



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 उपरान्त 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. : 0145271

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VENKATESHWARAN R

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

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

केंद्र
Centre

CHENNAI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

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

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: **250**

Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

The traditional theatre forms of India has its origins through the stories of Ramayana, Mahabharata evolving post Gupta period (300 AD - 500 AD) -

Traditional theatre forms reflects the ideals

1. Reflect of communal harmony :

(e.g) Bhoona theatre form, Bihu in the Assam region highlights communal relations between erstwhile Ahom people, Bengali Hindus, Buddhist in the region

2. Reflects the traditions :

(e.g) Sankuti traditional theatre form in United Provinces during 1800's reflects the tradition of Persian + Hindustani

(e.g) Reflects the dance forms of the people → Kathak

Traditional theatre form reflect emotion

1. Reflects the love towards God:

(e.g.) Yakshgana, Karnataka theatre forms could see Ramayana stories of love between ~~Rama~~ Rama - ~~Sita~~ Sita.

2. Shows the tribal emotions:

Mainly found in Kumaon, Sikkim Himalayas theatre forms shown in their theatres. (e.g.) Reflecting martial arts in theatres.

Traditional theatre reflects individuals role in the community

1. Human life activities are depicted through bazaar scenes (e.g.) Odisha theatre form.

2. West Bengal, traditional theatre showcase family lives of artisans, peasants etc.



The traditional theatre form such as Yakshgana received UNESCO heritage tag probruding ancient cultural significance in 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 हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa is an ancient stupa built post-Gupta period between 550 AD to 750 AD highlighting the Buddhist history and architecture in the Indian subcontinent.

Historical importance - Sanchi Stupa

- Shows the influence of Buddha's teachings in Madhya Pradesh and Bundelkhand region
- Patronages by the post-Gupta Shungas in the region highlights people's cohesion with Buddhism in 625 AD.



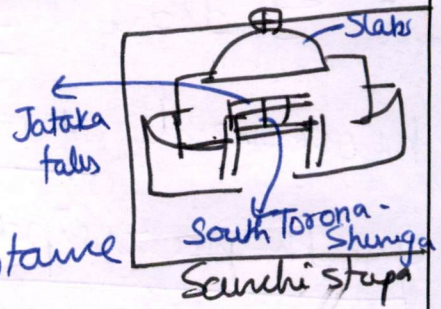
Architectural importance of Sanchi Stupa

- Jataka tales mentioned along the torana and Hemispherical shape

highlights life of Buddha -

2. Southern gateway build during Shunga period highlighting artistic Buddhist sculptures came from Sarnath & Mithila.

3. Pictures of Yaksha, Yakshagiri shows the influence of women acceptance in the Buddhist architecture.



Sanchi stupa - inspiration future architecture

1. Use of local material was motivated (e.g.) More local stone used in Nagpur
Stupa construction by B.R. Ambedkar
2. More concept of keeping Buddhist relics was spread due to Sanchi Stupa influence (e.g.) Stupa at Nepal - Buddhist statue
3. Monastery at Tawang inspired from Sarnath & Sanchi.

Challenges → Future architecture had emergence of regional influence
→ Less Jataka Tales seen in future

Recently, Sanchi Stupa was awarded heritage tag by Buddhist Tourist circuit to promote tourism.

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 became a pioneer in Indian revolutionary National movement post 1925, highlighting youth participation for Indian independence.

Breakthrough - revolutionary ideology

1. Individual performance changed to group performance
(e.g) Formation of HRS at Delhi.

2. Make the deaf hear
(e.g) Harmless bomb thrown in Central legislative assembly. Aim is not to kill, but to make British and Indians to hear their cause.

3. Promoted people support
Bhagat Singh asserted that people's support is needed to get independence.

through revolution; which was not earlier adopted by revolutionaries in (1905-1915)

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

Breakthrough - Goals of Revolution

1. Goal of Socialist India:

Earlier → Independence / swaraj

Bhagat Singh → India to be a 'Socialist country'

2. Goal of ~~and~~ independence through ideas:

(e.g.) Bhagat Singh had ideas of revolutionary slogans to be expressed to people
(e.g.) Inquilab Zindabad

Breakthrough - form of struggle

1. Ireland method: where infamous people of British were assassinated.

(e.g.) Saunders' murder - 1929

2. HRSA moved towards getting active support from INC and political parties

(e.g.) CPI, 1925 supported HRSA.

Due to Bhagat Singh revolutionary, Gandhiji accepted the death of Bhagat Singh as valour in INC Karachi 1931, showcasing massive acceptance by Indians.

4.

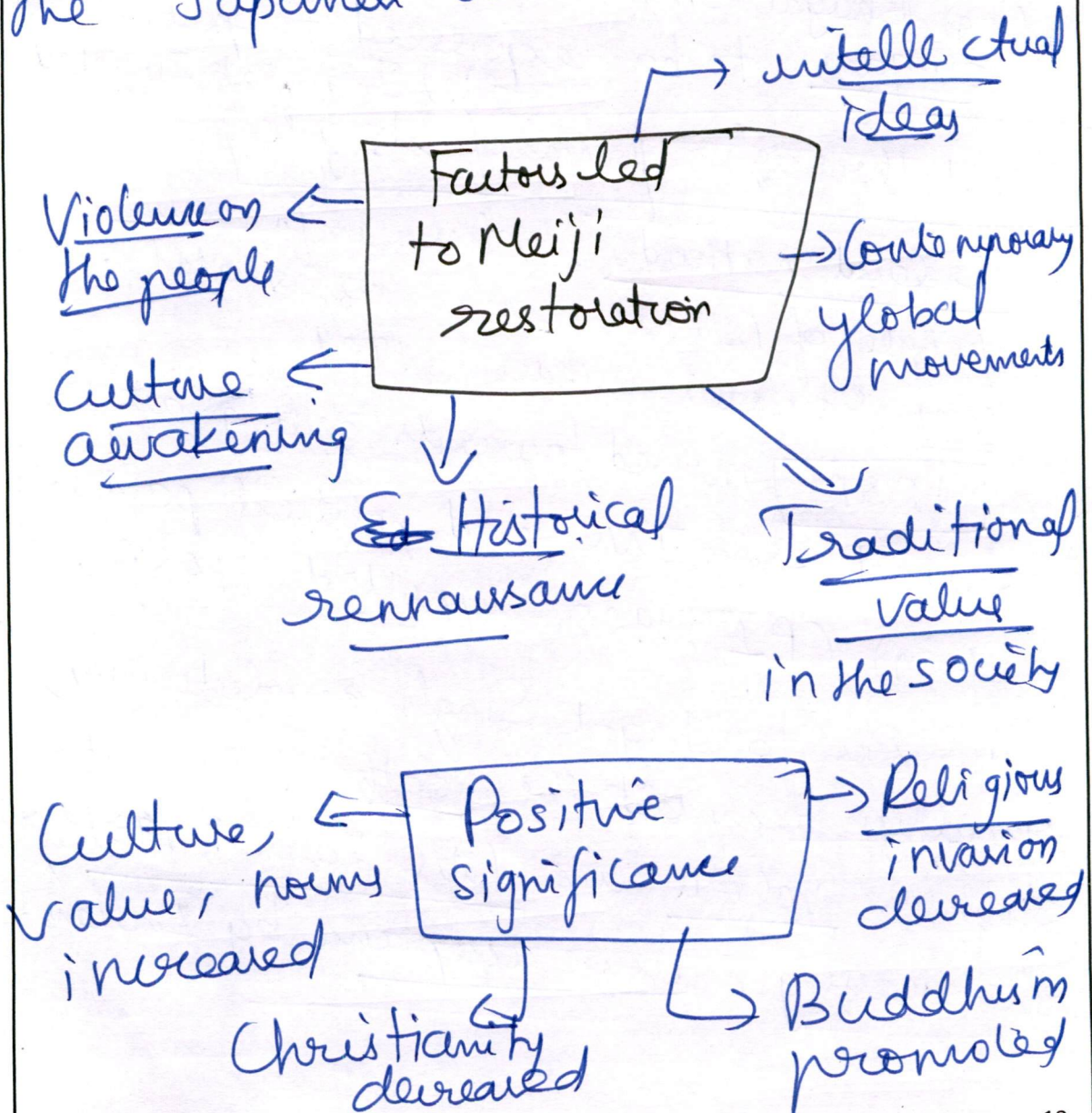
मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

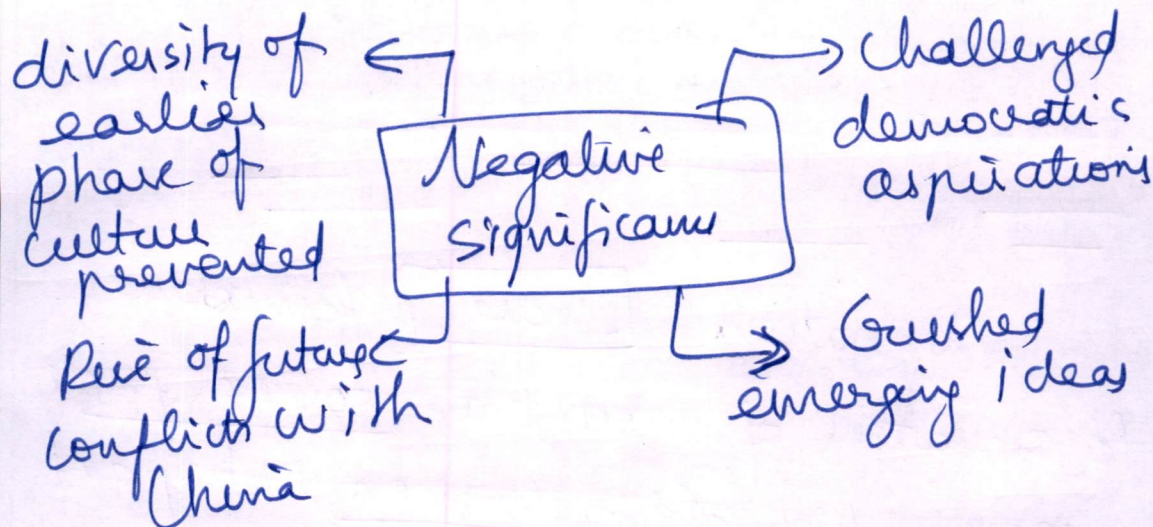
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Meiji restoration led to the significant impact of Japan culture + aspiration of society in the Japanese civilisation.





Thus, the Meiji restoration in Japan led to the culture awakening of Japanese leading to promoting of aspirations in ~~S-East~~ East Asia continent.

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

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

The nation India formed due to aspirations of more than 50 crore people in 1951, highlighting common history and beliefs.

Nation - Indian basis

1. Imagined community :

People lived as Agenda Bharat, having similar Indic culture.

2. Pluralistic society :

Many culture, religion, language in India

(e.g) Tribal culture - North East
Syrian Christian culture - Kerala
Ladakhi Buddhist culture

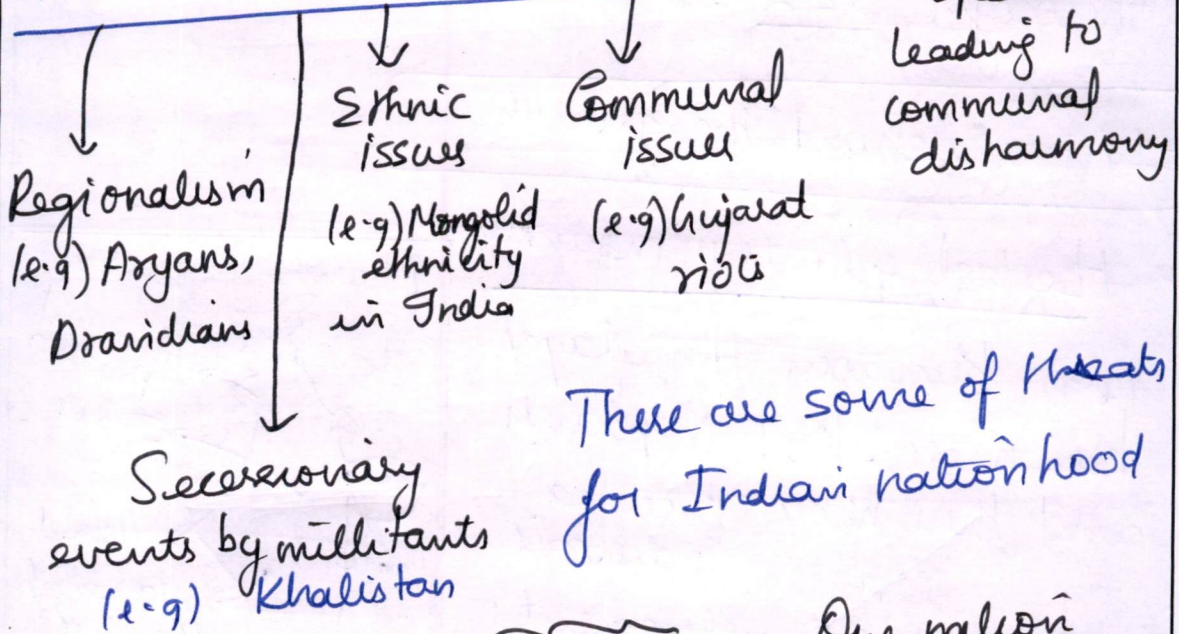
3. Unity in diversity :

The common belief of Indians

as people living ~~under~~ below Himalayas and having same motherhood land promotes unity in diversity.

(e.g) Muslims - Kerala, Assam, Bengal
Hindus - UP
Buddhist - Maharashtra
Jain - Gujarat, Rajasthan.

Threats - Indian nationhood



People to people connectivity (e.g) Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Measures → One nation One Ration Card

All India Service Article 312

Indian culture is based on the salad bowl concept where all Indians live and share with brotherhood.

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

Pharmaceutical industries in India is the result of India's potential in production of generic medicine exports through SEZ in India.

Factors behind the growth

1. Herbal plants in mountains

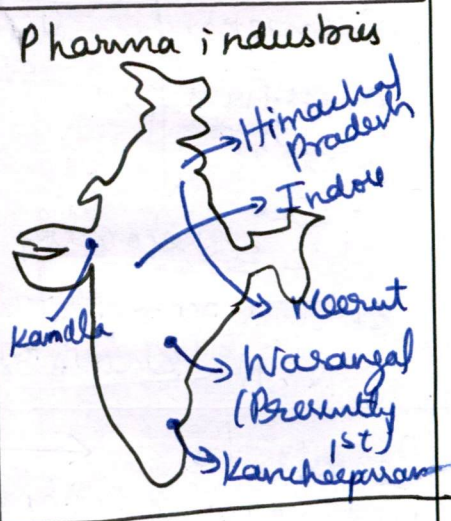
(e.g.) Kumaon Himalayas has more herbal plants and thus more pharma industries

2. Research & Development:

(e.g.) Pioneer → Warangal due to state government funding in R&D, skill development and biotech.

3. Cool Temperature Regions:

(e.g.) High altitude regions necessary for storage of medicines (e.g.) Uttarakhand, Ranbaxy



Significance in India's economy and public health

I. Positive significance:

1. India's largest generic medicine manufacturer, thus more economic growth.
2. Biotech R&D improves the R&D economy and promotes FDI into economy.
3. Public health
 - Vaccine Supply (e.g.) Covishield
 - Medical instruments
 - Diagnosis tools (e.g.) Kandler SEZ.

II. Challenges in the industry:

1. Funding by government is less (e.g.) India's health expenditure is less than 2.5% GDP.
2. API is highly imported from

China - Skill devt through industry academic collaboration ← Measures → PLI scheme to promote pharma industry.

Recently, to promote pharma industry, STEM courses are being development to young minds by industry academic collaboration.

7.

चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

10

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

Out of 30 severe cyclones in the last 270 years, 21 cyclones occurred in the Indian Ocean region as per IMD, highlighting the significant impact of Cyclone in India.

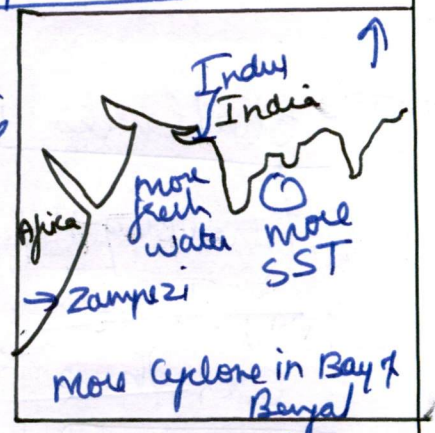
Reason- Bay of Bengal more prone

1. High Sea Surface Temperature of 27° achieved early than Arabian Sea.

2. More inflow of fresh water into Arabian Sea than

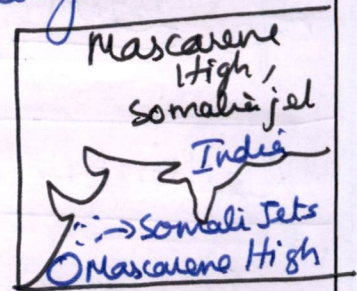
Bay of Bengal. (e.g) West flow rivers (Periyar, Narmada, Indus)

3. Bay of Bengal more enclosed and thus attained heat quickly than Arabian Sea



Reasons - decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones - S.W. Monsoon season :

1. Long period for revival of Cyclone in Winter monsoon delays the frequency of Cyclones in the next S.W. Monsoon.
2. Reduced Mascarene High strength leads to decreased frequency.
3. Failure of Somali Jet stream to move northwards
4. Inadequate Surface Sea Temperatures causes less low pressure in Indian Ocean.
5. Strong El-Niño weakens cyclones
6. Weak Indian Ocean dipole is also a cause for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones.



Recently, IMD targets more than 100 observation stations in Indian Ocean littoral states to have more data observations for tropical 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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are the landforms formed due to diastrophic endogenetic force leading to conical formations of lava on surface of earth.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

1. Soil structure is changed due to metamorphism leading to loss of land productivity (e.g) Andes volcanoes (Andisols)
2. Earthquake and tremors occurs (e.g) Pacific Rim - Fiji
3. Cause Sulfur dioxides, fluorides causing acid rain and weather changes (e.g) Scandinavian countries receive acid rain due to volcanic eruption in Europe (1800s).

Volcanoes are critical - human life

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

1. Biological succession

Succession in environment takes place. (e.g.) Mass extinction

2. Necessary towards isotatic readjustment side earth -

3. Climate Moderation necessary towards the evolving earth -

(e.g.) Warming earth $\rightarrow$ Pleistocene ice age (2.5 M Years ago)

4. Understand the earth history to predict various geological cycles.

Distribution of volcanoes



~~Mid~~ Pacific Ring of Fire

Mid atlantic belt

Mid plate boundary
Volcanoes

Recently, Tonga Volcanic eruption showed the geologist the hope to study the effect of climate change in interior of earth.

9.

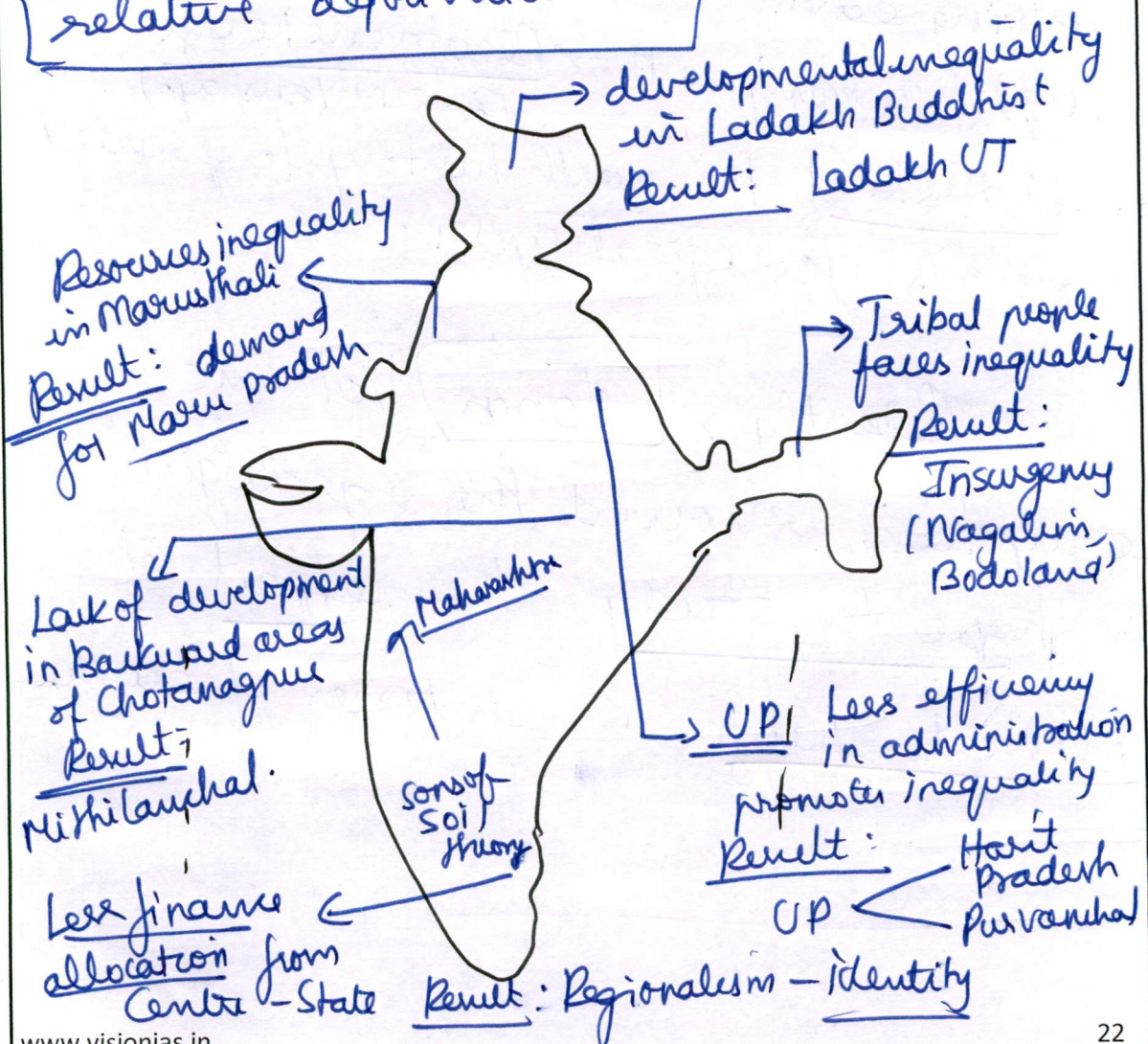
क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

India with 140 crore (2023)
population has illeffects of inequality
and regionalism, yet it upholds
the cohesive human development.

Relation between regionalism and
relative deprivation



How to tackle these challenges?

1. No one size fits all approach
(e.g) North East terrain is different from Tamil Nadu.
2. Increase Centre funding without tried conditions
(e.g) State receive 37% fund from Centre But has 63% responsibility.
3. Increase functioning of Zone Council so that effective decrease of regionalism could be found.
4. Electoral reforms → Vote Bank Politics
→ Criminalisation of politics
Could reduce inequality between people.

Above all, promoting people-to-people connectivity will decrease inequality and thereby reduce regionalism as per NITI Aayog vision statements.

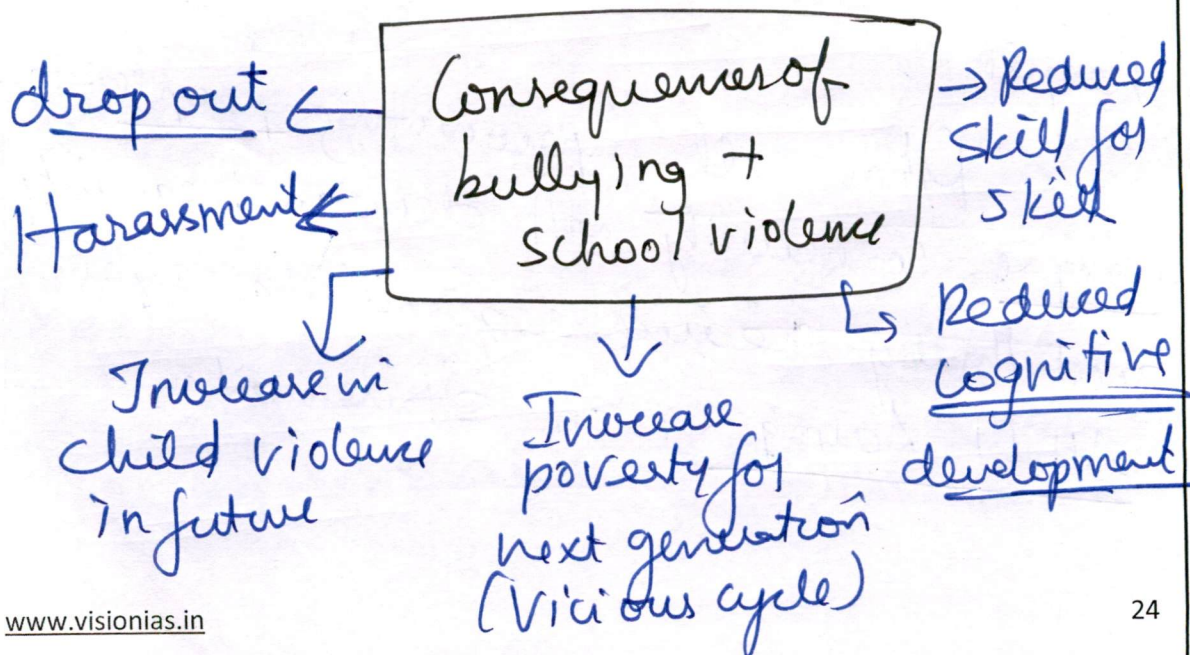
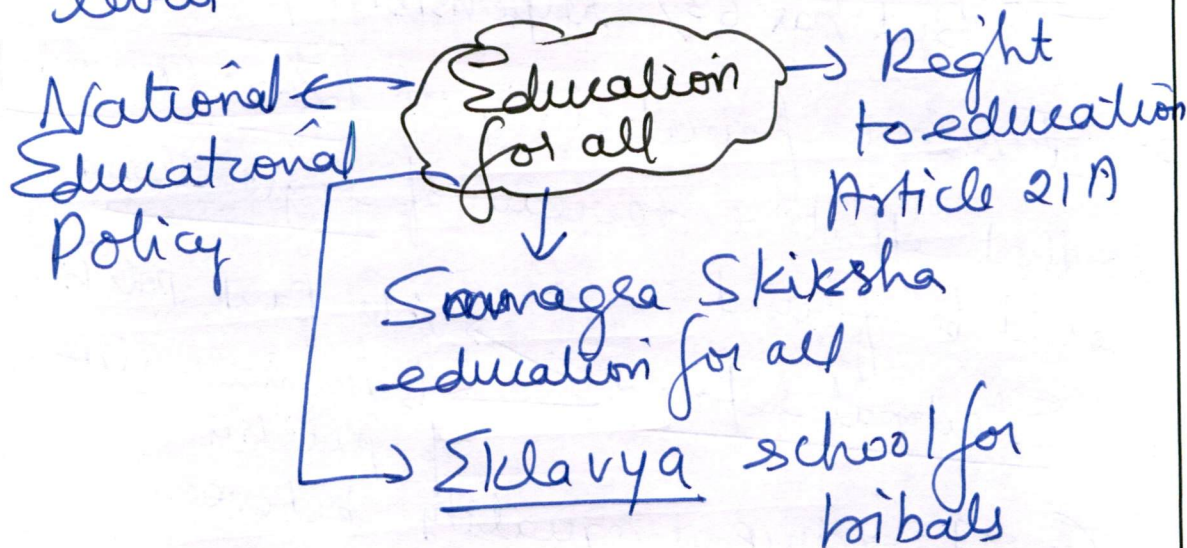
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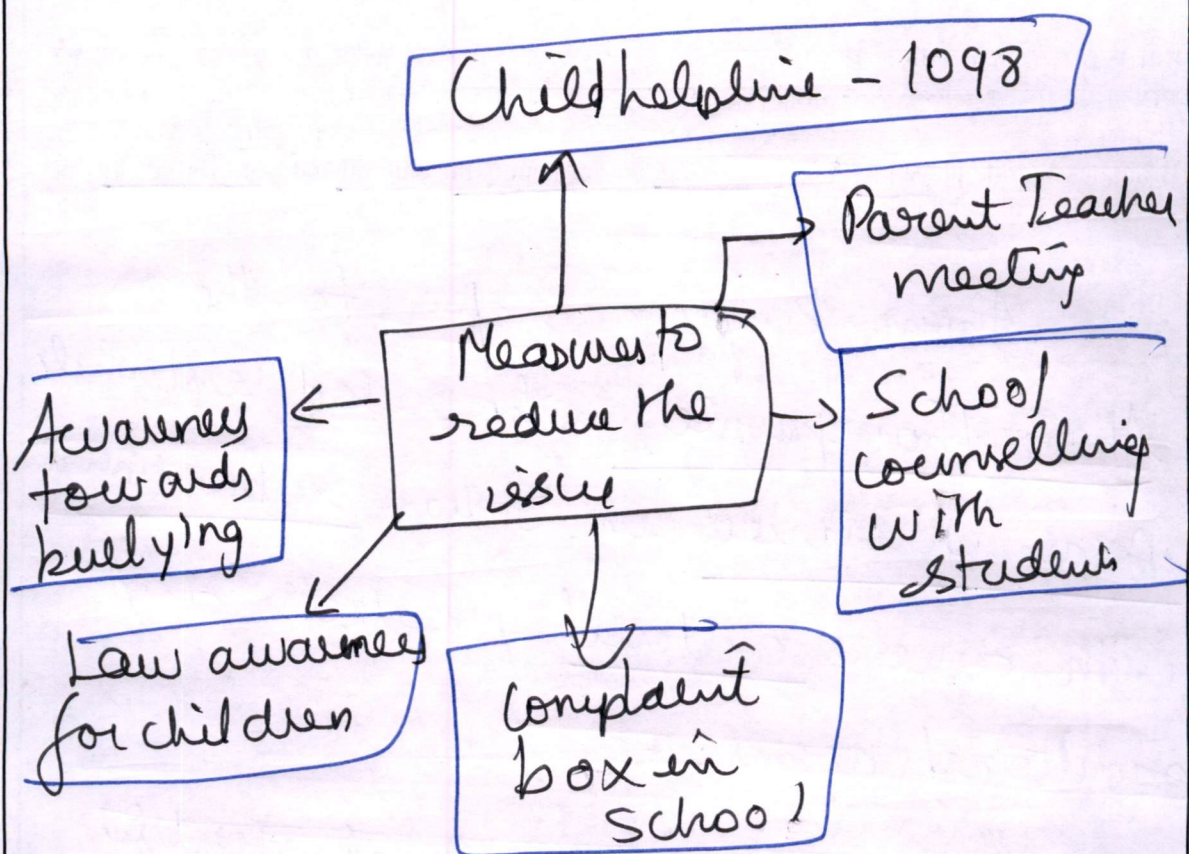
यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's target is enrollment of more than 50% in higher education institution and thus needs to reduce bullying & school violence in the school levels.





Thus, recently the government promoted school anti violence awareness through Samagra Shiksha programme enhancing education for all.

11.

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

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

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

Ahom Kingdom refers to the Ahom Thai people who ruled erstwhile Assam provinces in Indian subcontinent with diverse cultural practices and traditional norms.

Role of Ahom - shape cultural identity of North East

1. Culture of mounds for dead people by Ahom shaped the Mongoloid people over funeral practices
2. Culture of hailing war heroes is seen in the Assam by building statues in the North East region
3. Maternal society in Meghalaya, Assam are strengthened by the influence

of the Ahom Thai people influence.

Role of Ahom - shape historic identity of

N.E India

1. Ahom dynasty patronaged the culture of native people leading to their cultural transformation (e.g) Patronage of Bihu dance.
2. Environment worship (Anime worship) was shaped by Ahom rulers through creation of saved groove and temples - (e.g) Fertility Temples
3. Hinduism in the N-East was shaped by Ahom through development in art forms (e.g) Sankhya Temple, Shakthi Peeth

Ahom dynasty - legacy in contemporary

times

1. The Assam Pradesh and Assam

Ahom was heroes as being hailed
in Assam, Sikkim regiment.

2. Architecture of conical roof, Bamboo
roof is still prevailing (e.g) Guwahati

3. The Ahom promotion of Assamese
languages find its contemporary richness
towards folk dances, literatures

Challenges in contemporary times

1. Debates over the loss of some tribal
culture due to invasion of Ahom Thai
people.

2. ~~More~~ Challenges arose due to
loss of mounds, temples by
natural disaster seems harmful to
study about Ahom dynasty.

The Ahom once Buddhist and
tribals over the years accepted
Hinduism and merged into the
Indian society promoting cultural
harmony.

12.

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

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

15

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

The capitalist class in India arose after the industrial revolution post 1850s after the advent of Textile and Jute industry in Bombay and Bengal province.

* ~~The~~ Indian Capitalist class remained ambivalent

1. Factory laws:

(e.g) INC needs no ~~to~~ change in existing factories of production -

→ But capitalist differs as some need to benefit mass production & others are against the local labour issues

(e.g) I, II, III factory laws
(1881) (1891) (1947)
L. Ryerson

2. Labour strikes:- for national movement

INC → need labour support for national movement (strikes)

Capitalist: Did not support labour strike as it will decrease production

(e.g) 1905 → Lakshmi Mills issue

3. Continuity of strikes, lockout, protest:-

INC moderates → prolonged strikes

Capitalist → don't want continuity
(e.g) Trade disputes Bill 1928
Strike issue -

4. Mass participation:-

(e.g) 1930 → Civil Disobedience Movement

INC → mass participation of women, needs peasants, labours etc.

Capitalist → do not need mass participation as this will reduce the market purchase capacity.

5. Support to British:

INC → supported British for reforms and were against them for independence.
(19) INC did not accept CIOI 1919 but accepted August declaration (1917)

Capitalist: Purushottaman } supported British in their laws of investment in factories
Bajaj

6. Gandhian ideology:

→ Purushottamandas Thakurdas } → Supported Gandhiji's Ahimsa
→ C.R.D. Tata

and even established Harijan Sevak Sangh.

But INC → Some supported Gandhiji's STS Struggle True Struggle policy & some did not

The Indian Capitalist are responsible for industrial development in IInd Five Year plan through their

Bombay Plan of 1944:

13.

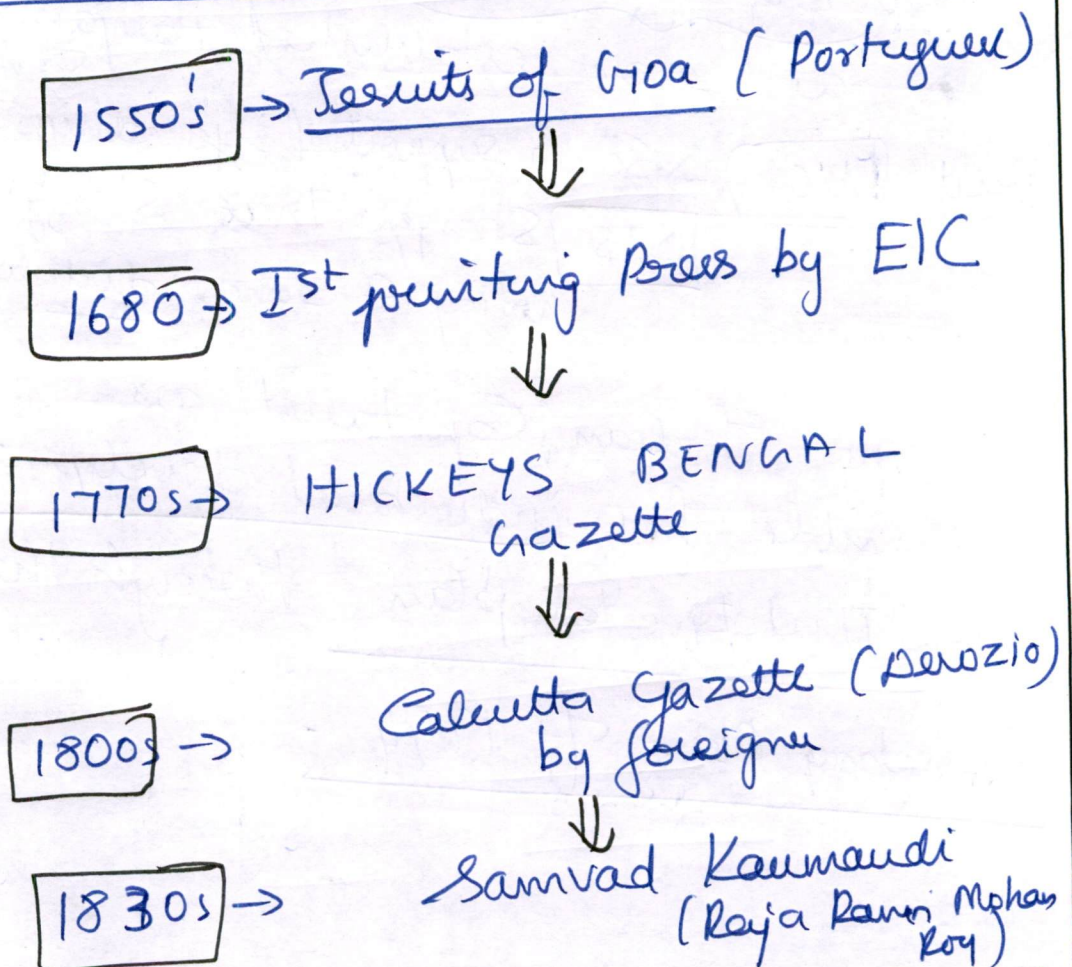
भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 Press in India could be traced initially at Jesuits of Goa, Portuguese printing Press by Francis Xavier for printing and circulating Bible in India.

Evolution of Press in India



1840s

Samachar Weekly (1st Hindi)

1857

Press Restriction Acts

1900s

Ordinance Acts (Press)
(Bhasaj movements)

1950s

Indian Press Act
to promote freedom of
Speech under Article (19)

Positive inputs - during representative

politics of British

1. Anti Partition Movement (1901)

→ British policy of Indian Press Ordinance
act

→ But Indian press → issued pamphlets,
posters to spread the movement.

2. Lyttons (1878) period:

Policy → Daibas, economic ^{no} depression

Press → spread details of Bengal
famine and arouse the people.
(e.g) Samvad Kaumudi.

3. Policies against British vernacular press
Indian vernacular newspaper evolved were ^{to India} ~~not~~ changed into English -

(e.g) Subramanya Iyer - 'The Hindu'

But Murat-ul-Akbar stopped -

4. British repressive Policy ~~of~~ Communist

But V.D. Savarkar Sociologist

Spread socialism during 1917
August declaration and 1920 - Non

cooperation
Movement

Challenges that Press faced

1. No right to appeal (e.g) Indian Press Act 1900.

2. No licence and press were stopped from functioning during Civil disobedience movement.

As per the Indian freedom movement, out of 38 papers, half of them are from Bengal showing intensive vernacular contribution from the East and North East India.

14.

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

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

15

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

Desert occurs in tropical, temperate and polar regions where the average rainfall is less than 25cm per year and showcase high condition of aridity.

Factors - formation of different type of desert :

1. Desert - Western

Margins :

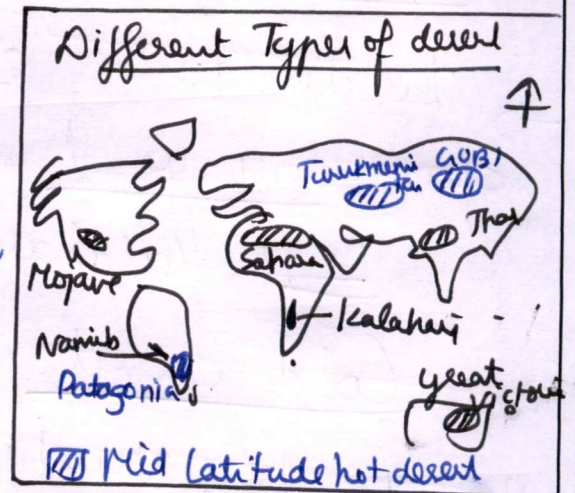
(1-5) Namib desert

Mojave desert

→ due to Cold currents in the

Western part of continent

→ Reduced condensation and lack of convection leading to aridity.



Mid latitude hot desert

Tropical desert

2. Mid latitude hot desert

(e.g) Kobi desert, Turkmenistan
desert and Patagonia desert.

Reasons

→ Due to continentality effect
at interior

→ Due to the frontal or Temperate
and stability conditions.

3. Tropical hot deserts:

(e.g) Sahara (Africa), Thar (India).

Reasons: → Lie at tropics due to the
rain shadow region (e.g) Atacama
desert

→ Lie due to the offshore winds that
give dry wind on to the continent

(e.g) Kalahari desert.

4. Cold desert (e.g) Ladakh,

Result: Less rainfall { Kilimanjaro,
Chinhuahua

↳ Less Vegetal cover due to permafrost

Landforms formed in desert

(1) Erosional landforms

(2) Depositional landforms

Erosional landform

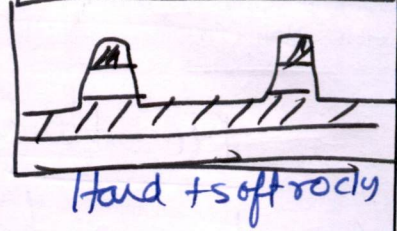
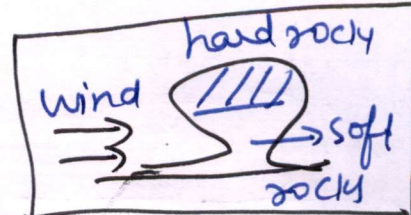
→ Mushroom rocks (soft rock) eroded

→ Zengans

but as air corridor

→ Buttes (Table lands)

→ Buttes (Table lands)
 (e.g.) Dobbingstone, Scotland
 Africa (Sub Sahara)



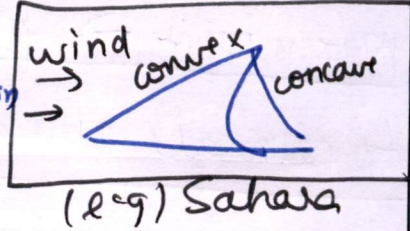
Depositional landform

→ Sand dunes (indication of wind)

→ Cone formation of Loess

(e.g.) Arid cone at Kalahari desert

→ Desert beaches (e.g.) Namib desert



(e.g.) Sahara

Recently, the Aral sea is going through the process of desertification leading to land degradation in regions of Central Asia.

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 the fold / block landforms formed on the landscape due to crustal movements having wide biodiversity of both flora and fauna.

Mountains → fragile ecosystem vulnerable to climate change + anthropogenic events

1. Cloud Burst (e.g.) Uttarakhand
Result: Soil erosion in Kumaon Himalayas resulting in loss of soil fertility.

2. Extreme events
 (e.g.) Cold waves at Mt. Kilimanjaro results in the loss of niche of fauna promoting migration of animals to the plains.

3. Deforestation by Anthropogenic causes such as construction leads to the reduction of tree cover resulting in reduced Carbon sink (e.g) Brazil - Amazon issue

4. Enhancing forest fire by climate change
(e.g) As recently seen in the Rockies mountains where Rodents and groundhog were killed.

5. Smuggling → Tree (Timber)
→ Wildlife
Result in the ecosystem imbalance of food chain + food web of mountain ecosystem (e.g) Nallamala hills - sandal smuggle & loss of biodiversity.

Initiatives taken for Sustainable

management

1. Afforestation by CANPA fund motivate the man-biodiversity relation.

2. To reduce demand on forest resources
Agro forestry, Social forestry promoted
3. Ecotourism at mountain areas
(e.g) Sikkim Himalays
4. Use of Nature as a Solution Nbs
in tackling Climate Change as done
in Polynesia forest → Construction
5. Use of Local native knowledge to
protect the mountain ecosystems -
(e.g) To combat the forest fire in Rockies
Bindibu knowledge is used.

Kasthuri Rangan Committee
recommendation of Ecosensitive Zones
could be applied as best practice
across globe to combat mountain
ecosystems from climate change &
anthropogenic intervention.

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)

According to FAO, it takes 500 years to form 1 inch of top soil and hence sustainable management of sand is necessary for maintaining biodiversity.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

1. Population stress on resources:-
(e.g) River Sand for ~~con~~ construction purposes
2. Inefficient administration
Against sand mafia and illegal quarry:-
3. Less alternate for sand resources:-
(e.g) Re-blocks are costly and less in number.
4. Politician - Criminal nexus:-

Leads to failure of sustainable management (e.g) Bihar sand mining.

Impacts

1. Soil alkalisation (e.g) Marusthal-
2. Land degradation occurs (e.g) Chambal valley
3. Loss of productivity of the land
(e.g) Dry land region - Bundelkhand
4. Evaporation of the ~~ground~~ water
(e.g) Rann of Kutch
5. Low down of water table
(e.g) Coarandal Coast of TN.
6. Sea water intrusion, (e.g) Malabar coast
7. Land Subsidence occurs at slope areas
8. Water logging occurs leading to breeding of diseases (e.g) Dengue

Remedial Measures

1. Cheap and adequate alternative of sand for construction activities.

2. Use of Quarry dust + sand could be used.
3. ~~Sand~~ Anti Sand Mafia → Policy & Tehsil and Blocks → implementation
4. Community Policing → could prevent at the initial stage.
5. Revision of laws → to prevent loopholes
6. Increase of fine and prison sentence to act as deterrence for sand mining illegally.
7. Use of drones to check mining at remote areas.

The UNCCD, mentions sand mining as a leading cause for desertification and hence sustainable measure to promote SDG 15 Life on Land should be adhered.

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

Lithium is a major mineral necessary for electronics and semiconductor industry but its resources are highly skewed in certain geographic locations on the earth.

Lithium producing countries

1. Major producers:

Argentina, Bolivia, Chile

2. Australia → near Queensland

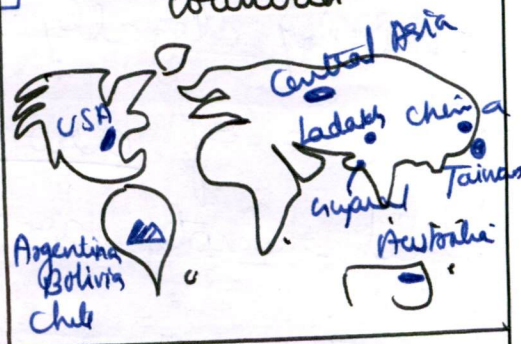
3. Taiwan and South East province of China

4. Central Asia near Aral Sea and near Ural mountains

5. USA near Great Lakes Basin

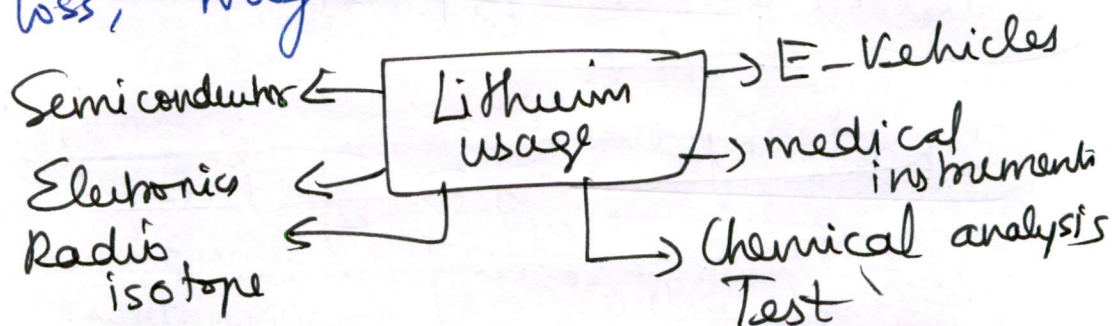
6. India → Ladakh + Gujarat + Himachal Pradesh

Lithium producing countries



Environmental implications

1. Fracking of geology in mountain could create Earthquake & Tremors
2. Highly water intensive extraction process
3. Disposal of chemical toxic slurry damages environment
4. Less resources is uneconomical over to cost to benefit ratio with environment concerns
5. Deforestation leading to biodiversity loss, migration issues



Recently, India located lithium reserves at Himachal Pradesh highlighting positive signs over India's E-Vehicles & semiconductor industry.

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

Globalisation resulted in interdependence, connectedness of youth resulting in social awareness, development and even hazardous in their human development aspects.

Positive impacts of globalisation - Youth

identity

1. Identity as a global citizen as they care about climate change:
(e.g) Indian voice for forest fire in USA.
2. Employment aspects of youth is better shaped due to opportunities
(e.g) H1B visa between USA and other countries
3. Promoting cross culture
(e.g) Youths of Africa celebrating

The festivals of Islam & Christians
showcases youths' communal harmony
identity.

4. Identity of world as one:-
Could be seen in youth moving
outside (abroad) for education,
marriage honeymoon etc,

5. Identity of brotherhood:-
(e.g) Voice in France bomb blast,
foreign elections through social media,
OTT platforms -

Negative impacts identity aspects

1. Before globalisation → communal
identity -

(e.g) Mestizos, Mulattos → South
America

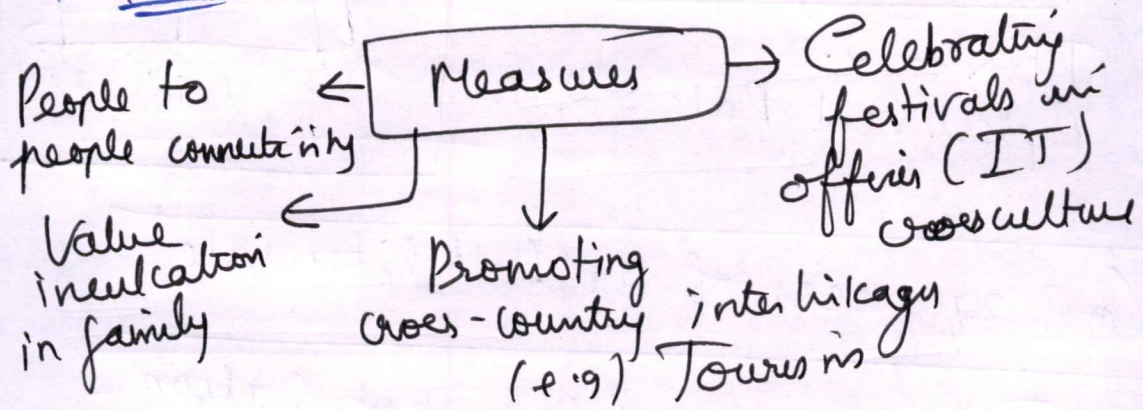
After globalisation → Class identity
in youth

(e.g) Youth over Rich & poor motivate
money minded

2. Due to globalisation regionalisation developed among Youth.
(e.g) Sons of Soil theory - UK post Brexit

3. Youth facing crisis of identity,
(e.g) Indian generation in USA due to cross country marriages -

4. Hate Speech, Fake news → removes the trust of youth in democracy affects the identity of duties of citizen
(e.g) Militancy, insurgency -



India promote Vandeiva / Kutumbagam promoting the idea of World as single family in the minds of youth generations.

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

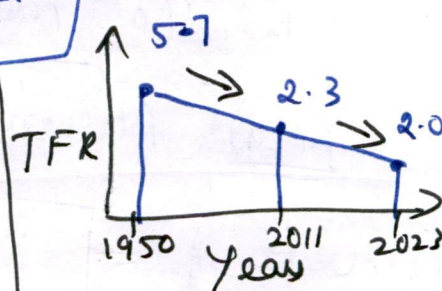
As per NFHS-2019 data, the fertility rate is 2.0, less than the replacement rate of 2.1 highlighting demographic concerns in future.

Fertility Rate in India

Decreasing since 1947

TFR = 2.0

Replacement Rate = 2.1



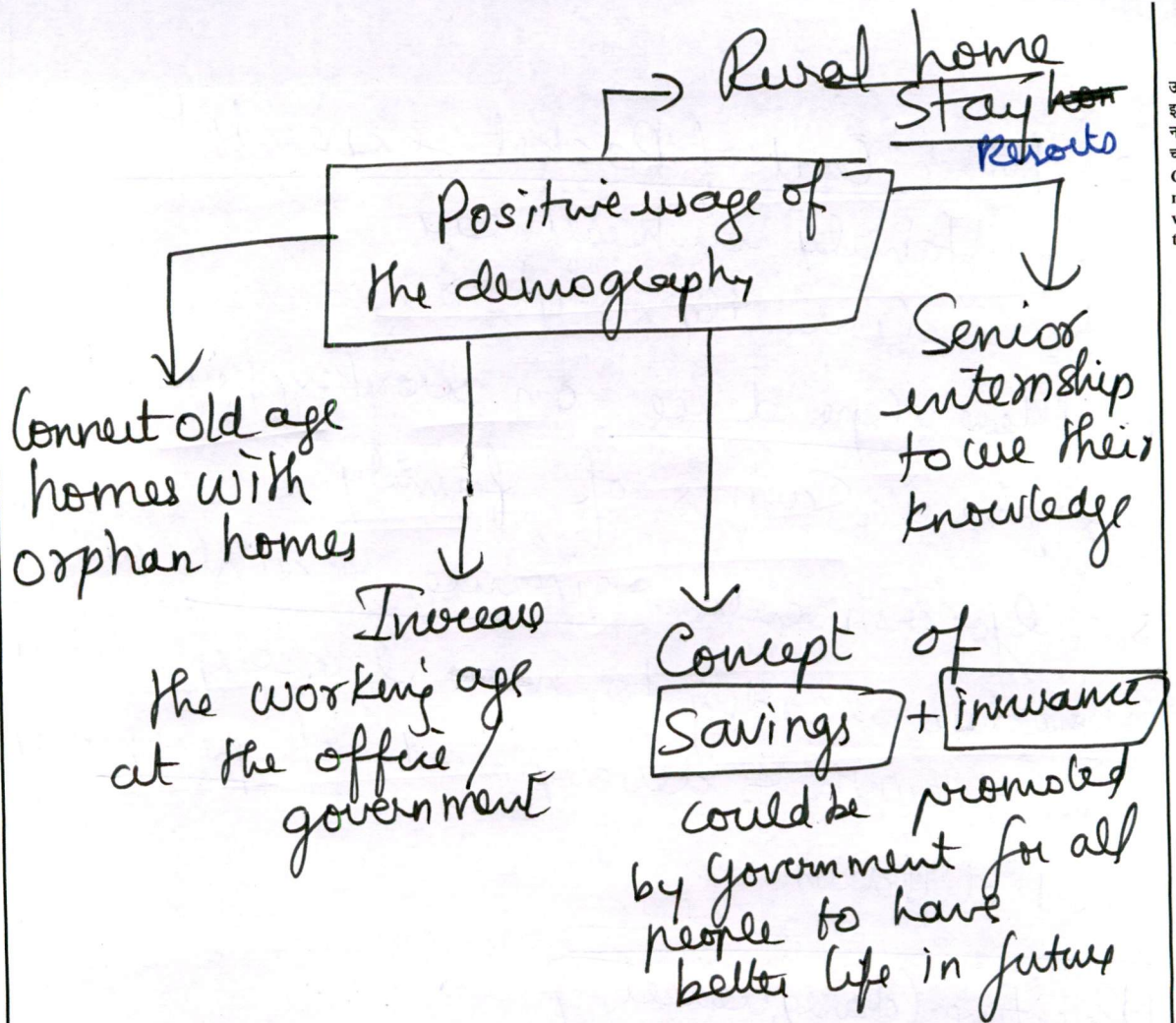
Consequences of the fertility rate

1. Increase in elderly population -
Currently 10 crore (2023)
2. Increase in welfare expenditure of the government -
(e.g.) Medicine, Pension

3. More Out of Pocket expenditure
for family in healthcare
Currently $\rightarrow 48.8\%$.
4. More dependence on working population
reduces Savings of family.
5. Governments' revenue receipts will
~~reduce~~ leading to ~~more~~ less expenditure
in growth & development of poor people
and children

Positive Consequences

1. Wisdom of the elderly people
could be used for future generation
(e.g.) Relation of grandfather and
grandchild -
2. Better use of Care economy
promoting women empowerment
3. Palliative + geriatric industry
could use the opportunity in
economic development.



India needs healthy ageing and thus recently India promoted Agushman Bharat in rural areas & urban areas to produce healthy senior citizens in future.

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

Currently India has 60% rural population and 30% urban population and according to World Bank, India's urban population will be 40% by 2030.

Relation between urban population and urban poor

1. Urban poor are actually migrated rural poor for better economic prospects.
(e.g.) Mumbai, Chennai
2. Increasing urban population creates slum enhancing urban poor settlement ghettos.
(e.g.) Dharavi slum.

3. Increase in urban population promotes greater inequality in food, nutrition promoting urban poor. (e.g.) Poverty, hunger, Malnutrition could increase.

Why urban poor needs centre stage

Inclusive development of urban people

Reduce the effects of pollution on the urban people

Reducing the vulnerability of poor during urban disasters (e.g.) Urban heat island, urban flood, heat waves

Frameworks of the policy

1. Housing for urban poor
(e.g.) Affordable rental housing for urban migrants.

2. Increasing the education infrastructure for urban poor thereby increasing employment opportunities

3. Stakeholder in urban zoning

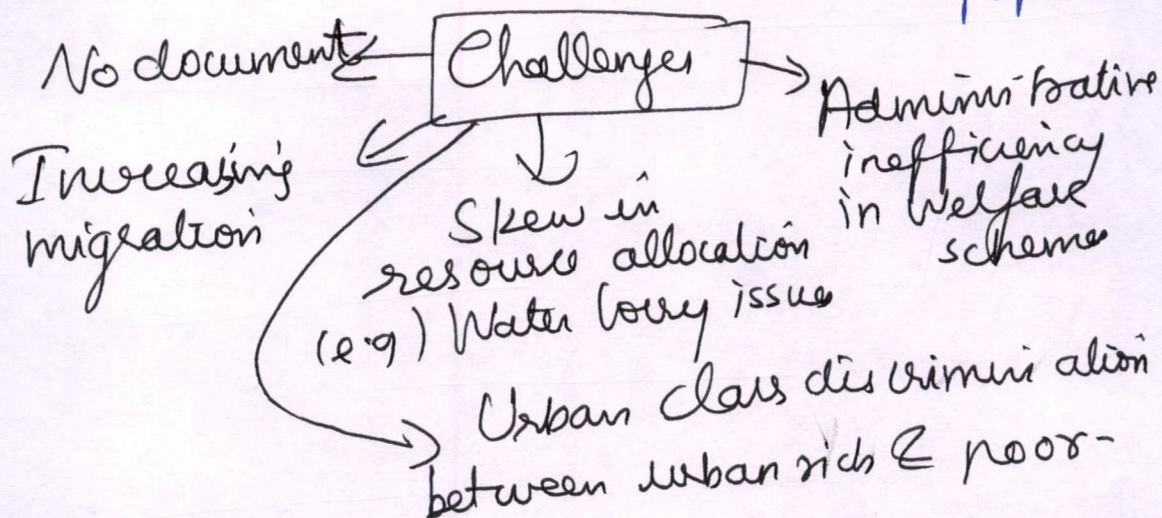
- Housing
- Rehabilitation
- Entertainment

Thus pro-urban poor policy -

4. Document creation

- Enrollment
- Targeting
- Listing

for Welfare schemes (e.g) NFSA 2003 targets 50% urban population



The SDG goal Target 11 of Innovative city & infrastructure is the solution for pro urban poor policy in Indian Scenario

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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