



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. : 1091495

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DEEPTI ROHILLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

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

केंद्र
Centre

GURUGRAM

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (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.

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)					



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**

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

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

The traditional theatre forms reflect the culmination of art, music, drama, painting, traditions etc. that influences both individual and societal elements.

Ideals and Emotions of Society -

↳ Reflect the religious sentiments and stories via plays

(eg) Ramayan, Mahabharat depicted via Ramleela in Jaganas

↳ Reflect the ethical values of morality and the spirit of commonality

(eg) Sita as ideal woman

↳ Reflect the diversity and spirit of tolerance

(eg) Adhaneshwar performed by transgender

↳ Also reflect the supernatural and the

elements of life beyond earth

(eg) Bhastakala in Karnataka

↳ In regional language, to promote the social capital, community wellbeing and quality of life

(eg) Tamil folk dance in Guntur District

Individuals role in community

↳ Role in preparation of the ceremonies

(eg) Farmer's role in providing farm harvest for community gathering

↳ Role of priests, women, children in keeping the culture alive

(eg) Durga Puja Pandal by Bengalis in Delhi (migrant culture)

↳ Participation in music, dance playing.

(eg) Theyyam in Kerala

Thus, there is need to preserve the cultural heritage of the theatre art form for "Panch Prasa" philosophy of having pride in our heritage.

2.

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

10

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

Sanchi Stupa is the depiction of Buddhist art and architecture. It lies in Odisha and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

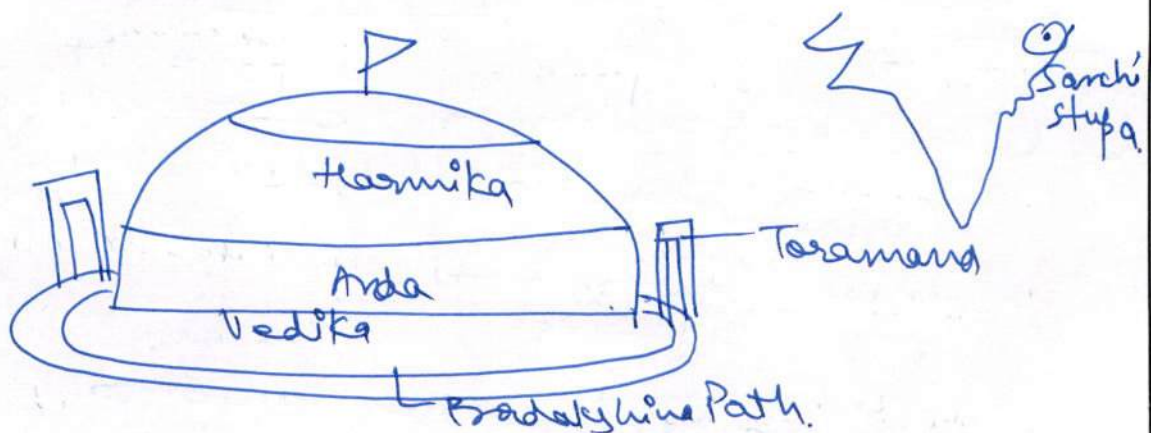


Fig- Sanchi Stupa

Historical and Architectural Significance

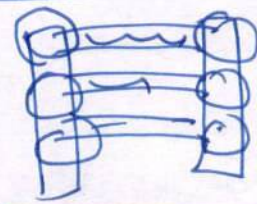
- ↳ Stupa art form with rounded shape showing connection with the universe.
- ↳ Protection of Buddhist monks is buried showing the respect to the great saints.

↳ Jataka and Anandana stories
depicted on walls of stupas

↳ City life, depiction on Sanchi Stupa
captures the historical significance
in reconstruction of history

↳ Intricately designed toramans at
North, South, East, West direction

Inspiration for future
architecture.



Tig Toramans

↳ Design for stupa and its
elements like anda, harmika inspired
other stupas as well (e.g. Dhamek stupa,
Nalanda stupa)

↳ Inspired the depiction of stories
on wall in other traditions as well
(e.g. Ramayan story on Lepakshi
temple).

↳ Jain temple took inspiration from
the intricate design of stupas.

↳ Promoted royal patronage to the
architecture

Thus, ASI (Archaeological Survey of India)
should preserve, conserve and promote
the rich heritage for Article 49.

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

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

Bhagat Singh was a pioneer of revolutionary ideology, means, methods that took paradigm shift in India's freedom struggle from earlier moderate and extremists.

Revolutionary ideology and goals of revolution

- ↳ Focused on direct confrontation with the colonial regime
- ↳ Against the political mendacity and the idea of petition of moderates
- ↳ Included a sense of urgency in attaining freedom struggle
- ↳ Murder, dacoity, loot and attacks on symbol of British dominance inspired many
(eg) Sardar Udham Singh murdered British official

↳ Writer of many books like 'Lunacy
am an atheist' and others with
B. Vohra.

↳ Prebanded the ideas of equality,
justice and self reliance.

↳ Inspired by Lala Lajpat Rai, Lalchand
Yadav & others of Punjab Naujawan
Bharat Sabha

Forms of revolutionary struggle

↳ Conspiracy and attacks via
bombing

eg Deeni Conspiracy on
passing of Trade Union Act

↳ Youth mobilisation & Individual action

↳ Use of violent means and methods
to attack British symbols

eg Railway halt, attack
on Parliament.

Later, he prebanded the idea of
Individual action along with community
welfare like education, participation and
social capital in later part of his life

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

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

Meiji restoration refers to the inflection point in Japan's geopolitical history that led to culmination of Japan towards anti-colonial regime.

Factors that led to Meiji restoration

- ↳ Exploitation by colonial, western powers
- ↳ Threat to Japanese culture and rise of patriotism to counter attacks
- ↳ Economic overhaul for welfare of people was much needed.
- ↳ Able commanders and military prowess to rise for nationalist ideals.
- ↳ Geopolitical factors in power struggle politics and showcasing external influence.

Significance for Japan

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

↳ Economic

- ↳ Push to industrialisation
- ↳ Rise of colonial powers and goals of Japan over other territories for raw material market.

↳ Political-administrative

- ↳ Policy making based on national development.
- ↳ Spirit of nationalism fostered
- ↳ Administrative structure aided 'system' of ~~monarchy~~ in Japan.

↳ External

- ↳ The Japanese economy remained immune to the external threats of Great economic depression.
- ↳ Export rose based on renew engineering

Thus, it was the crucial point for multi-sectoral development of Japan

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

Article 1 of the Indian Constitution highlights 'India, that is Bharat' as the underlying current of common beliefs, ideas, history etc.

Basis of India as a nation

↳ Shared historical experience and the freedom struggle participation by entire nation

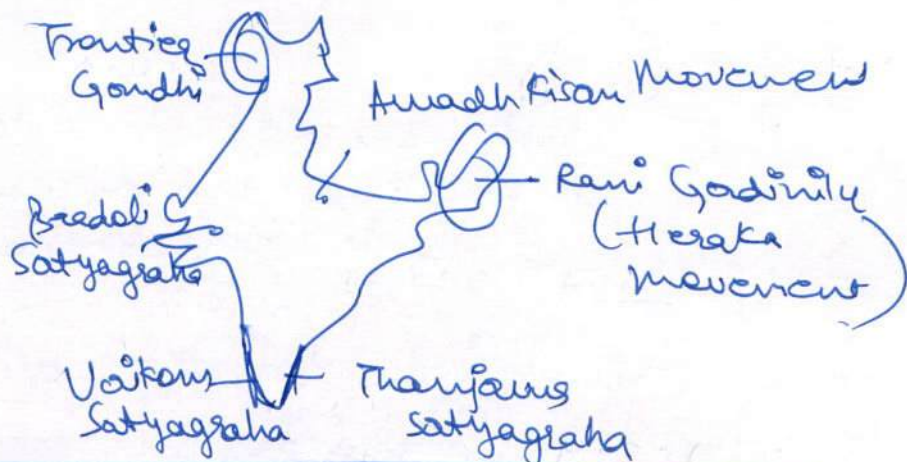


Fig - Shared history against colonial regime

↳ Constitution applies to entire nation without discrimination or privilege.

↳ Economic trade within nation propounded
the feeling of shared prosperity
(eg) Punjab rice to Karnataka

↳ Socio-cultural traditions and practices
(eg) Divali, Eid

↳ Perception of Indians as 'one' and
the respect to institutions established
by law.

Threats to concept of nationhood.

↳ Communalism,
regionalism and
linguistic chauvinism
as threat to identity
as one

↳ Rising cases of
terrorism, militancy

(eg) Yaghtz, Tawang

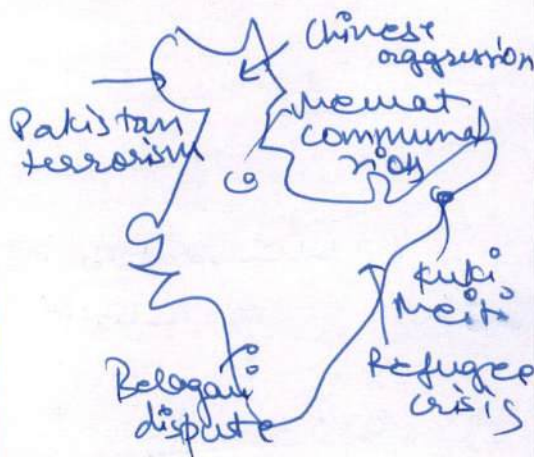


Fig- Threats

↳ Rising mistrust, strikes

(eg) Adath demand for 5th schedule

↳ Insurgency ← North East
Jammu & Kashmir
left wing extremism

'Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat' should be
the guiding light in the current
Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

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

India's pharmaceutical industry is the largest generic drug manufacturer with rising exports to developing nations.

Factors

- 1) Labour - skilled talent pool, medical colleges
- 2) Private sector participation - Serum Institute
- 3) Raw material sourcing - India UK, APIs, SKNs from China
- 4) Policy - Subsidy scheme, SEZ for pharma hubs
 ↳ Department of biotechnology (DBT), BIRAC scheme as coordinator
- 5) Energy availability
 ↳ Centres like Mumbai, Pune have energy infrastructure

- 6) Transport Report
- Temperature regulated containers
 - Export to countries like Bangladesh, Africa.

- 7) Market linkages - forward & backward

Significance

- 1) India's economy
- Employment to many semi skilled workers
 - Rise of ancillary industries
 - Export - foreign resource
 - Medical tourism positively impacted

- 2) India's health
- Medicine availability amidst rising disease
 - Basic needs & reduction in mortality
 - Affordability of drugs (Generic)
- Katich Committee recommendations to be followed for pharma revamp.

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

The 5700 km and 7517 km of the coastline is vulnerable to the tropical cyclones. Recently, cyclone "Biparjey" hit the Gujarat coast.

Bay of Bengal - more prone.

1) Nature of coastline - semi closed type, prevents effective mixing with cold current

2) Salinity gradient between coastal and central region of the Bay leads to formation of cyclones

3) Conductive heating from landforms

4) Arabian Sea receives some cold waters from Mozambique region, Somalia current.



Reasons for decrease in frequency:-

↳ Climate change influences the temperature gradient that slows its movement

↳ Monsoon trough changes the cyclone path to pre or post monsoon phase

↳ Role of jet stream and subduction prevents convection of currents

↳ Interaction of currents from Pacific Ocean (Kuroshio current) deter cyclone formation.

↳ Monsoon clouds picks up the low pressure depressions and deter the eye formation.

Recent Trends → Fujiwhara effect
Intensity of cyclone ↑
@ Extremely severe cyclone storm

Need for disaster resilience based on Sendai framework.

8.

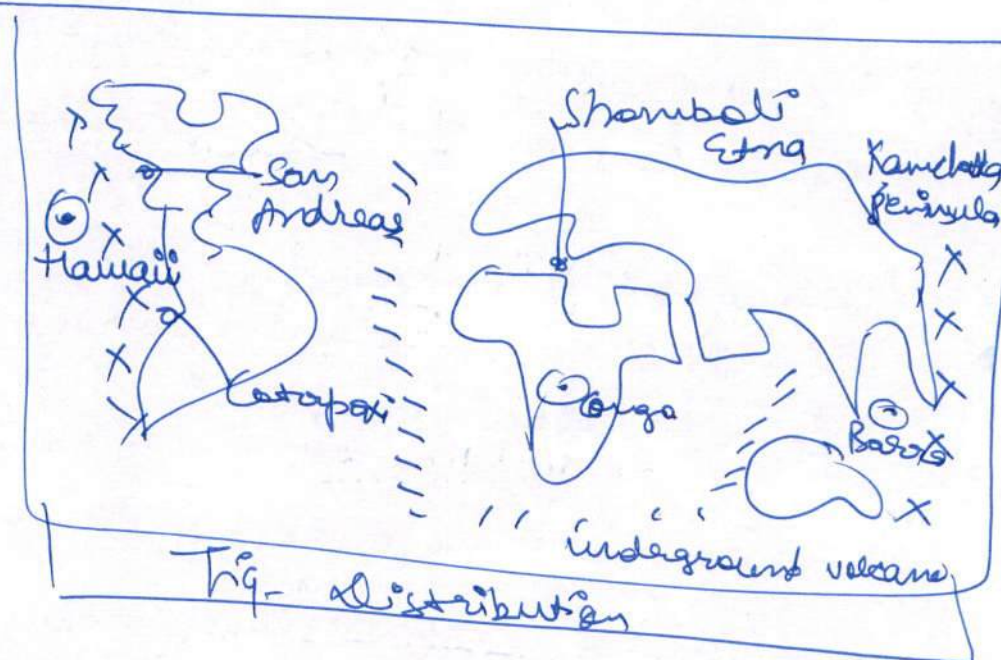
प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes refers to the region of plate boundaries affected by upwelling of lava that leads to landform changes



Recently, Volcano eruption at Hawaii (Mauna Loa) lead to changes in the local ecology.

Destruction

→ mushroom cloud filled with CO_2 , O_3 , H_2S gases
→ Fumeroles & steam

↳ Wildfires due to Volcano

↳ Threat to Infrastructure like
powerlines

↳ Loss of livelihood & life if the
eruption is sudden ↳ Tsunami
(Hungo
Tonga)

Critical for existence of human life.

↳ Global cooling

↳ Rise of Hydroscopic
micri-fume
volcano

↳ Black soil - Volcanic - High
Fertility (Phillipines)

↳ Alters the ocean bottom topography

↳ Prevent sudden release of
earthquake → Volcano acts as
venting mechanism for earthheat

↳ Taust → Craters & Shield formation
(Excruciated shield
for crystal formation)

↳ Minerals (granite, gneiss) Deccan
Plateau

Thus, Volcano geological study
to be promoted for effective
management & DRR

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 the chauvinistic tendencies attached to a specific region due to limited interaction or social exclusion.

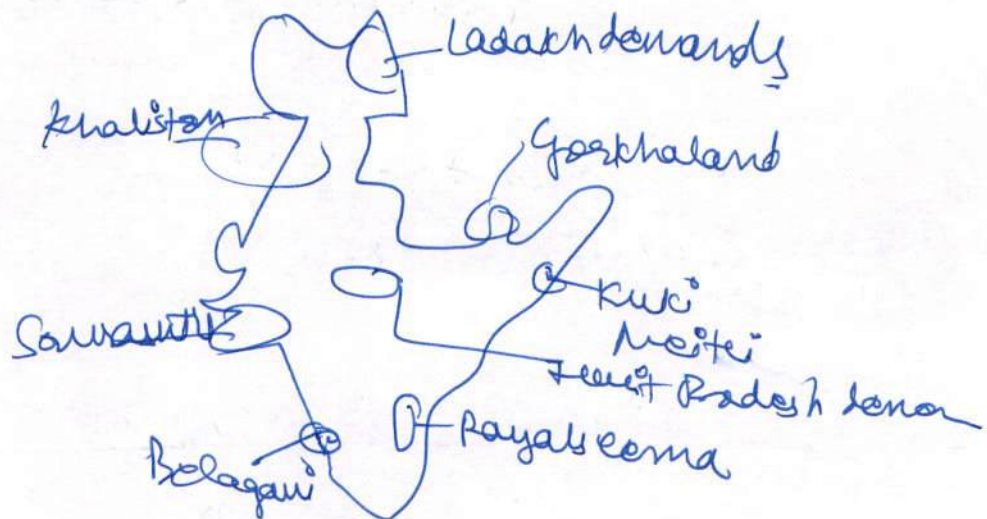


Fig- Regionalism

Existence of relative deprivation.

1.) Economic deprivation

The formation of states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh for economic opportunities
Unbalanced-skewed growths
Western & Eastern

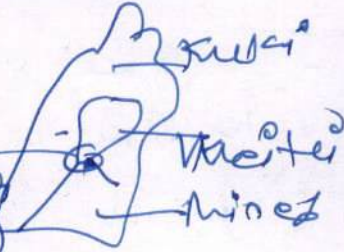
1) Social deprivation

↳ The limited community building exercise leading to

US vs them phenomena

↳ Tribal conflicts in
Manipur

Chur
Chandrapur
(Regional)



3) Psychological Isolation

↳ Feeling of diversity, lack of unity

4) Administrative deprivation

↳ Lack of decentralised power distribution

↳ Overcentralised

(eg) Azad Kashmir demand

5) More

↳ geographical divide

(eg) Vidarbha - Marathwada
Konkan

↳ Historical - Policy of exclusion of backward areas

Trickle down effect of growth and social cohesion is crucial for national integration (Panchayati Raj)

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

उम्मीदवादी 'ओ
इस दृष्टि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

The goal of education of all states
inspiration from the New Education
Policy for SDG 4.

Rising cases of bullying

↳ cast discrimination needs redressal
(eg IIT Bombay suicide)

↳ lack of proper unity
different sexual orientation
(eg) LGBT students facing
discrimination

↳ School violence based on identity
and religious politics
(eg) minor school fight
among Hindu-Muslims

↳ ineffective school administration
incubating regging.

↳ Mental health challenges among students

Needs to be addressed

↳ formation of anti ragging cell

↳ formation of gender sensitization committee

↳ Building teamwork and workshop

(eg) Supra - socially useful productive work

↳ Socio-psychological help

(eg) School counselling

↳ Happiness curriculum & critical value instillation
(eg) Green model

It is crucial for reaping the benefit of demographic dividend & Inclusive Education

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

Ahom Kingdom ~~was~~ the great kingdom in the North East that preserved its cultural and historical identity with the rising external threats and aggression.

Role played in shaping identity of North East India :-



↳ Protection from external wars and foreign invasion.

(eg) last Borphukan war against Aurangzeb

↳ Tough battles for preservation of cultural identity and self-determination

(eg) Battle of Saraighat

↳ Shared cultural traditions with other parts of North East

(eg) Gorkhaland and Ahom Kingdom marital alliance

↳ Key patronage to unique traditions of North East that helped local artisans

(eg) Tassar silk, textile

↳ promoted cultural acculturation as mangfold race and thereby fostering social capital.

(eg) Hinduism and Buddhism shared growth in the region.

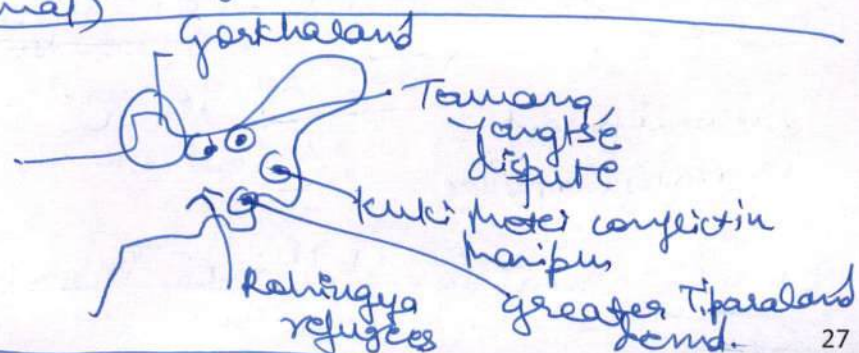
↳ promoted unique dress, music, dance, paintings, food of them kingdom to other parts.

(eg) Bihu in Assam, Sattriya dance

Legacy in contemporary times

↳ Idea of common brotherhood and shared peace, prosperity, security amidst rising threats (internal & external)

Fig -
Contemporary times
threats



↳ Idea of self-determination and
strong army for border security
(eg) CIBMS with Bangladesh

↳ Tribal integration across region
for cultural intermixing

(eg) Free movement regime
of ±6 km with Myanmar

↳ Socio-psychological isolation to be
curbed with pride in unique racial,
linguistic traits

(eg) Bhabani Committee

↳ Respect to women and protection of
honour & dignity by the king of
Aham kingdom

↳ Relevant in Memphis
sexual harassment cases



It is crucial for Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat
and inclusive growth.

12.

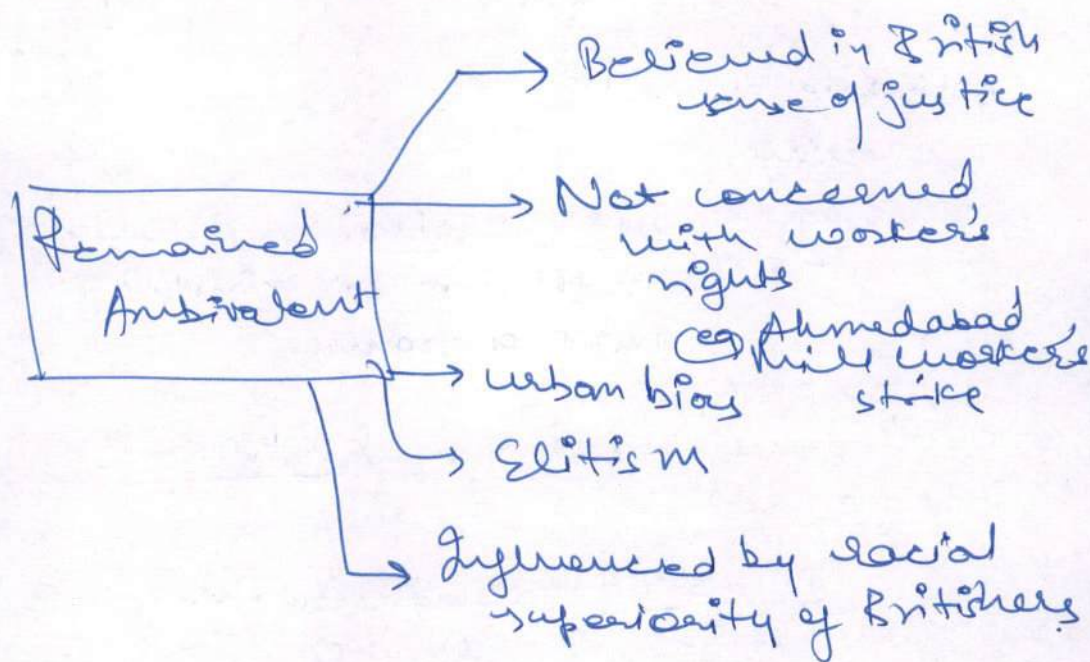
1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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)

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

15

The Indian capitalist class represented rich industrialists, businessmen and traders that joined the freedom struggle in the later part of the 1940s.



With emergence of Gandhian era in the freedom struggle and the rising economic class as the world war there participation increased.

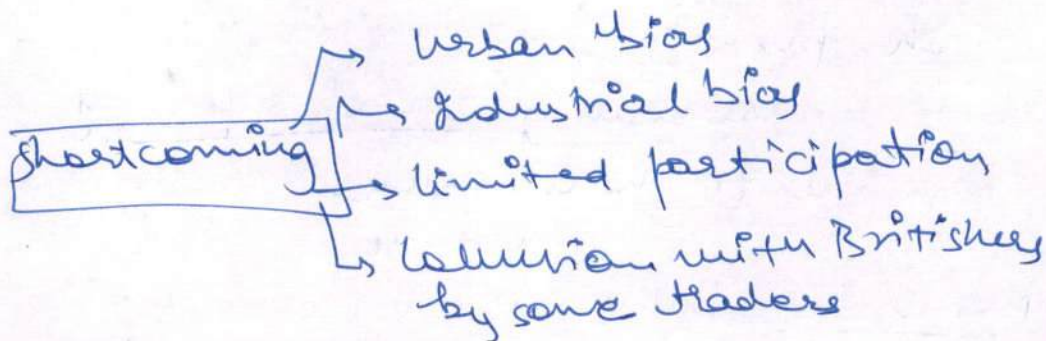
Varying portion of Indian Capitalist class :-

- ↳ Distant and indifferent to the cause of peasants and tribals in the initial phase.
- ↳ Contribution to India's freedom struggle by sponsoring the activities
(eg Birla contribution in Wardha Ashram)
- ↳ Collective opposition to the colonial regime
(eg Anusuya Sarabhai and Gordh in mill workers' rightful share of bonus)
- ↳ Social development and constructive programmes
(eg SEWA foundation for women development)
- ↳ Sponsoring in the Indian national Congress funds for mass mobilisation.
- ↳ Industrial hubs and domestic production - Alternative to British goods
(eg Jamshedji Tata)

↳ Business class participation increased in the Quit India movement.

↳ The threat of Communist, labour strikes and declining production aided in participation of freedom struggle for shared prosperity.

↳ Competition from foreign goods and picketing, burning of British goods favoured their development.



Thus, their role is crucial along with working class participation (AITUC formation) in anti-colonial regime.

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^① in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact^③ it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British.^②
(Answer in 250 words)

15

'Press' evolved with the colonial push for publishing. It started with Bengal Gazette as English newspaper and later spread to regional languages.

Evolution of the press

↳ British push for publishing English content showcasing racial superiority and white man's burden.

↳ Moderates published the contents related to press, petition and their methods via press.

(eg) Dada Bhai Naoroji - Rast Goftar
P.C. Mehta - Bombay Times

↳ Foreigners push for spreading literacy and international ideas and ideology

(eg) Anurid Besant, Henry Derozio (Newspaper Club)

↳ Extremist publishing content for mass mobilisation and call for revolt (eg Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab newspapers)

↳ Regional newspapers started by Indians in Tamil, Telugu, Hindi and involvement of mass (eg Subramania Bharathi)

↳ Independent India

- ↳ Freedom of press (Article 19)
- ↳ Establishment of Press Council of India (PCI)

↳ Post globalisation era

- ↳ Rise of foreign newspapers, magazines
- ↳ Independent media house (eg House of Bombay)

Repressive policies of British

↳ Curbs on newspaper by passing the Newspaper Act (Gagging Act)

↳ Compulsory registration, fine and penalty in case of publishing anti-British content
(eg Amrit Bazaar Patrika banned)

↳ Review of the content published in regional newspapers.

Impact on India's freedom struggle.

↳ Initial phase (Moderate): Rise in awareness about repressive policies of British

↳ Rising anti colonial sentiments and Call for renewal (Extremist phase)

↳ Involvement of farmers, students and workers in freedom struggle in the later phase

↳ Non Cooperation Movement 1920 and the spread of Gandhian ideas → Mass participation

↳ Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), 1930 and spread of methods of renewal

↳ Quit India Movement - Press played role in building collective opposition and socio-psychological capital building

It is the 4th pillar of democracy and thus creation of National Broadcasting Trust (Verghese Committee) to be the way forward

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)

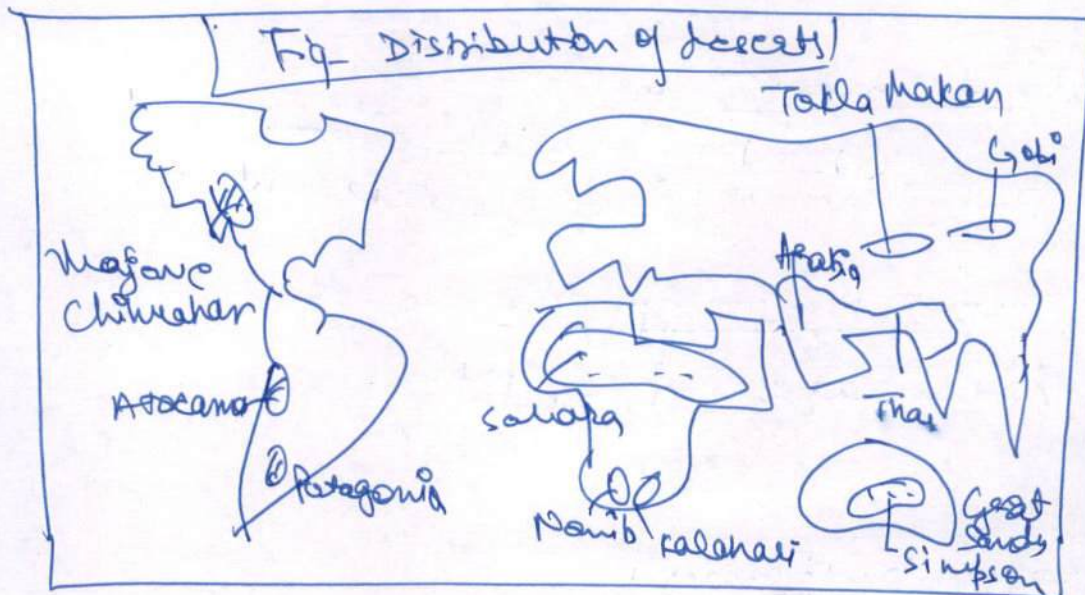
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Deserts are formed in the areas where evapotranspiration exceeds precipitation. There are 2 types of deserts

- Cold desert (eg) Ladakh
- Hot desert (eg) Sahara



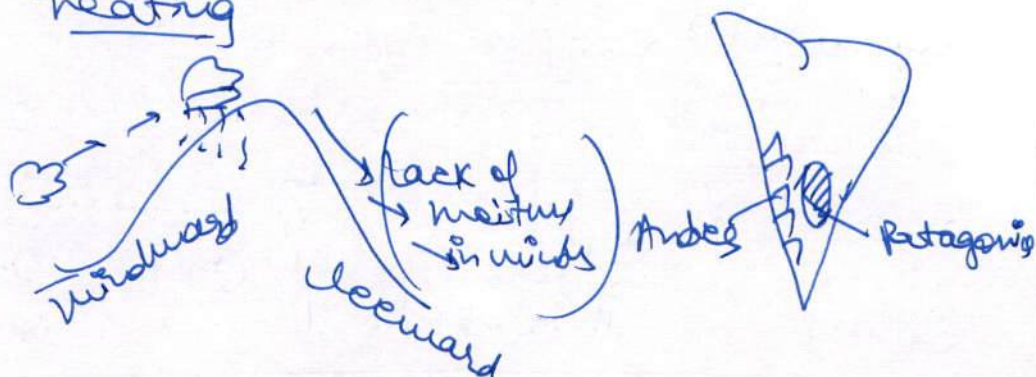
Factors behind formation:-

- ↳ high temperature due to tropical location, that leads to loss of moisture & vegetative growth
(eg) Sahara desert in Mali, Morocco, Mauritania
- ↳ Continentality and lack of moisture

Exchange with the ocean currents
 (eg) Takla Makan desert in Asia

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

↳ Orographic barrierc and adiabatic heating

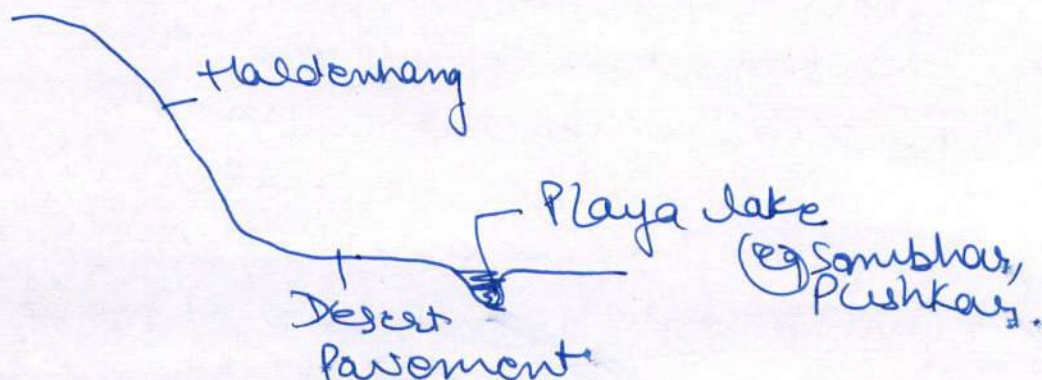


↳ Cold current in the vicinity
 (eg) Namib Coastal desert and Benguela current

↳ Subtropical high pressure belt that discourages precipitation
 (eg) Gobi desert

Major landforms

↳ Erosional landforms → Sandblasting
 → Ablation
 → Wind action



↳ Scanty vegetation - sactus, Khejri
trees and formation of nebkha

↳ Depositional features

Sand dunes



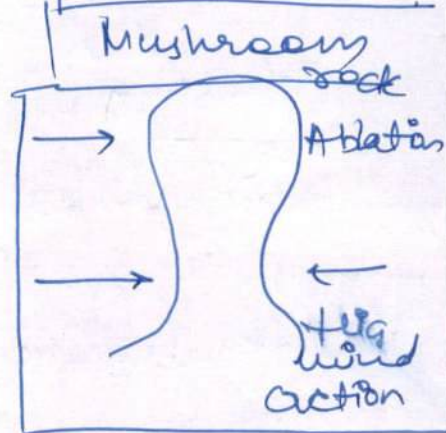
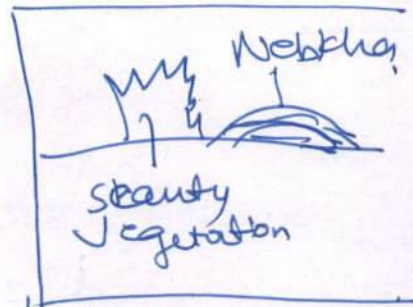
Seif



Barchan

↳ Seasonal rivers and
alluvial deposits

⊙ Luni river



However, the landforms changes with
rising desertification where the
agent of erosion erode rapidly
and causes landform changes.

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 ^① climate change and other anthropogenic ^② 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
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are the highland topography formed either via folding (Himalayas) faulting (Vindhyas, Satpura) or transform plates (San Andreas fault, USA).

Vulnerable to the impact of climate change:-

↳ Coldburst, short duration and high intensity rainfall

(eg) Kullu landslide & flood

↳ Glacial melting and calving of longiglution, frost heaving, avalanches, GLOF (glacial lake outburst flood) (eg) Chamoli, Shauliganga flood

↳ Tropical cyclone along the coastal mountain - threat to biodiversity

(eg) Cyclone Tauktae near western Ghats

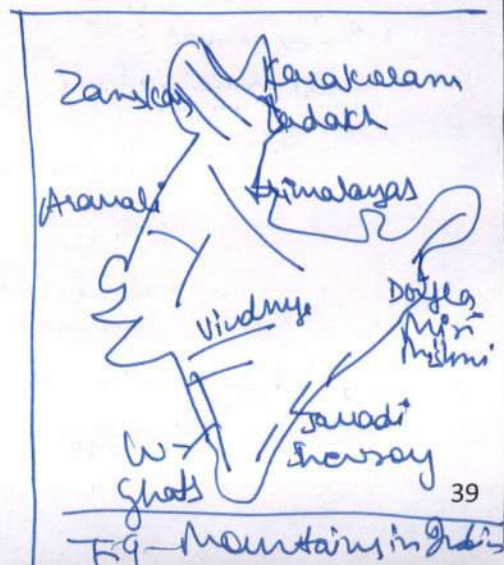
- ↳ Riverine flood due to high rainfall and disruptions in western disturbance, jet stream atmospheric instability
(eg) Himalayan river flooding

Impact of anthropogenic intervention.

- ↳ Land subsidence near Sachinath due to blasting and scientific construction.
- ↳ Deforestation leading to loss of vegetation (soils held on to water) (eg) Sahyadri deforestation
- ↳ Slope modification - cutting of slopes, debris removal, illegal mining
(eg) Aravali stone crushing
- ↳ Infrastructural growth, excessive tourism (Char Dham Project) a threat to carrying capacity of the mountains.

Initiatives taken

- ↳ National mission for sustainable Himalayas for



Protection of ecosystem services.

↳ Environment impact assessment (EIA) by any project developer

↳ Decentralised natural resource management (NRM)

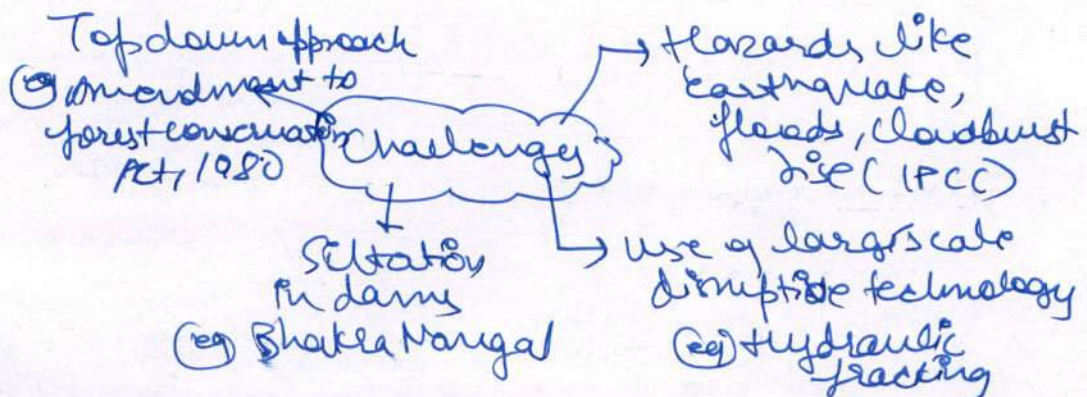
↳ Contour soil pits in Mizoram, Serchhip district

↳ 1000 contour soil pits

↳ Payment for ecosystem services
eg) Torangpur model of conservation

↳ Committee for evidence based policy making — Chopra, Nihra Committee

↳ Tribal involvement in sustainable management (eg) Sikkim organic farming



Need for mix of ecocentric and technocentric measures for maintain ecology conservation

16.

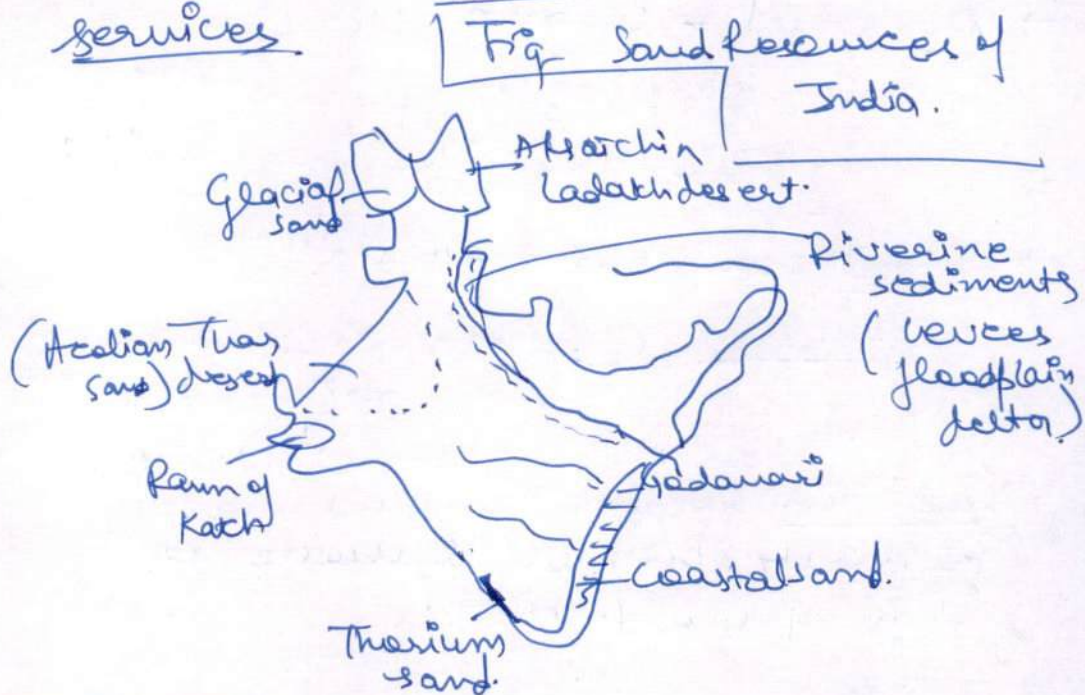
भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Sand resource is the result of weathering of rocks, erosion, transportation and deposition which holds importance due to ecosystem services.



Reasons for unsustainable management:-

→ Illegal sand mining due to corruption and corporate-bureaucratic nexus

(eg) Yamuna sand mafia

→ Lack of scientific management of the

Floodplains and illegal encroachment
leading to loss of fertile, alluvial soil

↳ Agriculture - Excessive fertiliser usage
and formation of saline-alkaline soil (eg Haryana usara soil)

↳ Punjab NPK ratio - 30:8:1
Ideal — 4:2:1

↳ Industrial - waste dumping, landfills
and leaching of pollutants
(eg Okhla, Bhalwa, landfills)

↳ Projects without EIA in Himalayan ecosystems (eg Manipur railway project)
↓
soil erosion
↓
landslide

↳ Pollution due to household waste,
e-waste, biomedical waste etc.
↓
loss of soil fertility

Impact

- 1) loss of soil fertility
- 2) Decrease in agricultural production
due to loss of micronutrients
- 3) soil toxicity impacting health of species — earthworm, snails
- 4) hazards like flood due to excessive

sedimentation and outburst of the
river discharge.

5.) Urban floods due to concentration
over fallow land, wetland soil.
eg Gungram flooding

6.) Policy failure & rise of mafia →
Criminal activities rise
eg Nuh DCP killed by
Mafia.

7.) Ground water pollution - Arsenic,
fluoride & diseases like blackfeet

Remedial measures

1.) Great green wall in India from Panipat
to Porbandar

2.) Check on sand mining (illegal) by EIA
and police verification.

3.) Government protection and utilisation
of sand minerals eg Therium mining
in Kerala.

4.) Agro forestry, Urban forestry

eg - OECN status (IUCN) -
Karnali Biodiversity Park to
with land/land reclamation

There is need for sustainable land
management for SDG 15.

17.

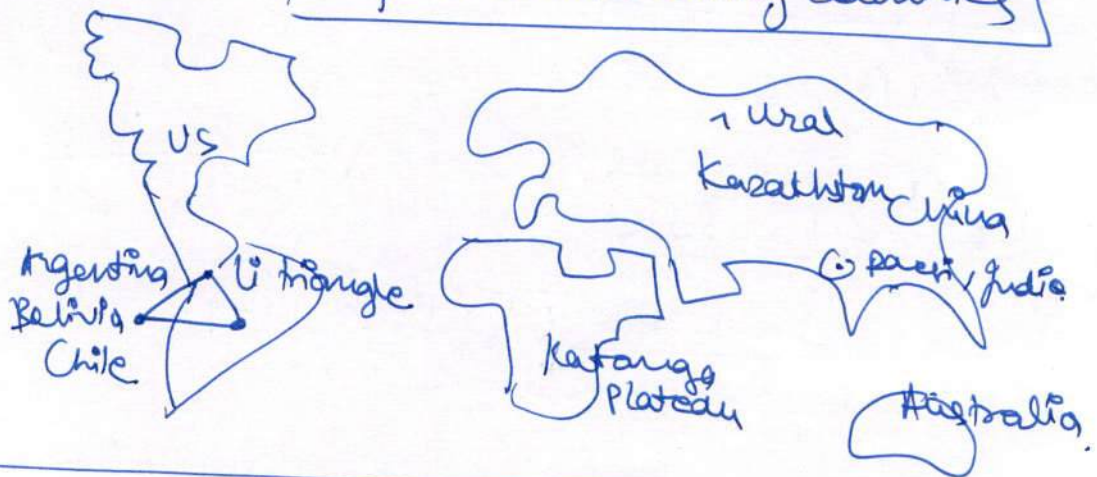
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) ⁽¹⁾
 Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) ⁽²⁾

15

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

Lithium is the white gold of current times of digitalisation and renewable energy production (EV batteries). Recently, Lithium has been discovered in the Raebari district of Sonmukh Keshir (5.9 million tone)

Fig - Lithium Producing Countries



- ↳ The majority of the production happens in China, Australia and the Latin American countries (Antofagasta, Chiquitama mines)
- ↳ The African plateau also has lithium mines near Congo

Geopolitical Aspects

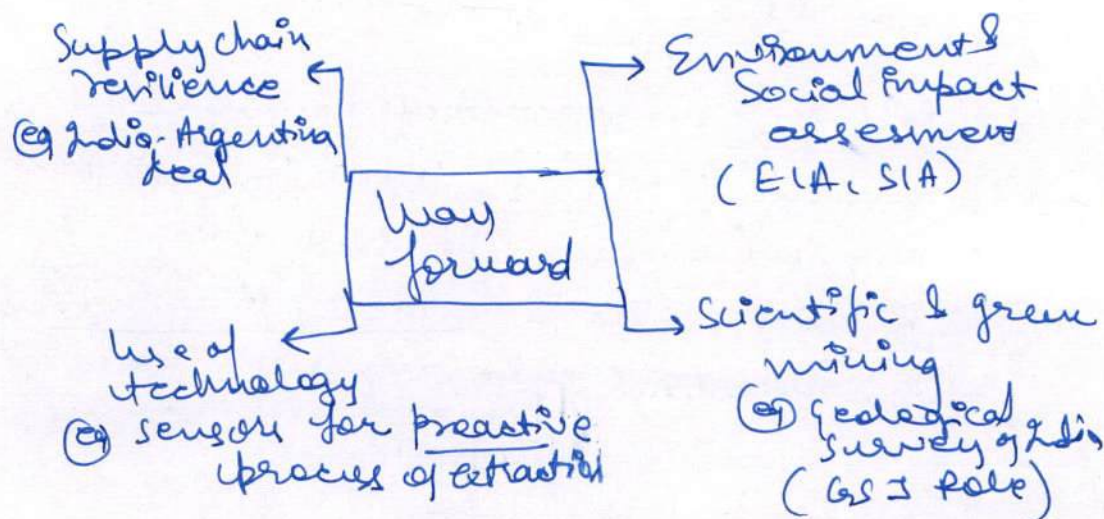
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

- ↳ Concentration of lithium in few countries such as China creates import dependency.
- ↳ The processing of lithium is energy, Capital and technology intensive process → North-South divide.
- ↳ Weaponisation of supply chain of lithium with rising trade protections
- ↳ Friendshoring in case of supply and trade
(eg India - Australia Critical mineral agreement (CMA))
- ↳ Digital revolution and green growth depends on lithium (raw material) for major industries. It lead to B2B cooperation in mineral prospecting
(eg Vedanta deals)

Environment Implication

- ↳ Highly water intensive mining process

- ↳ Lithium found in fragile ecosystem like mountain → Threat to flora, fauna
- ↳ Slope modification, mass wasting due to blasting, drilling → landslide.
- ↳ Acid mine drainage leading to groundwater pollution
- ↳ Livelihood of tribals who depend on minor forest produce and ecotourism will be affected. Also, tribal relocation.
- ↳ Land scarification due to mining may lead to loss of soil fertility
- ↳ Energy intensive extraction and pollution of SO_x , NO_x , SO_2



It is crucial for 'Vanhamit' principles & sustainable economic development.

18.

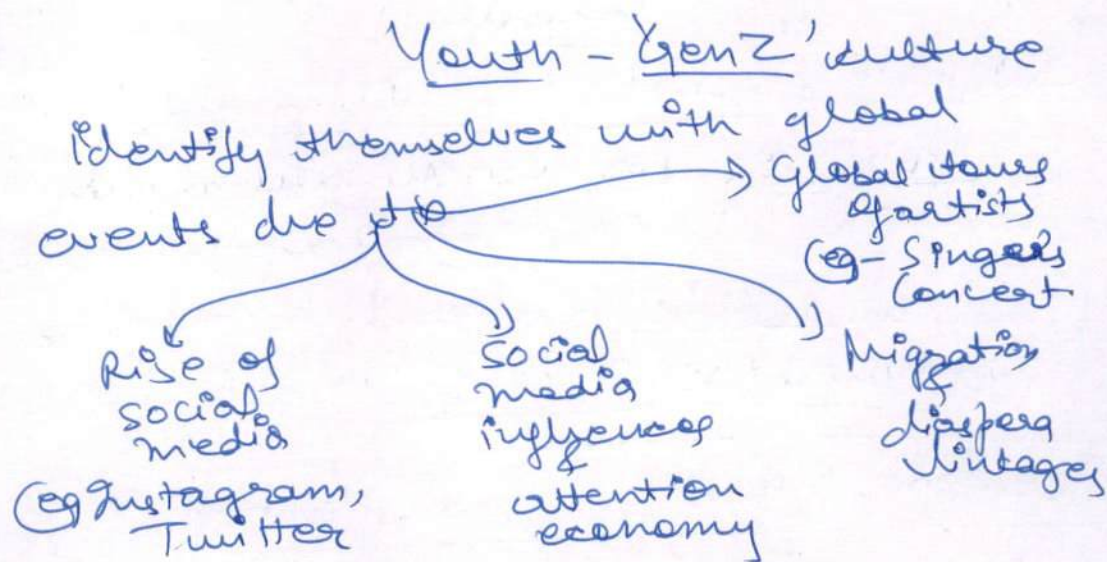
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

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

15

Globalisation refers to the integration of ideas, ideology and institution that lead to global to local and local to global cultural interactions.



Positive impact on youth identity

↳ Rise of environmental awareness and call for sustainability

(eg) Greta Thunberg climate events

↳ demand for rights, justice and equality

#Me Too Movement

Pink Dot Movement

↳ New occupation and forms of economy

- ↳ gig economy
(eg) ed-tech platforms
- ↳ Vlogging as job
- ↳ Techsavy youth
- ↳ English - call centre jobs

↳ Aspirational thinking, innovation and startup culture

(eg) India - >100 unicorns and startups like Mama Earth, BYJU'S, Zerodha

↳ Reducing poverty, unemployment due to global jobs (eg) Yousang Ali Khan group (UAE) (middle class rise) - 250 million by 2050

↳ Indian artists - abroad concerts due to Punjabi music craze (Diaspora links)

Negative impact on youth identity

↳ Individualistic culture

↳ Abandoning of old age parents living alone

↳ Urban - Corporate culture

↳ 9 to 5 job
↳ Rural migration & cosmopolitan cultures

↳ Change in dress, music, dance

(eg) K-POP, BTS (South Korean music)
Chick style - Belly dance song dance

↳ Continental food and cuisine

(eg) Mediterranean spices like
olives, rosemary, Jalapenos

↳ Rise in drug consumption, smoking,
alcohol, party - subculture and
intoxicants consumption

↳ Mental health issues due to constant
comparison on social media - global
trends

↳ Taboo labelling of India's traditions
as regressive
[Valentine's Day > Ram Navmi
Eid]

Need for cultural sensitization and
soft touch regulation of OTT platforms
for building prosperous, happy and
developed Amrit Panchhi (68+ working
age population in India - UNFPA)

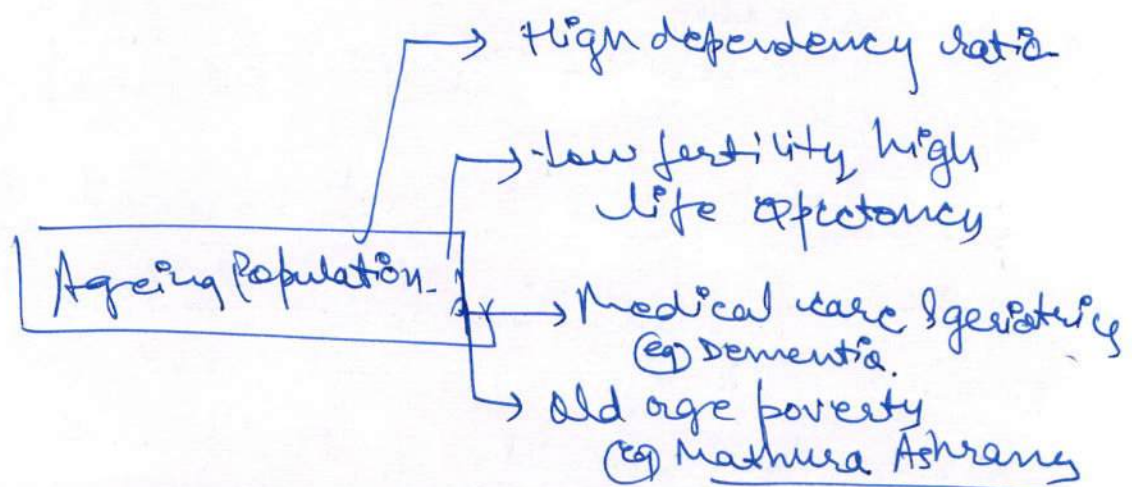
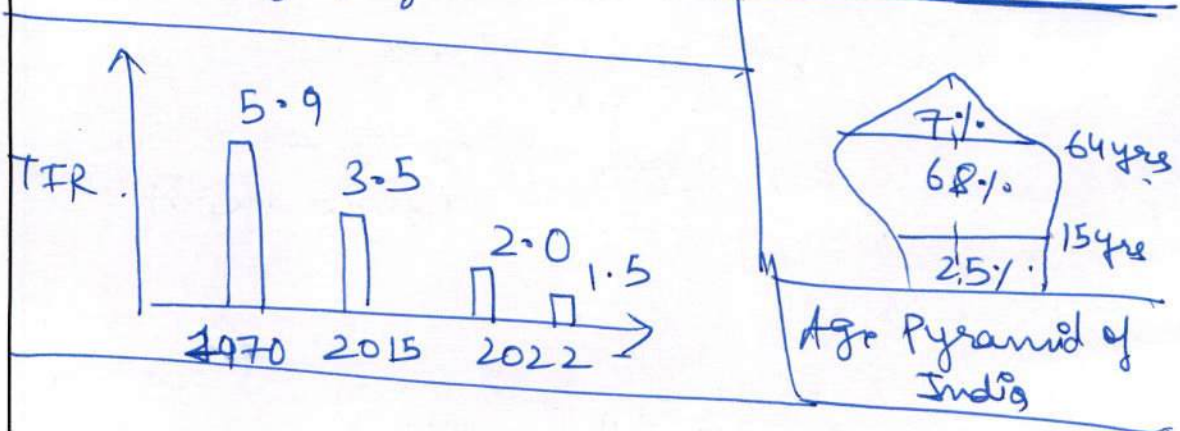
19.

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

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

The India's demographic transition lies in late 3rd stage of Frank-Notestein demography model. Current TFR is 2.0



Ageing Population - A concern

1.) Economic concern

- High labour shortage
- wage rise (Demand > Supply)
- Delocalisation of firms to younger countries (Nigeria)

2.) Policy concerns

- ↳ Pension burden
- ↳ Subsidy burden on Geriatric care
- ↳ Fiscal burden (low revenue due to low consumption)

3.) Social concerns

- ↳ Health issues like Alzheimer
- ↳ Social exclusion & old age depression
- ↳ Abandoned parents & DALY (Disability adjusted life year)

4.) Geopolitical concerns

- ↳ Economic policy changes (immigration of young adults)

Weak social security system

- ↳ old age population to be 20% of total population by 2050
- Pension funds are inadequate
(₹ less than ₹10,000/month).
- Lack of effective insurance/pension
- total neglect of old age population & ghost towns (outmigration)

- Old age poverty on rise
- Limited financial and digital literacy
to state benefits of schemes like
PM-Vaya Vandana Yojana
- Limited health expenditure on
geriatric and palliative care.
- Inadequate coverage of social
scheme due to lack of policy
coordination.

Way forward

- ↳ Swiss Time Bank model
- ↳ SAGE, SACRED Portal
- ↳ Private sector participation
(eg) Goodfellows startup
- ↳ Social capital building exercises
(eg) Yoga Parks

There is need to reap the benefits
of second demographic dividend
and adherence to Madrid
Plan of Action for UN decade
of healthy ageing.

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

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

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

15

The current urbanisation level is 30%. It is expected to increase to 50% as per world urbanisation prospects. Also, the rate of urban poor is rising - 25% poverty levels as per MOSPI.

Rise in urban population.

↳ Rural to urban migration

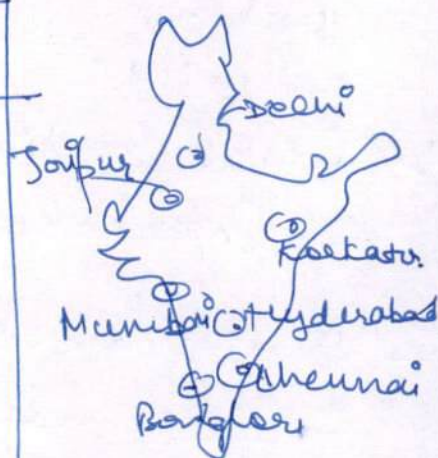
↳ Economic opportunities agglomeration

① Gurugram - MSIL & automobile hub

↳ FDI concentration in cities

① Bangalore - IT hub

↳ Expected to contribute 75% to GDP



Challenges in urban poor welfare.

↳ Neglect of disaggregated data collection

↳ Rising cases of slums and squatter settlements demand of basic amenities

(eg) Dharami slums
[India's slum population - 6.5%]

↳ Rising cases of urban crimes as a result of divide between haves & have nots

(eg) Extortion, Prostitution

↳ Mental health crisis of migrants due to unemployment and rising cases of suicides (NCRB)

↳ Right to dignified living (Art 21) and adherence to UN-Habitat

↳ Environment pollution by urban poor needs to be addressed

(eg) Kolkata slums on wetland

Centre stage in public policy

Policy formulation

↳ Multi-sector analysis of Coniferation of migrants

Children
(Education)

women
(Safety)

men
(Jobs)

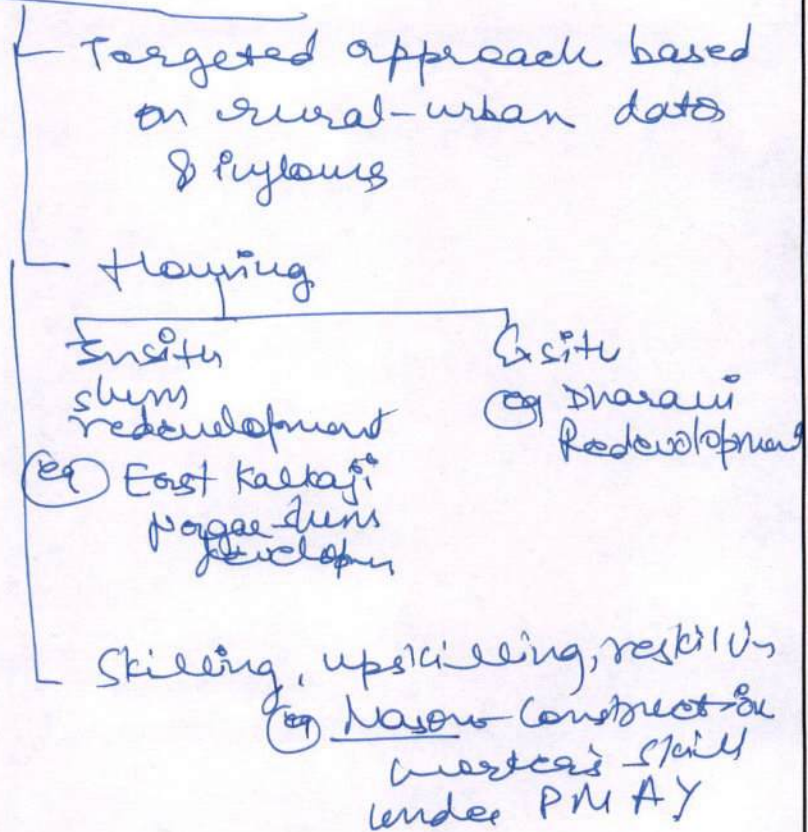
(eg) Pata Cabins
model

(eg) working women
hustle.

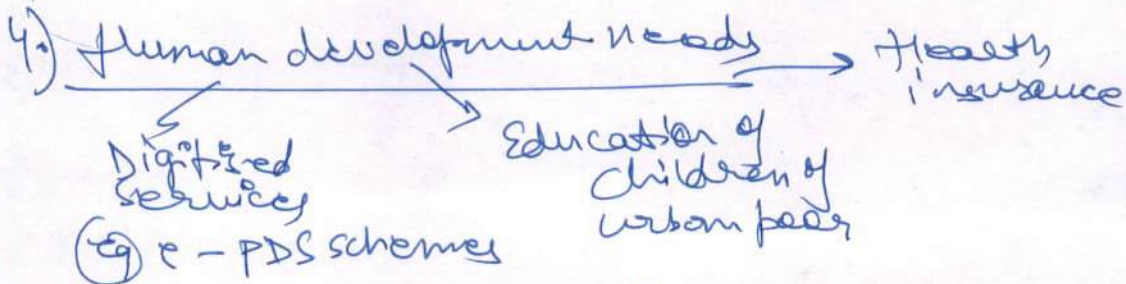
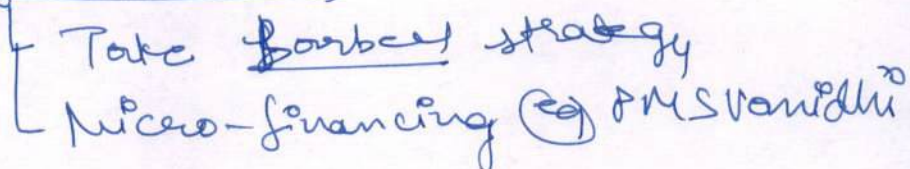
② Migrants data base in Maharashtra
by Nitali Sethi, IAS

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

2) Policy implementation



3) Policy feedback



Partha Mukhopadhyay letter recommendation along with Teen Dooze - DUET Scheme like MGNREGA to both way ahead

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL