



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. : 1492371

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Muskan Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26th Aug 2023

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

केंद्र
Centre Kanpur (27)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

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

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

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

India has numerous forms of traditional theaters dating back to I.V.C. They represent the ideals, emotions and individual's role in community.

Northern India:-

(1) Band Pather → Jammu Kashmir
↳ played during winters especially

Represents

↳ hardship of harsh winters in J&K
↳ focuses on good coordination among the society.

(2) Rasleela → UP

↳ originated in Brj area of UP
↳ stories of Krishna, Radha and Gopi's

Represents

↳ ideals and emotions of love
↳ promotes religiosity among the people

↳ role of performing Rasleela appreciated by the people

Central India

(3) Maach → MP

↳ especially by tribals

Represents

↳ entertainment - importance of 'play' with work

↳ promotes social harmony

↳ individual role development of new music and dance

(4) Nautenki → MH

↳ Role of actors → as an employment

↳ mostly in evening increase socialization among society

South India

(1) Koodiyattu → Kerala

↳ Sanskrit theater under open sky

Represents

↳ nature's importance

↳ respect for other language

↳ each community has special role in this theater

(2) Takshagaana → KN

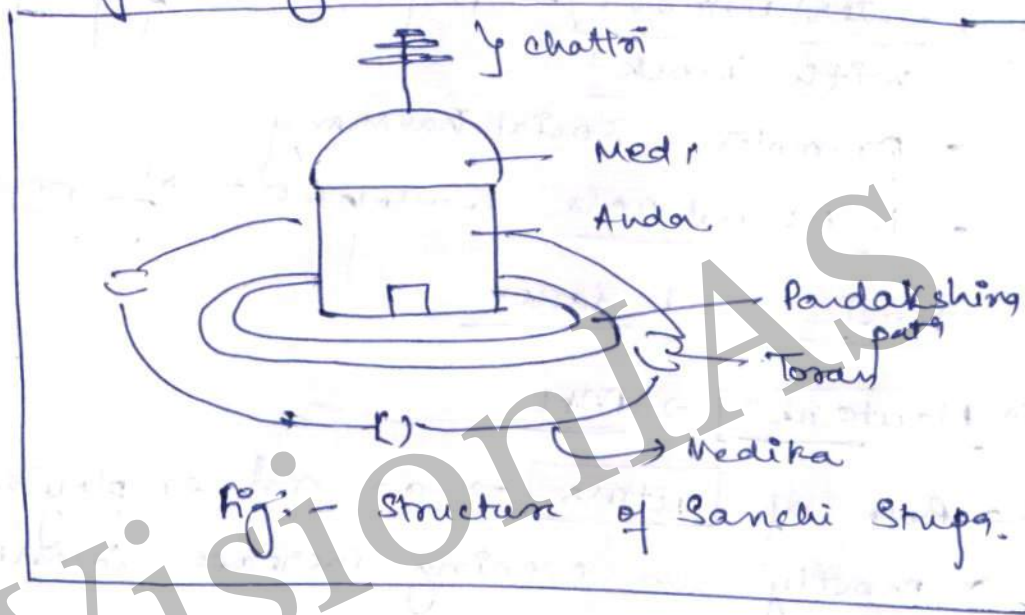
↳ social harmony

↳ role of puppeteers who make 'Gombayats'

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)

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

Sanchi Stupa is a buddhist monument built by Ashoka revamped later by many rulers.



Historical and Architectural Importance

- (1) Built in around 260 BC
↳ cultural heritage of India
- (2) Represents Buddhism before it was divided in Mahayan and Hinayan
- (3) Symbolism
↳ chatra → 3 jewels of Stupa
↳ ~~the~~ Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha

- ↳ medi - head of Buddha
- ↳ Anda - bag of Buddhas.

(4) ~~But~~ Built by Ashoka, revamped by the ruler of Shunga dynasty
↳ increased the height
↳ added green-stone walls.

How it inspired future architecture in India :-

(1) Inspired future architecture of later stupas and votive stupas

(Eg) - Votive stupas in Nalanda

↳ Stupas built by Pala dynasty

(2) Template for addition of Mahayan elements in symbolism

- ↳ (Eg) Increase in number of Chhatris to denote Bodhisattvas
- ↳ Addition of New pradakshinapath

Sanchi Stupa is a protected site of archeological survey of India displaying rich cultural heritage of India

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

Bhagat Singh is celebrated Indian revolutionary freedom fighter.

Early Revolutionary Ideology, goals and forms

(1) Inspired by Russian Revolution and ideals of liberty, equality of French Revolution.

(2) Preached revolution through violence
↳ (eg) Saunders Murder [Lahore conspiracy case]

(3) He thought that British have to fight using arms struggle.

However, he made a real breakthrough in later stages.

Later revolutionary ideology, goals of Revolution and forms of struggle.

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

(1) Joined HSRA

↳ wanted

↳ Equality of humans

(Eg) 'Against any form that make exploitation of man by man possible'

(2) Wanted to move away from individual heroic action towards organized struggle.

(3) Goals of Revolution :- establish exploitation free, religious-neutral socialist republic.

(4) forms :- preached non-violent mass struggle in his book 'Why I am Atheist'

His contribution are immense to India such that he was recognized by congress in 1931 ~~case~~ session.

It is an honour for a child to be named 'Bhagat Singh' by his parents

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

Japan is an Asian country which faced massive industrialization in late 19th and early 20th century.

Significance for Japan :-

- (1) const Setting up constitutional monarchy
- (2) Rapid industrialization and economic development
- (3) Rise of Japan as a world power

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

It is believed that a nation is an 'imagined community' held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

'Nation' is a concept where a group of people have a feeling of similarity and have a territory to govern themselves -

Basis of India as a Nation :-

(1) Geography

→ Physiography - bounded by Himalayas at North & Indian Ocean at south

→ Climate → Tropical Monsoon type.

History

→ civilizational history dating back to 5000 years old from Indus to British colonialism

→ most of the India was mostly under one rule at a time

- Ashoka - ~300 BC
- Gupta Empire - ~300 AD

• British - ~ 1700s - 1900s

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

3) Similarity of culture

- Joint family norms
- dominance of wheat and rice cuisine
- over emphasis on social capitals
- majority of ~~the~~ Hinduism +
similar culture adoption by
other religions.

Threats to Concept of Indian Nationhood

(1) Linguistic chauvinism

⊕ Tamil Nadu's agitation towards alleged
importance of Hindi

(2) Secessionist tendencies

- ↳ Khalistani movement
- ↳ Naga movement

(3) Religious divide

⊕ Nuh violence in Haryana

(4) Inter-regional disparities

- ↳ fuelling discontentment towards each
other

Indian nationhood is unique in
the world ~~and~~ and a multi-diverse one.
Balancing it is a duty of every citizen.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल 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

India is called the 'pharmacy of the world' due to its robust pharmaceutical industry.

Key factors for growth of

(1) Huge demand :-
1.4 bn population → huge market

(2) Government policies
→ National pharmaceutical policy

↳ allowed for generic drug

↳ compulsory licensing program :- protection of IPR not unlimited

↳ incentives → Bulk Drugs Park Scheme

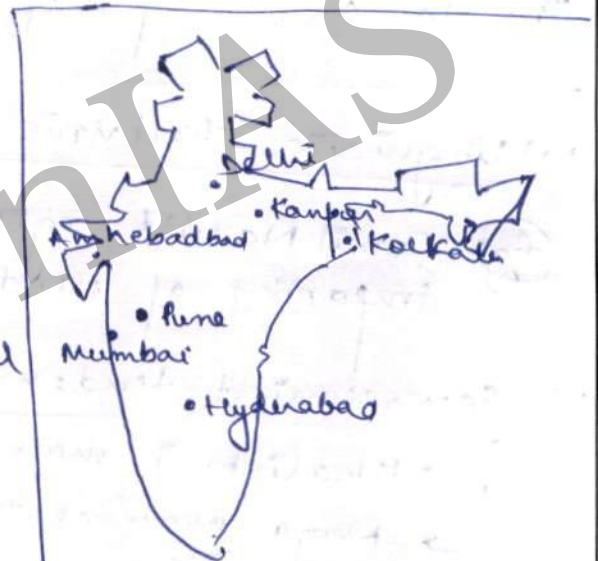


Fig: Major hub of pharmaceutical industry.

(3) Skilled and cheap labour force availability

(4) Availability of raw materials [except API]

Significance

(1) High Exports

↳ (eg) 50% of vaccines in USA →
by India
foreign currency remittances inflow

(2) High employment sector

↳ > 1mm population engaged.

(3) Generic drug availability for all

↳ Affordable for poor population

(4) Easy Ramping of Infra during Covid

(eg) Produced billions of doses of
Covaxin, covavax etc.

Pharmaceuticals in India have huge potential but they lag behind in R&D. Thus, increasing research incentive to them is the way ahead.

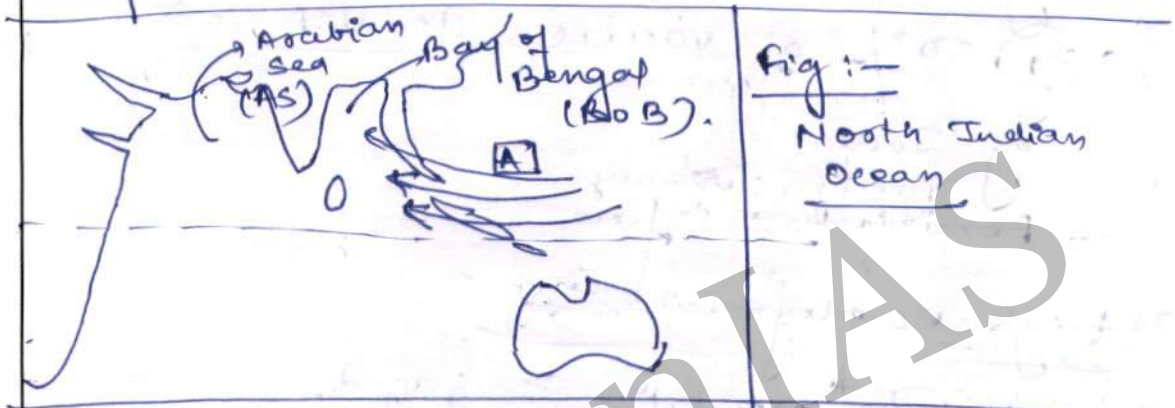
7.

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

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

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

Northern Indian Ocean is the top 6 most prone region to tropical cyclone.



Reasons for more tropical cyclones in BoB than A.S.

According to IMD,
Tropical cyclone in BoB = 2.7 x (A.S)

Why?

(1) BoB more enclosed

↳ easier to maintain 26.7°C sea surface temperature to trigger such storms.

(2) Tropical depression formed in western Pacific Ocean is brought to BoB through

Circulations (fig: - winds marked A)

(3) N^m Hemisphere → Tropical cyclones
moves towards anti-clockwise direction
pushes cyclones away from A.S.

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

Reasons for decrease in frequency during SW Monsoon seasons

- (1) Increase in precipitation frequency and intensity in climate change
↳ cools down the temperature
- (2) Decadal Pacific warming phase
↳ shifting towards negative → declines tropical cyclones in N^m Indian Ocean
- (3) Shifting of ITCZ more towards land mass → less time over the water bodies
↳ important for cyclone formation.
- (4) Pattern shifting towards Dry Summer season and Retreating Monsoon season

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)

Volcanoes are vent through which material inside the earth surface comes through to surface

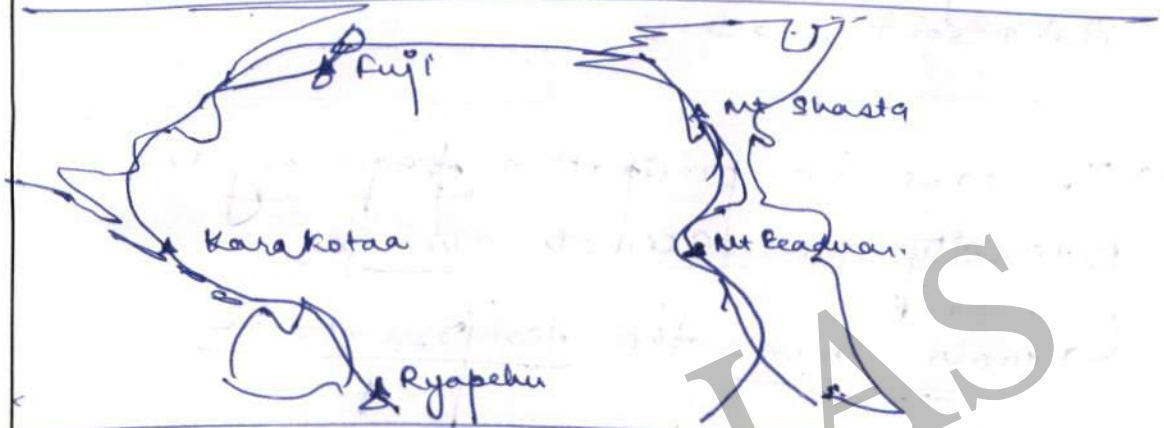


Fig :- Pacific Ring of Fire contains 80% of volcanoes.

Destructive in Nature

→ Triggers other disaster

↳ (Eg) Sunami after Karakota explosion in 2004

→ halts air navigation services

→ engulfs protective land productivity

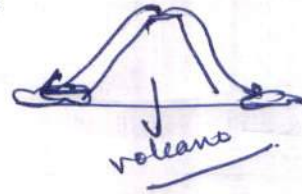
→ displaces population

(Eg) Maui volcano in 2023 Hawaii

80% population displaced.

• Crucial for human existence :-

① Lahar → volcanic soil
rich in nutrients



② majority of Earth surface made up of volcanic matter

③ Barberma plateau
Deccan plateau

③ Important role in Plate Tectonics

↳ formation of new sea floor
↳ deceases sinking plates

④ Balances internal heat budget of Earth by cooling occasionally through explosions

⑤ Negative feedback to climate change

↳ layer of volcanic smoke → decrease insolation

↳ ↑ sulphur in atmosphere → reflects sun rays

⑥ Helps in maintaining sulphur cycle of the Earth.

Thus, without volcanoes the balance of Earth cannot be maintained.

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

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)

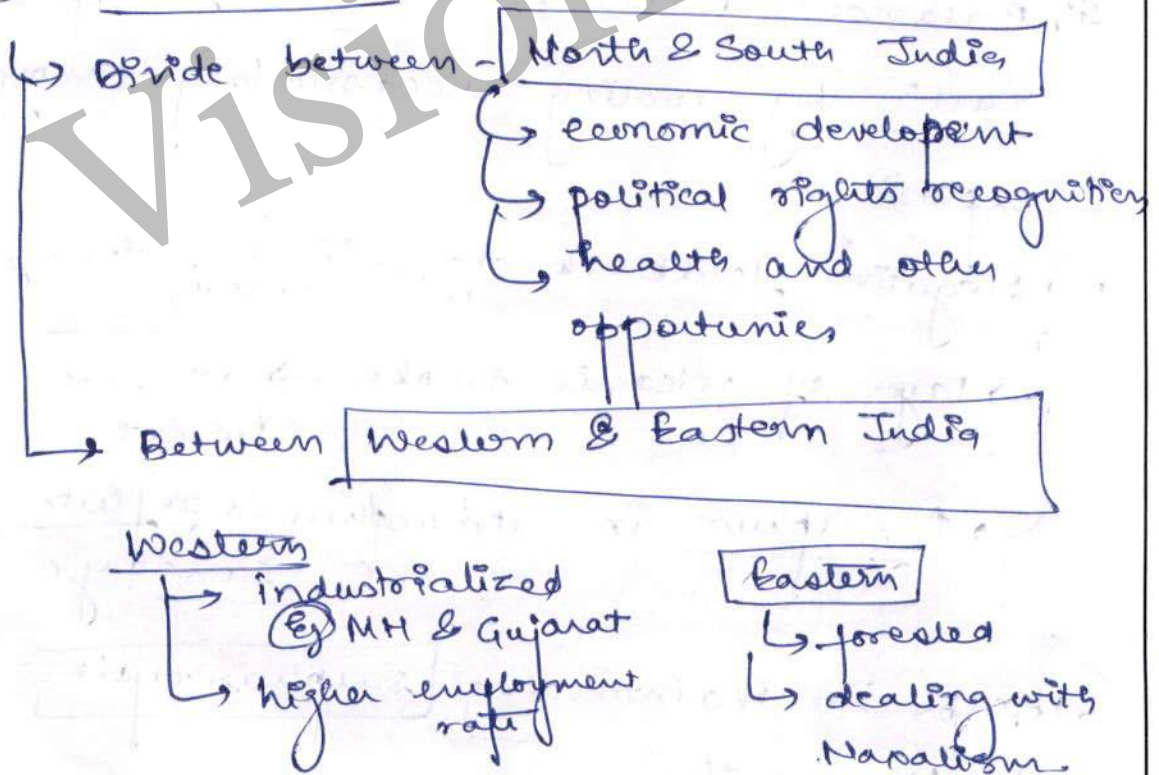
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
 Candidates must not write on this margin

10

Regionalism is the ideology that aims at increasing the socio-economic & political interest of a particular geographical territory based on linguistic, ethnic or religious considerations.

Existence of Relative Deprivation & Regionalism

(1) National level



2) Relative deprivation ~~and~~ at Intra-regional level

(Eg)

Within Eastern Region

Mainland
↳ presence of few growth poles
• Jamshedpur
• Koraput - NATCO presence

↳ NE Region

↳ lack of basic infra

(Eg) Roads

↳ Assam → < 50 km / sq km²
(avg India - 69)

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

3) Relative deprivation wst Intra-State

(Eg) Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh
Bodoland in Assam
Vidarbha in MH.

Thus, Regionalism demands

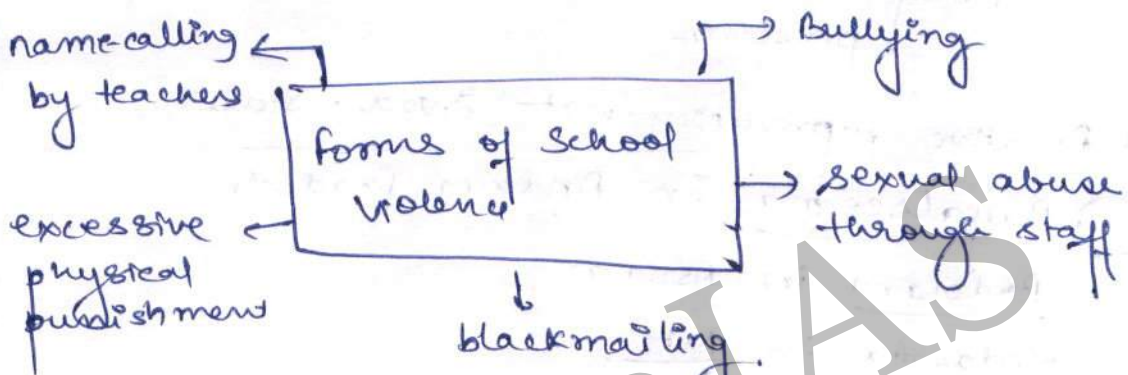
↳ balanced regional growth
↳ livelihood opportunities
↳ preservation of culture
↳ socio-economic advancement

Regionalism in negative sense begets differences but in positive sense it promotes cooperation, coordination and competition. Thus, it should be promoted in positive sense.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Bullying is a form of school violence where student himself harasses other ~~himself~~ student through verbal or non-verbal means.



Impact of rising case of bullying & other school violence

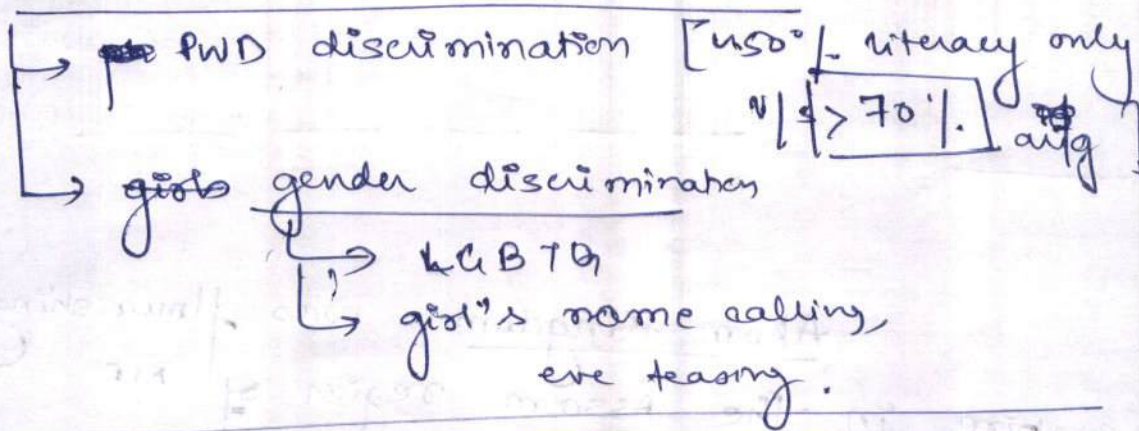
(1) Psychological impact on child → Depression
 ↳ suicide

(Eg) Girl in UP burnt herself due to blackmailing by chemistry teacher.

(2) Increases Impacts learning outcome of
child

(3) Increases dropout rates

(4) Vulnerable sections are more hit



Thus, to ensure 'education for all' it should be addressed through: -

- (1) Interactive parents, teachers and child discussion forum
- (2) Capacity building and sensitivity training of teachers.
- (3) Grievance Redressal mechanism for children
- (4) Imparting Anti-Bullying training to school students
- (5) Identifying and strict warnings to bullies
- (6) Engaging private sector. (Eg) Aman Movement NGO

School violence and bullying should be addressed at war footing

11.

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

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

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

Ahom Kingdom was flourishing empire in the Assam region of NE during 15th - 16th century. They were contemporary of Mughals.

Shaping Cultural & Historical Identity of NE

(1) Resisted foreign invasions of British and Mughals (eg) Battle of Saraighat

→ preserved local culture

→ preserved local ~~and~~ 'nature worship' religion from infiltration of Islam and Christianity.

(2) Cultural Identity

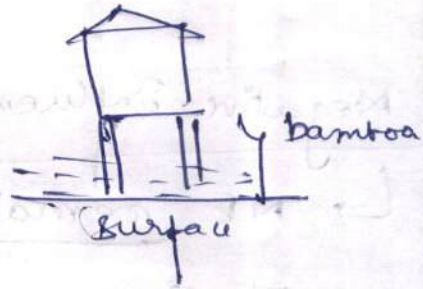
→ Sun dances to bring spring

→ Chaugon → indigenous sports of 'pole'

Cuisine → bamboo dominated

Special Architecture

to protect from
heavy rainfalls



Warfare and Guerrilla warfare
techniques

Ex) Lachit Borphukan defeated the
Mughals using guerrilla warfare

Relevance in contemporary times:

1) The best cadre of National Military
Academy award Borphukan medals
recognizing able generalship.

2) Nature worship → still predominant
in NE states

3) Sun dances → adopted many NE
tribes

Ex) Wangalla dance by Khasis,

(4) Food → wide spread use of Bamboo.

Negative Influence

↳ NE remained un-integrated with India

(Eg) Sexist tendencies in NE

↳ Guirella warfare utilized by
invented groups.

Ahom Kingdom has been
a harbinger of cultural transformation,
in NE India.

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

In British period, the national capitalist were limited in number but had an immense monetary and political ~~set~~ power thus their support was desired in the struggle period.

Position in National Movement :-

(1) Pre 1857 revolt

↳ negligible share of capitalist
↳ mostly in form of money lenders & zamindars

↳ they supported British for their own vested economic interest

⊙ "They acted as breakwaters" in revolt.

(2) Post 1857

↳ Rise of few political parties such as Bengal Landholders Association

↳ They were mostly against INC
↳ wanted to fulfill ~~their~~ their own interest.

(3) Swadeshi Movement to NCM

↳ Rise of few industrialist

(Eg) Cowasjee → Cotton Mill

↳ Swadeshi → boycott of foreign goods

↓
huge profits for

capitalist

supported → boycott programmes

↳ New national enterprises set up

(Eg) Bengal Chemicals by P. C. Ray

↳ same ~~supported~~ repeated in NCM
due to boycott of foreign goods

↳ However, few industrialist remained
away due to: - Labour pro
policies

(Eg) Ahmedabad Mill strike of 1917

(4) Post NCM to 1940s

Swaraajists → pro-labour policies
↳ seem with suspicious
↳ anti-strike policy appreciated

Post 1940s

↳ full-fledged support to Nationalists
& INC

The ambivalent position of capitalists is backed by the fact that 'nationalism' had not penetrated each section of society until late 20th century. The Indian capitalist had already been facing resistance from foreign capitalist, thus they were trying to protect their own interest.

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)

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

15

Tilak once said that evolution of press had significant impact on India's fight against British

Evolution of Press in India

(1) Press Machine brought by Portuguese in 1500s

↳ started printing bibles in regional languages.

(2) In British period

↳ first newspaper by James Augustus Hickey → Bengal Gazette → 1750s

(3) Development and adoption of indigenous press

↳ (eg) Bangalee by SN Banerjee } late 1800s
Maharataa → Tilak.

By early 1900s → more than 300 newspapers
in circulations.

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

It had instrumental impact despite

Repressive policies :-

Repressive Policies by British

→ Censorship Act of 1798 by Wellesley

→ Vernacular Press Act by Lytton

↳ targeted only vernacular language
newspapers

→ Press Registration Act

↳ District Magistrate can conspicate
press licenses

→ Sedition act under Secⁿ 124A of
IPC

↳ can be arrested for increasing
defamation against government.

However it had instrumental impact :-

(1) Pre 1857

↳ criticized government policies (eg)
Bengal hazrattee

↳ spread of 1857 revolt widely reported by press.

(2) Post 1857

↳ spread of nationalism through reflection of true nature of British.

↳ spread of ideas like equality, liberty, freedom

↳ middle class intelligentsia protest

↳ Ex) Neel Darpan by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

↳ spread of Revolutionary feeling

↳ Ex) Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal

↳ Socio. Religious Reform

↳ Ex) 'Hridayan' by Gandhi

↳ creating public opinion in foreign countries

↳ Ex) ~~Gadhar~~ 'Gadhar' newspaper.

Thus, role of press had an widespread impact on Indian freedom struggle despite so many self restrictions.

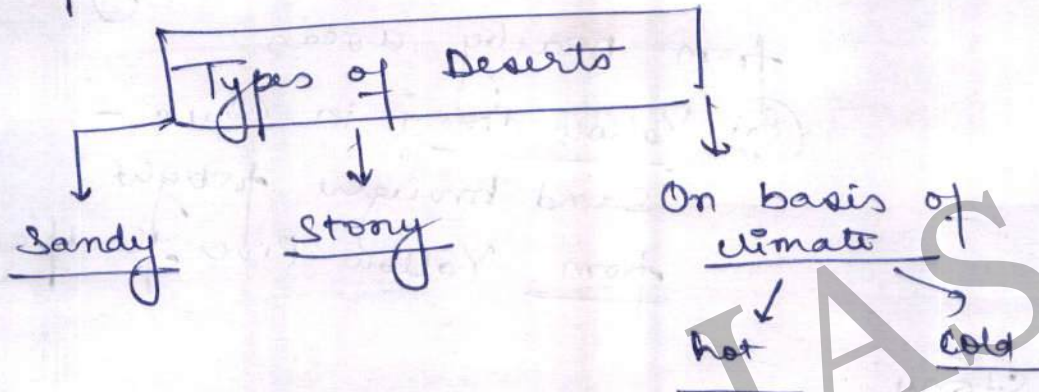
14.

विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों 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 दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are characterized by aridity conditions where wind plays the major role in erosion.

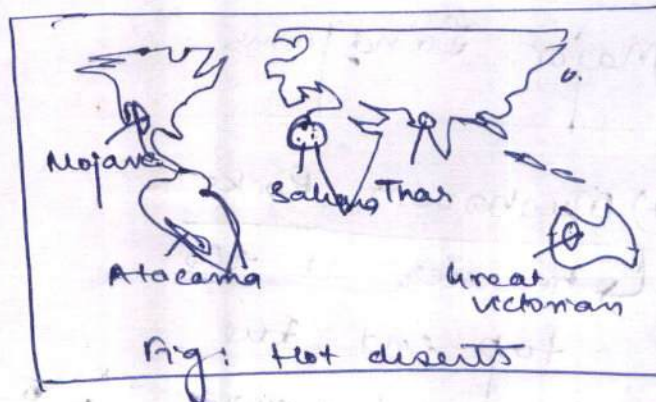


formation on basis of climate

(1) Hot desert

located in western margins of tropical areas.

- offshore winds + cold currents



(2) Cold desert

↳ precipitation not induced desert

↳ intermontane in continental interior

(eg) Leh and Spiti in India,

Gurbantu Nugget in China.

On basis of features

(1) Sandy deserts

↳ in areas lose upper layer of soil
↳ Sand can also be brought from nearby areas

⊙ Yellow desert in China → Sand brought from Yellow River floodplain

(2) Stony

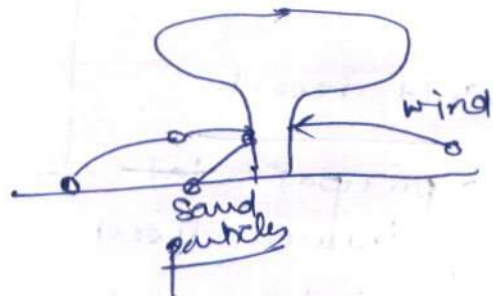
↳ in areas of bare rock.

⊙ Western ~~margin~~ Eastern margin of Mausthali in India are stony

Major Landforms

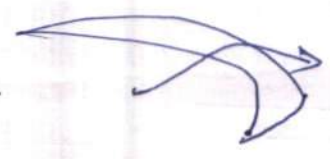
(1) Mushroom Rocks

↳ heavier at the top end due to wind action at lower end



(2) Sand Dunes

↳ wind action



(3) temporary Playa lakes

↳ act as oasis

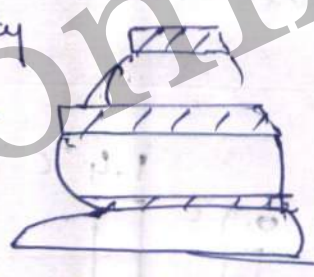
(4) Zeugens and Yardangs

presence of hard & soft rocks



(5) Butte and Mesa topography

↳ found dominantly in hot desert like Mojave



(6) Bajada → flat land surface due to wind planation

↳ filled with salty & occasional lakes

Around 30% land surface area is desert. In wake increasing anthropogenic activities, their encroachment into other areas is increasing. Thus, to stop this process of desertification initiatives like Green Wall of Sahel region is needed.

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)

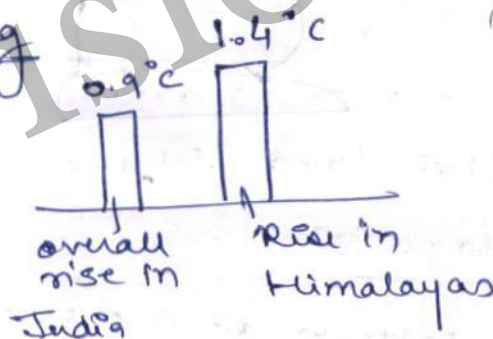
15

India is a home to world's most extensive mountain of the world - Himalayas which is also a biodiversity hot spot.

Adverse Impact of climate change and Anthropogenic Interventions on Mountain

(1) Warming

IPCC →



accelerated due to 'radiation window'

(2) Melting of Glacier

(Eg) formation of Zombi ice in Greenland.

(3) Flooding — cloud burst
Flash floods

(Eg) Recent floods in Himachal Pradesh.

(4) Land Subsidence and land slides

(Eg) Jashimati due to Nikhungad HEP
mining.

(5) loss of biodiversity

(Eg) Assam Pradesh → max loss of
forest cover [ISFR 2021]

(6) loss of Endemic Species

(Eg) Threatened species → Nilgiri Tahr
of Nilgiri mtns

(7) Activates Earthquakes

↳ due to HEP, rampant constructions,
resort resort type tourism.

Initiatives taken for their sustainable
management :-

(1) Indian Initiatives

↳ (a) National Mission on Himalayan
Ecosystem - to protect Himalayas.

(b) Ecosensitive Zones in Western Ghats

[Kasturirangan and Gadgil Committee]

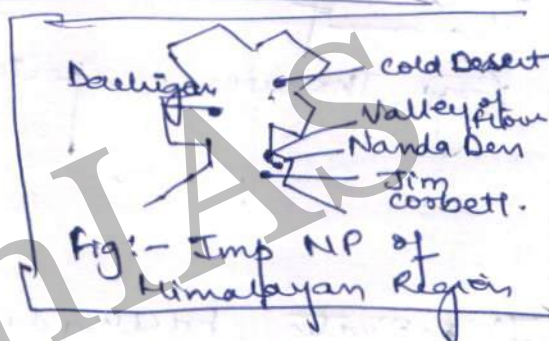
(c) Aroma Mission for Wⁿ Himalayas

↳ low impact high value agriculture

(d) Banning plastics in hilly states

(e) Wildlife Reserves and National Parks

↳ Ecosystem protection



(2) Global Initiatives

(a) REDD and REDD+ to counter deforestation

(b) Andes protection programme of Chile

(c) Countering Climate Change → Paris deal
↳ Kyoto

(d) Biodiversity hot spot designation

Mountains are store of biodiversity and gene pool thus, their protection is imperative.

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 is a 'minor mineral' according to National mineral Policy.

Reasons Behind Unsustainable management of sand :-

(1) Minor minerals are under state subject :-

↳ lack of uniform policy.
 ↳ lack of national standard of usage.

(2) Illegal sand mining

↳ Chambal } hotspot belts
 ↳ Yamuna }
 ↳ Son }
 ↳ Hugli }

(3) Easy availability in floodplains of rivers → easy to exploit.
 ↳ difficult to monitor.

(4) Politician - criminal nexus in sand mining

Impact of Unsustainable Sand Mining:-

(1) Encroachment of River Floodplains

- ↳ promotes avulsion of river
- ↳ pollutes river bed
- ↳ important nutrients for agricultural floodplains are lost.

(2) Local Economy

- ↳ loss of revenue to state
- ↳ promoting criminal activities

(3) ~~Supply~~ Demand Side

- ↳ Sand prices are inflated.
- ↳ Non-availability of good quality of sand in construction sector.

Remedial Meas. Measures

(1) Sand mining → put in concurrent list

- ↳ development of national policy
- ↳ inter-state coordination

(2) Breaking illegal mining groups

- ↳ monitoring - using remote sensing technology
- ↳ ↑ capacity of law enforcement agencies

(3) National Portal for demand for

- ↳ prices in check

(4) Environmental aspects

- ↳ Afforestation in flood plains
- ↳ reducing 'silt' of sand.

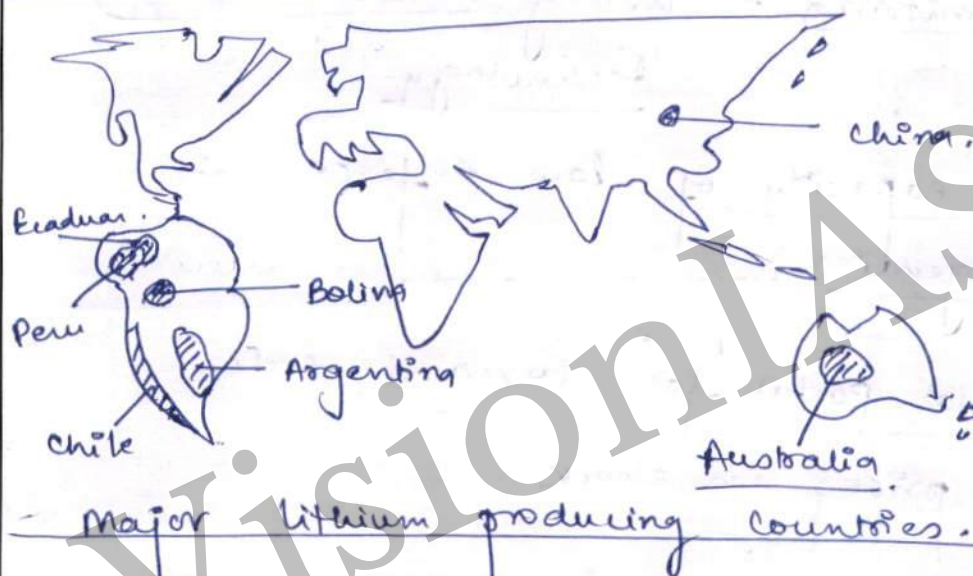
India is dealing with acute problem of sand mismanagement.

Thus, mission mode planning of the sector is need of the hour

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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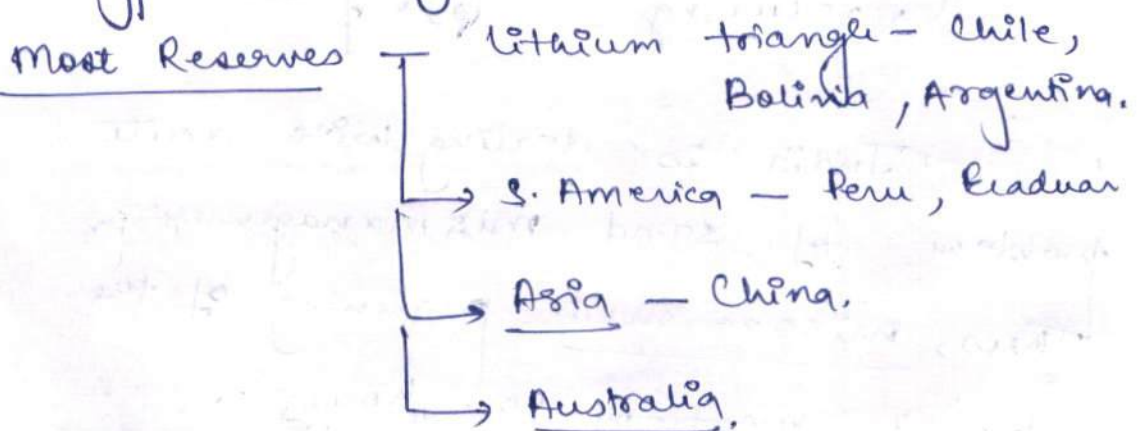
Lithium is with atomic number '3' is an alkali metal having widespread use in 'batteries'.



Account of lithium producer

2 types - Mining and Brine.

Most Reserves



Geo-political Aspects of lithium production:

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Energy transition

- ↳ EVs and Renewable Energy need lithium for battery and panel development
- ↳ Needed for Clean energy transition

(2) Increasing significance of S. America

- ↳ highest lithium reserves
- ↳ shifting axis of energy diplomacy from Middle East

(3) China Angle

- ↳ 80% lithium processing capabilities
- ↳ major investments in Bolivia and Chile

(4) Impact on India

- ↳ energy scarce - dependent on imports
- ↳ global race
- ↳ high geographical distance to S. America

Environmental Implications

Positive

- (1) EVs and Renewable energy — curb pollution, GHG reduction

Negative

- (1) Brine mining ^{of lithium}, destroy wetlands and local ecology
- (2) Lithium — highly inflammable catches fire → poisonous fumes
- (3) Battery waste management → not upto mark
leading to → bioaccumulation,
→ biomagnification

Lithium is a 'critical mineral' identified by India. The recent discovery of Li in India is positive news. However, India needs to diversify its risk away from Li

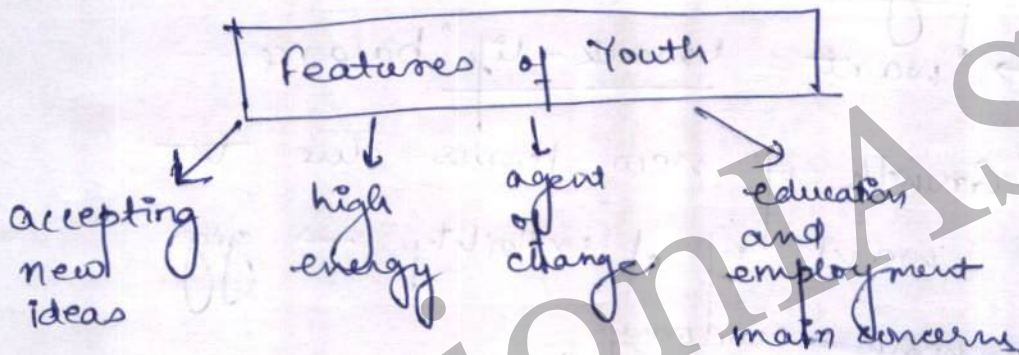
18.

युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इसे 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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization entails movement of information and ideas across borders. It has effect at all sections of the society including the youth -



Impact of Globalization on Youth Identity :

(1) Emergence of New Subculture

(Eg) Millennials vs Gen Z.

(2) Breaking Indian traditional stereotypes

↳ Accepting LGBTQ

↳ new norms like live-in relations.

(3) Identifying with new forms of education

- ↳ Rise in digital - education platforms and ed-tech
- ↳ self-paced learning
- ↳ home-schooling

(4) Employment - Ideas

- ↳ want 'work-life' balance

(eg) Growth of new forms due to want of flexibility → gig work economy.

(5) Hyperconnectivity with Rest of the world

- ↳ (eg) ~~climate~~ Demonstration of support in India for Mahsa Amini protest.

(6) Active for common global problems

- ↳ (eg) Greta Thunberg for climate change.

However, there are some negative impacts as well:

- (1) Emergence of 'FOMO' led depression
- (2) Emergence of 'YOLO' ('You only live once')
 - drug abuse
 - sexual misconduct
- (3) Losing traditional roots = identity crisis
- (4) Bizarre practices (eg Gen Z adopting 'child' stuff toys as 'child')

Way Ahead:

- (1) Forums for addressing youth problems of today
- (2) Decreasing generational gap for seamless transfer of identity

Youth are future of tomorrow.
Thus, globalization led negative influence need to be counter

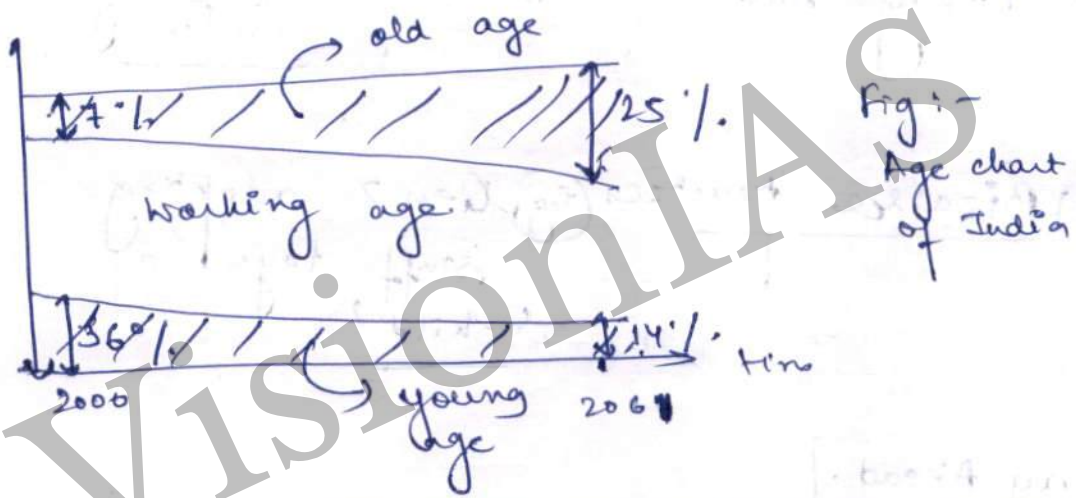
19.

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 छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to NFHS-5, the TFR has dropped to 2.0 in India from 2.2 of NFHS-4.



According to UNFPA, 25% of Indian population will > 60 years. Thus, concerns are rising for Ageing population.

Demographic concerns and Weak Social Security System

(i) Decline in number of working and

young age population

(2) Inter-Regional Disparity (eg) Kerala

already ageing with avg age of 47 years

(3) ~~Decline in~~ Rise in dependency ratio

(4) Aged population problems

↳ lack of geriatric care

↳ lack of family support in rise

of nuclear families

↳ isolation : According NIMHANS, 80%

of suicide in old age attributed to isolation.

(5) Weak Social Security problems

↳ low insurance penetration

↳ only 17% Indians → some insurance

↳ lack of pensions

↳ most old age retiree → informal sector

↳ lack of universal pension scheme in India

↳ lack of post retirement opportunities.

Way forward

(1) Learning from others' experience

↳ S. Korean model

- ↳ started old age planning when population of young
- ↳ free medical services
- ↳ universal health insurance.
- ↳ intergenerational houses to counter isolation.

(2) Planning for health

↳ 'Silver Economy'

(3) Financial inclusion

↳ pensions

↳ income

↳ easy digital services.

(4) Emotional Needs planning

↳ ↑ ratio of psychologist in India.

With India moving towards 4th stage of Demographic Transition, ~~old~~ ageing population is a reality. India can learn from S. Korea to grow rich before growing old.

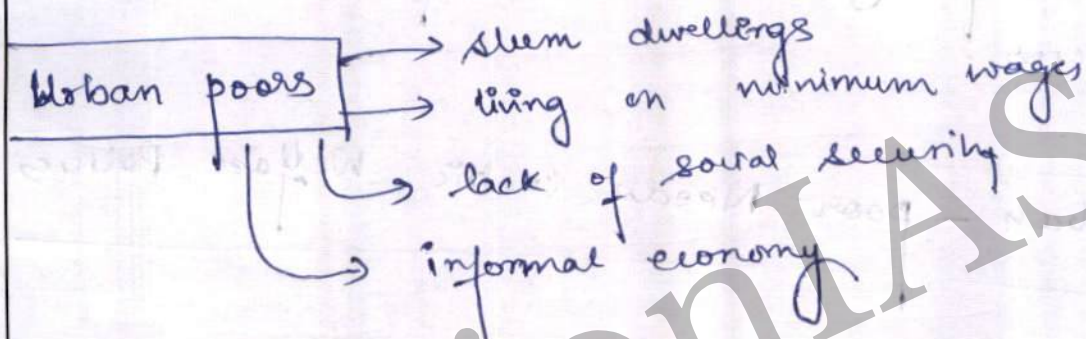
2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) .

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

15

According to UNFPA, 40% of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2023.



Problems faced by Urban poor

(1) Unhygienic living conditions : 18% population slum dwellers in India.

(2) Lack of access to basic amenities
 ↳ health
 ↳ food
 ↳ education.

(3) Hotspot of crimes : - ~~are~~ slums.

(4) Inadequate opportunities → working as labourers

(5) Gentrification and ghettoisation of cities :-
areas of 'poor dwelling' lag behind
in intra-city development.

(6) Without urban-poor development balance
~~Urban policy~~ urban development cannot
occur.

Urban - poor Needs Centric Welfare Policies

(1) Livelihood opportunities

→ Ensure urban guarantee program
like MNRGA

→ promotion of handiworks of slum
dwellers (Eg) Mumbai ~~Municipal~~ Municipal
Cooperation promoting
SHUs of Dharavi

→ creation of a city specific
database of employers.

(2) Hygiene

- ↳ access to clean & safe drinking water
- ↳ migrant labour → One Nation, One Ration Card integration
- ↳ 'WASH' initiatives

(3) Living space

- ↳ Slum Redevelopment (eg) Adani led initiative in Mumbai

(4) Health

- ↳ involving ~~AASHAs~~ ASHA workers for immunization and ~~cap~~ capacity building.

Urban poor are most 'invisible' in policy planning. We need to ensure their welfare to create sustainable cities of tomorrow

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Faint handwritten notes and diagrams, possibly related to a project or study, including some underlined terms and arrows.

AL

VisionIAS