA
- ③ focus on formalisation of economy and social security
- ④ policy to ensure Basic amenities in slum Areas & Development of Infrastructure in poor spaces
- ⑤ Provision of Skill-development and employment opportunities to poor.

Urbanisation, an inevitable phenomena must be managed well to leverage positive impact by including Urban poor in development discourse in line with ideal of Sabka Saath, sabka vikas

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK