



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. : 1040615

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : R Rongamanju

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

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

केंद्र
Centre RPA college,
B'wre


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 गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p> | <p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p> |
| 5 | <p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p> | <p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p> |
| 6 | <p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p> | <p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p> |
| 7 | <p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p> | <p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p> |
| 8 | <p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p> | <p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p> |

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

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

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



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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

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

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

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

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

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

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

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

All questions are compulsory.

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

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

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

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1.

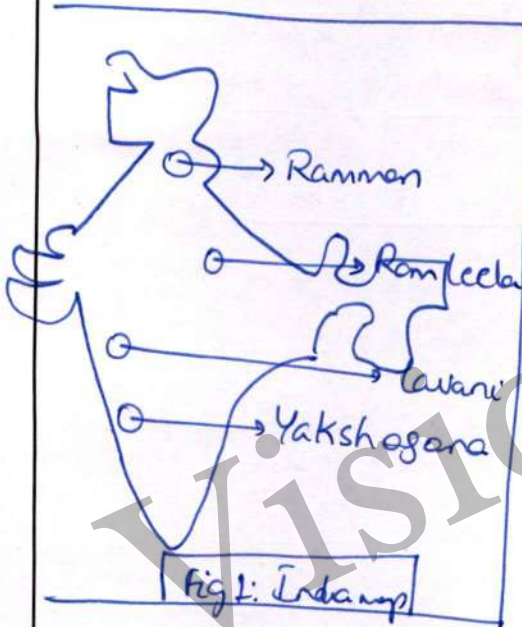
भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

उम्मीदवारों
इस दृष्टि
नहीं लिखने
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on
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India's cultural vibrance
is captured through its distinct
theatre forms varying across length
of country



Theatre forms reflect
ideals of society

- ① Martial arts →
Silambam seen in
various art forms in
Central India
- ② Kattiyettu of Kerala

② Reflect cultural back ground

② Yakshagana → birthed in rural
Kataka.

③ Lavani : Use humour as art

④ Ramleela : Religious introduction through
Ramayana / Mahabharatha

Reflect the emotions of society

① Ramman : UNESCO ITCM, Uttarakhand
reflecting rustic spirit

② Xattriya by Sankaradeva in Assam
combines spiritual oneness with dance

Individual's role

① Yak shapora : Male plays both
- male / female parts,
- decked in ostentatious masks
- loud commentary - warriors zeal

② Continuance only through individual
commitment to propagation (eg) folk traditions

③ Tribal skits : Nakki pikki tribe of Ktaka
to earn a living

Theatre forms are man's outlet
to express anguish / happiness through
dramatic sensibilities

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्डिप में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
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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)

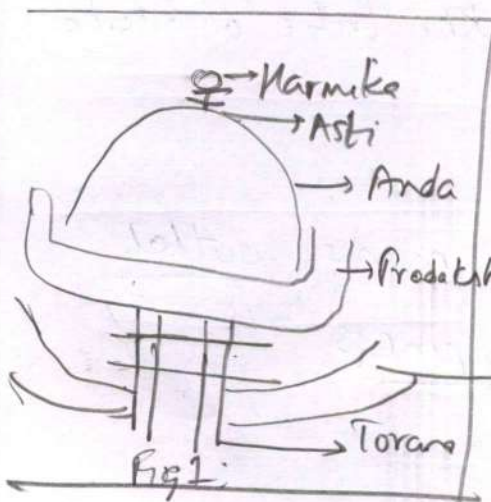
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sanchi stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage site found to house the relics of the Buddha

Historical Importance

- ① Relics of Buddha
- ② Reconstructed by many over time (eg) Mauryas, Shungas, Buddha
- ③ Place for congregation
- ④ Attracted scholars - (eg) Niwen Tsang, Fa Hien

Architectural Importance



- Inner sanctum made of bricks
- Outer wall - stone
- Shulabhanjikes on Torana
- earliest use of Pradakshinapatha

• Presence of symbolism

↳ Representation of Buddha through
lion symbol

• Lion Capital of Sanchi found alongside

Inspiration for future architecture

- ① The dome of the old Parliament
building
- ② Construction of Mausoleums for
housing relics
- ③ Pradakshinapethas in Dravida temple
architecture
- ④ Walled inscriptions, sculpture
- ⑤ Motifs → engravings

The Sanchi Stupa remains one
of India's most outstanding pieces
of cultural value, allowing India
to use Buddhism as soft power
and initiate tourism through Buddhist
circuit

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

Bhagat Singh's revolutionary acts resonate through the ideas still expressed by Indian youth today - courage, resilience and ^{speaking} ~~holding~~ truth to power

Breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

- ① Believed in mass struggle later on
- ② Trusted the power of press ^{(e.g.) why I am an atheist}
- ③ Used soubies for propagating ideas
Naujawan Sabha
- ④ British could only be ericted through force

Goals of revolution

- ① Socialist tilt with NRSA, 1925
 - ↳ distributive politics
 - ↳ inclusive progress of society

- ② Emancipation from yoke of
British rule
- ③ Challenging status quo
- ④ Sacrifice to ensure victory

Forms of revolutionary struggle

- ① Violence → Killing of ASP of
Punjab Saunders
- ② 'To make the deaf hear' → Central
Legislative Assembly Bomb 1928
- ③ Targetting high profile individuals
- ④ Obstinacy in face of death
- ⑤ Inspiration to others to sacrifice
for motherland.

Bhagat Singh's revolutionary antics
breeds nationalism, spirit of
persistence and enthuses youth to
act against apparent forms of
injustice

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

Japan for the longest period faced internal strife with the once royal family relinquishing power.

Factors that led to Meiji Restoration

- ① Dissillusionment among people
 - ② Heavy handedness of ruling class
 - ③ Increasing wealth disparity
 - ④ Inability to show social mobility
- Federal Japan  structured society
- ⑤ Belief in glory of old days
 - ⑥ Revolution
 - ⑦ Divine rights of king to govern
 - ⑧ Lack of economic progress
• agricultural society remained

Significance for Japan

- Industrialisation → job creation
youth appeasement
- Military growth → until then
blunted
- Self belief → as a national power
- Colonial victories: Japan defying
British
- Expansion into China - Mandarin
- Eventual victories against large
powers → Japan Russo War 1905

The period lasted until the
WW I where the Meiji restoration
was undone

5.

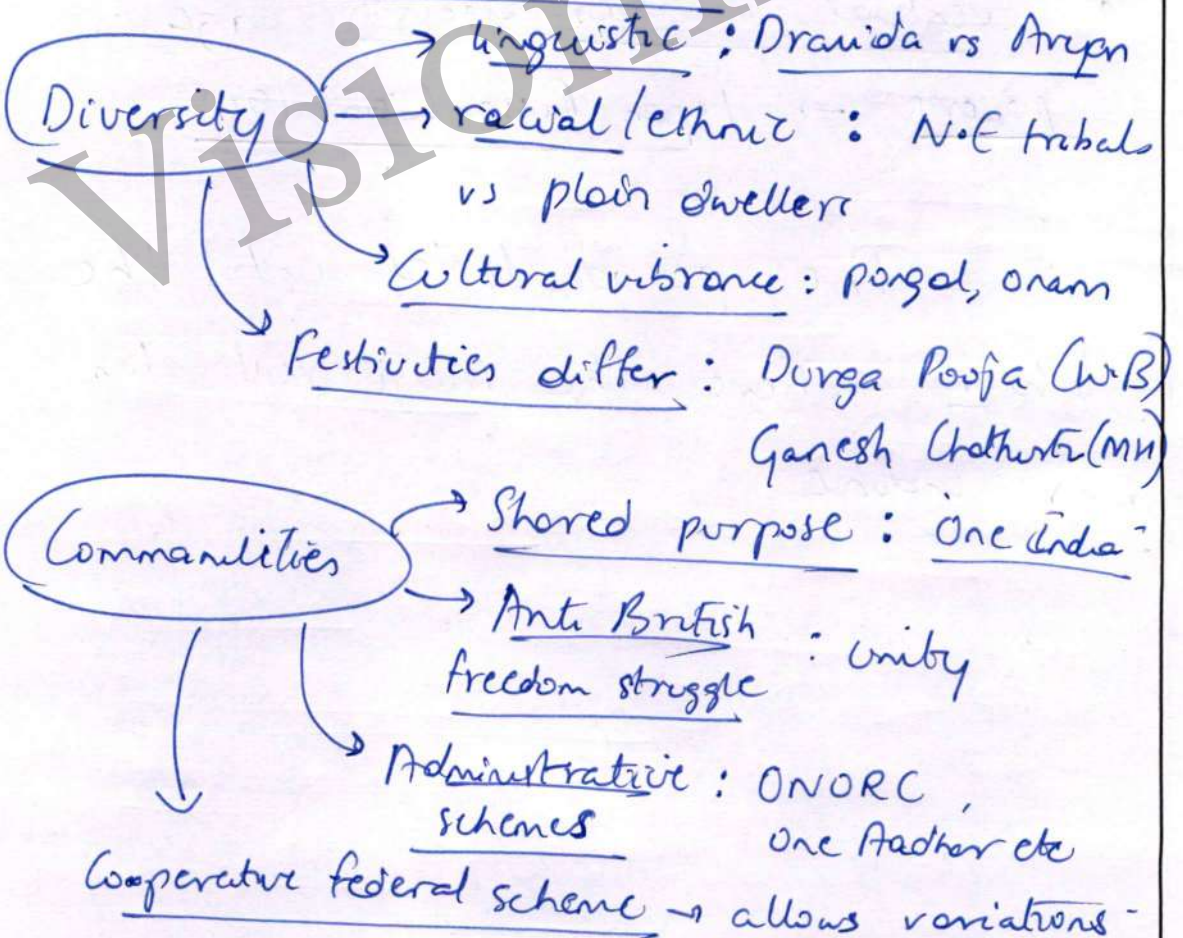
यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुतः एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150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

The "thali" model [Shashi Tharoor] of Indian social cohesion is a direct result of its fractured history, diverse political aspirations and so on

Basis of India as a nation

As an 'imagined community'



Threats to concept of Nationalism

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

① Linguistic Chauvinism : Hindi
imposition ; south against it

eg Dahi on curd packets in TN

② Regionalism → Sons of soil movement
Madharashtra → Bihar immigrants

③ Secessionist tendencies

↳ Punjab "Waris Punjab de Anantpal
Singh openly for Khalistan

↳ Bodoland / Greater Nagalim / Tripaland
North east seeking more autonomy

④ Globalisation : International citizen over
Indian citizen eg McDonalds culture

⑤ Factionalism : Indian polity

⑥ Institutional collapse : eg Parliament not
responsive to regional grievances

⑦ External threats → War
→ Terrorism

With principles such as 'Ek Bharat
Shreshtha Bharat, the republic of India
retains its nationhood.

6.

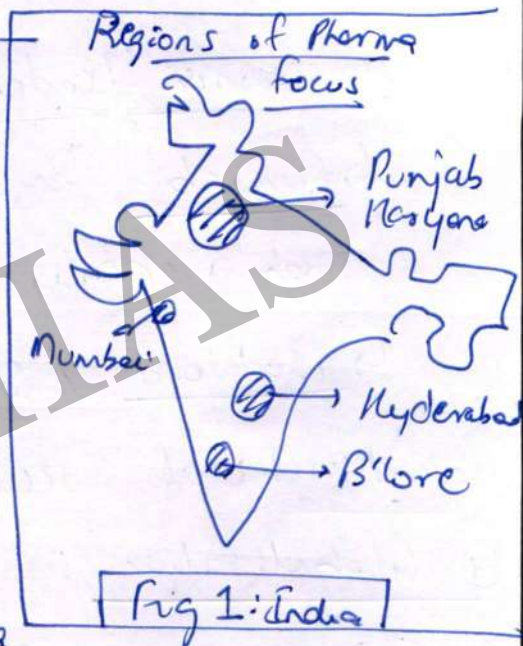
भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The Pharma sector in India is responsible for its mantle of being the pharmacist to global South (generic medicine)

Key factors behind growth

- ① Govt aid (eg) Punjab Haryana / H.P. → incentive for productive through subsidies
- ② Cheap raw materials
(eg) KSM, APIs from China
- ③ Demand in India : largest population, highest NCD density (WHO)
- ④ Export competitiveness through Domestic production : PLI scheme, SEZs
- ⑤ Biotechnology revolution (eg) Biocon - B'lore
Dr Reddy's → Hyderabad
- ⑥ Financial credit availability → Mumbai
- ⑦ Early mover advantage



Significance with respect to Economy

- ① Export hub :- \$ revenue, - Balance of trade positive
- ② Employment generation
- ③ Investment : ROE high in industry
(Top 10 as per Econ Survey 2023)
- ④ Value Chain integration : Global value chains
- ⑤ Sunrise Industry : CAGR of 12%
\$300 Billion by 2040 (McKinzie report)

Significance with respect to public health

- ① High case load of NDCs → many sectors → reduced cost of drugs
Competitiveness
- ② Generic industry → demand-supply met
- ③ Compulsory Patenting : Anti cancer drug for liver disease → affordability
- ④ Disruptive events (eg) Pandemic

India turned 'vaccine bowl' during

Covid-19 allowing soft power through vaccine manufacturing

7.

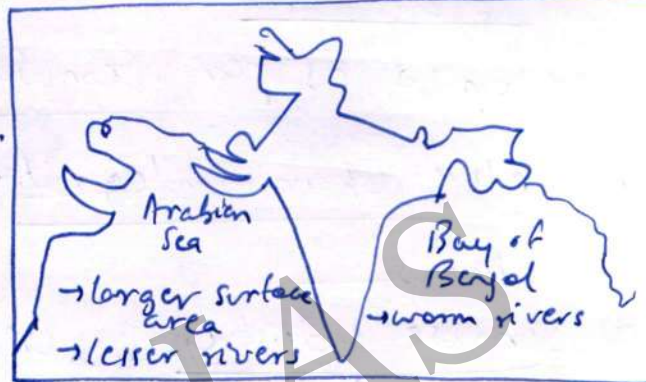
चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The latest cyclone Biparjoy wreaked havoc across Orissa shores

Bay of Bengal more prone to cyclones



① Surface area exposed → Arabian sea is larger

② Warmth of riverine flow: East flowing rivers (Ganga, Godavari) more than west flowing (Narmada Tapi)

③ Shape of Indian peninsula

④ Most originate south of Andaman Sea

⑤ Local conditions are more conducive

⑥ Deflection from Arakan Yoma (Myanmar)

⑦ Longer coastline (East > West)

⑧ Biparjoy was more destructive than

cyclone Tuktae

Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during Monsoons

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ① Average surface temperature of sea reduced
($< 27^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- ② Strong horizontal winds \rightarrow dissipate cyclone formations
- ③ Shift of ITCZ \rightarrow low pressure dissipates
- ④ No prevalence of preexisting low pressure zones
- ⑤ Overlying conditions non conducive for progression

Knowledge of the cyclone difference allows greater preparedness for mitigation efforts in line with UNDRR Osaka Guidelines allowing zero mortality like it did with 2023

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

MT Krakatau is said to have exploded over many decades changing the course of evolution.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

① Spawns secondary disasters

① Tsunami (Chennai 2004)

② Earthquake

③ Rock slide / Avalanche / Landslip

④ Himachal Pradesh

② Direct impact on human health

↳ Noxious chemicals (SO_2 , SPM)

↳ visibility reduced

③ Tourism, commercial operations suspended

④ Communication affected → air travel not allowed

⑤ Environmental destruction

↳ forest fires

↳ large scale extinctions

⑥ Historically dangerous (e.g) MT Vesuvius on Pompeii

Critical element of Volcanoes

- ① Nutrition to soil
(eg) Black soil remnant of prehistoric volcanicity
- ② Cools planet (Global cooling)
(eg) $SO_2 \rightarrow$ increases reflection of solar output
- ③ Growth of lithospheric plates
(eg) in South Pacific, Japan (West Pacific)
- ④ Scientific importance: Research on paleomagnetism, origins of earth
- ⑤ Gaia hypothesis \rightarrow Volcano is nature's way of hitting reset button
- ⑥ Economic aid \rightarrow Tourism (Icelandic volcanic attraction)
 \rightarrow Geothermal springs [Thermal energy generation]

Volcanoes are significant for human existence while always showing potential for destruction

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

Regionalism is a sentiment that places regional identity over national identity.

Relative deprivation and regionalism

① Creates feeling of "us vs them"

eg Haryana private reservations in jobs

↳ principle of deprivation (no jobs, poor livelihood)

↳ plays out with regional

characteristic displays

② Sons of soil → ownership of local

assets eg Ktaka vs Maharashtra

Belgium → claims to same resource

③ Feeling of "being worse off"

eg Covery water sharing

2023 significant monsoon deficit →

lesser drinking water

presumption that other side is

satisfied

④ Khalistani elements in Punjab

widespread HDI collapse

poor health, drug usage high.
education
income

issues of water sharing with Rajasthan

(sovereign claim over Ropar) agitates
for secession

⑤ Gorkhaland in W. Bengal → language

difficulties

⑥ meitei vs Kuki struggle (Manipur) → issues of acquiring tribal reserved affirmative policies

While Regionalism is multifaceted,
single evidences do not justify their
development. They are multiple causations
which must be eliminated by a
strong willed centre ^{while} balancing regional
aspirations.

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

The SDG^{4.0} of India needs to be realized by eradicating the demons of bullying / ragging across educational institutes

Issue of rising cases of bullying

- ① Jadavpur Uni (W-Bengal) → suicide case → Fresh out of school,
- ② Increased ragging reported from medical, engineering institutions
- ③ Need to immediately end violence perpetuated
- ④ India signatory to UN Rights of Child.

Effects of bullying

- ① Mental health : PTSD
- ② Cognitive functions affected → future scholastic performance
- ③ Human Capital lost
- ④ Lifelong fear of authority figures
- ⑤ Loss in faith of role of law

Need to be addressed immediately

Methods to achieve it

- ① Strict enforcement of law
- ② Creating examples by punishment name and shame
- ③ Invoking Juvenile Justice Act to separate children.
- ④ Creating anti bullying messages → Behavioral change communication
- ⑤ Allowing school wise committee created for reporting bullying anonymously
- ⑥ Counsellors for each school

The Karnataka HC refers to "spanning the rod and spoiling the child"

Changing to "spanning the rod and reforming the child" → A nuanced approach with an eclectic mix of patience and reformation must be used to reduce school based violence.

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 existed between
12th - 18th century.

Role in culture

- ① Assam / N-East tradition distinct
- ② Reverence for nature; environmentalism
- ③ Buddhist beliefs prevalent
- ④ Architecture → sloping double boxed style
- ⑤ Dressing and festivals; distinct

Role in Historical Identity

- ↳ Political unit: Ahom kingdom
Included Manipur, Nagaland,
Arunachal & parts of W-Bengal
- ↳ Last to fall to British

Contemporary legacy

→ Cultural unity among people

Maddams Unesco cultural

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इस छवि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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VisionIAS

VisionIAS

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

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

15

The Capitalist class of India were known to favour the British rule during early phases of Colonialism

Ambivalence of ~~the~~ Capitalist class -
Varying positions - a timeline

① Pre INC formation: (pre 1885)

① Formation of Zemindari associations

① British landholders society

Formed to

→ Protect own interests

→ Lobbying mechanism

→ Close ties with British

Sought patronage through nominations to Executive Council

② Sir Dinkar Rao.

Outcome

→ British benefited through

their support

↳ Transportation and Communication
expansion

Tamshetji Tata's factory produced
necessary steel / extracted coal

↳ Indians appeared.

② During INC led. struggle (early till 1930)

① Did not explicitly support
Indian activities but were
benefitted (e.g. Swadeshi movement
made massive profits)

② Did not support Radicals extended
some support to Moderates

③ Did not obey calls for nation wide
bandh / protests etc

③ Later struggle of INC (post 1930)

↳ Believed British exit to be
imminent

↳ Sided with Indian revolutionaries

(eg) Bombay Plan

Industrialists represented by Tatas etc believed state should take lead in Economic reconstruction
↳ supported Socialism

(eg) Tamil Nadu : Madras Mahajan Sabha etc were against state intervention.

Immediately post independence

- ① Swatantra party of C. Rajagopalachari, K.M. Munshi etc
- ② Against land consolidation policies

An overview

While the industrialist class was not a homogenous entity some such as V-O Chidambaram Pillai worked with National Movement (Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company) while others played to the changing winds.

13.

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

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

15

The fourth estate of society is among the primary reasons for spreading the movement and truly democratising our struggle

Evolution of press in India

① Volatility marked its course

② First printing press by Danes in Serampore

↓
led to introduction down south

↓
Created nationalistic awareness

Bengal Gazette (Calcutta Advertiser) → by Hockley first newspaper

↓
Colonial repressions began ③ Vernacular Press Act

↓
withdrawn by better administration

④ Ripon ↓

war-time (WWI, WWII) sporadic repressions

↓
Complete Freedom of press with independence

Instrumental impact despite repression

Repressions

① Vernacular Press Act (1879)

- ↳ Required registration of press
- ↳ One copy to DM.
- ↳ Address to be printed on all material
- ↳ Summary evictions and stoppage
- ↳ Banned vernacular publications
- ↳ led to conversions of some to English overnight

Outcome

- ↳ Thwarted flow of information
 - ↳ sedition charges against editors
 - ② Gokhale
- ↳ Reduced information spread to outside world ② Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- ↳ Increased hatred for British divisiveness
- ↳ found alternate medium of communication
 - ② Azad Radio
 - ② Pamphlets etc

Instrumental impacts

① Vernacular medium

- ② RRMohan Roy's Sambad Karmochi → language of people
- ③ Communication of ideas of revolutionaries
- ④ "The Philosophy of Bambi" by Bhagwati Charan Vohra
- ⑤ Spread of Gandhi's non violence message Young India
- ⑥ Common Weal by Beasant, Times by Robert Knight → spread ideas elsewhere
- ⑦ Informed public → agitated for freedoms
- ⑧ led to eventual victory through Independence

The press has been the guiding force for hinterland to participate in national struggle while ideas of social ~~emancipation~~ emancipation took centre stage

⑨ Bose and Ambedkar's works.

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 हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Desert landforms are specific to the regions of their existence and display significant variations.

Factors behind formation of different types



Fig 1: Representative deserts

- ① Climate of region → reduced rainfall, high temperature → ↑ transpiration
(eg) Sahara
- ② Latitude : Higher latitudes lesser rainfall
Antarctica is biggest desert

③ Mountain ranges

(eg) Peru → Andes^{range} - Rain shadow area ; no orographic rainfall

④ Desiccating effect of cold currents

(eg) Western Australian Drift → W.A. Desert formation

⑤ Anthropological factors → excessive extraction of water → desertification

(eg) Aral sea area between Kazakhstan Uzbekistan

⑥ Wind patterns : Thar desert → branch of monsoon parallel to Aravallis

Major landforms found in them

① Mardook^{mardook} → Outcropping of rock following erosion

② Playas → seasonal lakes (oases)

③ Bajadas → sedimentary deposits of previous riverine forms

- ④ scifs → Horizontally eroded landforms
- ⑤ oasis → underwater springs with minimal vegetation
- ⑥ Barchans → found in Thar desert.
- ⑦ Sand dunes types
 - ① Crescentic
 - ② Parallel
- ⑧ Pediment structures



Mondock

Scifs



Playas

The desert landforms have provided livelihood and shelter to many communities, their exploitation and engineering becomes necessary as we are faced with increasing desertification worldwide

15.

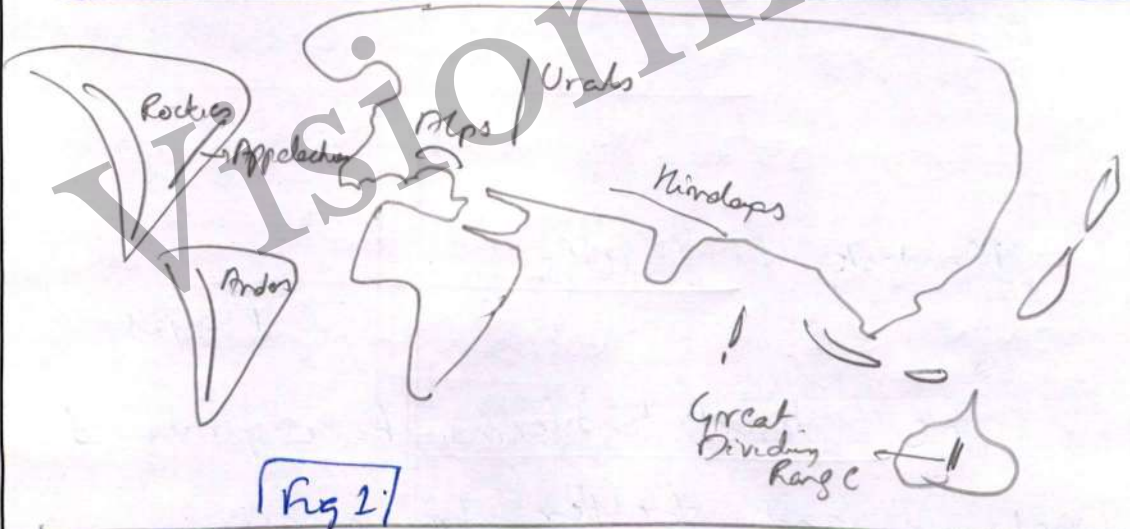
पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

The Mountain ranges across the world have bred civilisational states such as the Incas, the Shenas (in Macchu Picchu, Himalayas) supporting a stream of thought that they could also be the cradle of civilisation

Mountain ranges across the world



[Fig 1]

Fragile ecosystems vulnerable to climate change

① Himalayan fragility

Reports on black carbon deposition

⇒ ~~increased~~ reduced albedo ⇒

glaciers retreat ⇒ ecosystems collapse

② Alps : Retreat of 3 glaciers

⇒ water shortage

dispute between Switzerland and France

③ Nilgiris, South India ; introduction of foreign species ⇒ devastation of local flora

Signs of stress : Neelkuringi cyclicity of (11-14 years) rediving

④ Construction activities

↳ ① increased incidence of Glacial Lake Outflow Burst (Kedarnath)

↳ ② Integrity of region hurts → landslides
low intensity, continuing earthquakes (eg Minarchal Pradesh)

↳ ③ Unplanned construction

→ subsidence at Jogimath

→ Urban floods in Mandi

⑤ In Alps ; the tree line is increasing upwards ⇒ more loss of permafrost ⇒ disease risk .

Initiatives for their sustainable management

- ① NMSKE : National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecology under NAPCC (one of 8 sub missions)
- ② Community participation : Joint Forest Management in North East India \Rightarrow Conservation through traditional methods
- ③ Supreme Court judgement on compulsory EIA for vulnerable areas
- ④ Greater fund allocation for conservation component under MoEFCC.
- ⑤ Zoning and Risk mapping using GIS services \rightarrow reduced construction there
- ⑥ Planned Hydro Electric Projects

- Run of river (eg) Chenab as against using embankment method

As lifelines for rivers, climate protectors and modulators, India's future is tied to its protection of the mountain ranges

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 कक्ष में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a versatile resource that finds usage in construction of all kinds while also having ecological significance.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

- ① Formation of top soil > 1000 years
extraction rate exceeds formation rate
- ② Non regulated exercise → no nationwide scheme to monitor
- ③ Minor Mineral, under state control → abuse of state machinery (eg) Ballari sand mining in Karnataka.
- ④ Unauthorised dredging activities → along river beds
- ⑤ Collusive Corruption - Forest, Police, Revenue department blind eye to corruption
- ⑥ No dedicated workforce
- ⑦ Difficulty in tracking malfeasance

Impact of sand mining

- ① Desertification : top soil supports vegetation
- ② Gully, formation → Chambal badlands
- ③ Loss of national wealth → through black money, laundering etc
- ④ Insufficient resource for legitimate construction activity
- ⑤ Reduced water filtration → ground water table reduced → water crisis
- ⑥ Creation of nexus of gangs with political backing
- ⑦ Rivers overflow → Flooding during Monsoons
- ⑧ Bihar Kosi
- ⑧ Revenue loss to state exchequer
- ⑨ Biodiversity support → change in floral fauna profile

Remedial measures taken

- ① Increasey vigilance
- ② SOP for sand extraction
- ③ Regulation for recovery of major minors using sand (e) Silicon
- ④ Centre-state coordination for cross border sand export
- ⑤ Alternative to sand - m-sand (manufactured sand)
- ⑥ Using Geosatellite imaging (tracking)
- ⑦ GST - e-way bill → ensures proper excise duty collections.

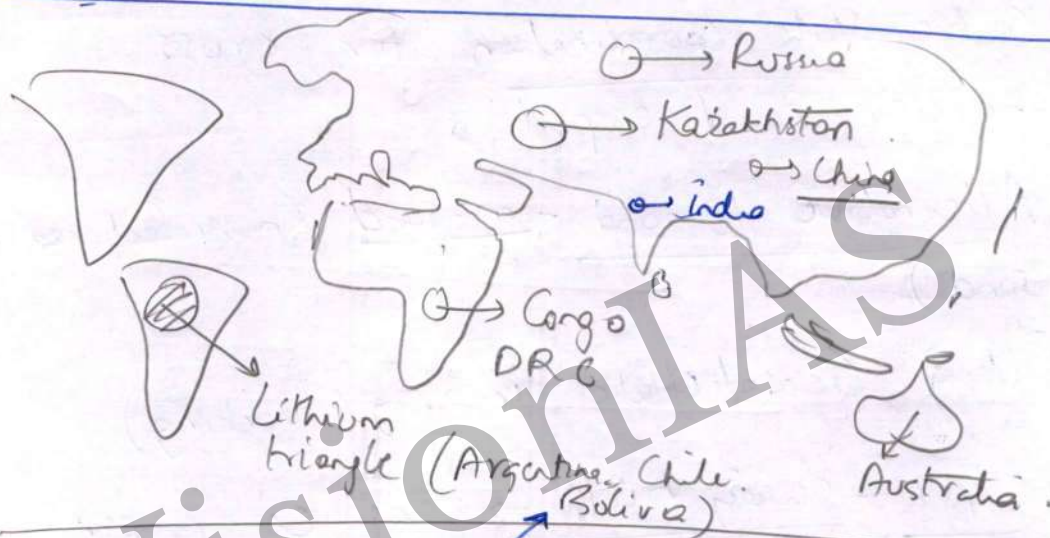
Sand extraction is tied to India's industrial and infrastructural expansion

(e) Bhartmala etc. and therefore its protection is key to achieving Stallan dollar economy

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

Lithium is in question with battery in this information era.

Major Lithium Producing Countries



↳ Lithium Triangle

(ABC) → highest proven reserves

• Chile leads → Brine solutions extraction
Uyo-de-Sayeri → formations

• Australia leads in production → major supplier

• DRC has proven reserves (Chinese expansion)

• India → discovery at Mandya, Tumkur
 → Ladakh provinces
 → Gujarat Salt Lake

Geopolitical aspects of Lithium production

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

- ① Monopolistic tendency : China early mover for African reserves
- ② Technology intensive : Lithium extraction is temperature sensitive
- ③ Concentrated resource : South America. resource nationalism tendency
- ④ Cost effectiveness : Currently prices have turned low → incentive for extraction less.
- ⑤ Technique dependant
 - ⓐ Higher extraction from Salt Brine than from Rock deposits
- ⑥ Global North vs Global South
- ⑦ Requirement for batteries → economic hegemony
- ⑧ linked to renewable energy.

Environmental Implications

- ① Polluting → water pollution
ground water becomes non potable
- ② Energy intensive process
High carbon utilisation
↓
Increased CO_2 , pollution
↓
climate change intensifies
- ③ Marine destruction → sea sludge
- ④ Geographical area changes (e) mining
displacement of flora, fauna
↓
biodiversity impact
- ⑤ Taxing on local populations surrounding.
it (e) air pollution, asthma

Lithium is the new oil and serves as currency of speech in new world of solar energy driven by batteries
India must secure its fair share for meeting Panchamrit obligations at COP27

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

Globalization is the ^{flow} spread of ideas, individuals, income etc across borderless nations.

Youth capacity for identification ^{with} outside

Evidence in support

- K-pop culture → Korean drama, music
- McDonald's culture ; Tik Tok culture
- Jean's / clothing ; PUBG gaming
- Political interest (eg) Taking sides in Ukraine Russia issue
- Interest in fallout of global events
- American Presidency, Arab Spring, French Yellow Vest controversy

Due to

- Internet revolution
- spread of ease of travel
- ambitions for settling abroad

Impact of globalisation on various aspects of youth identity

Homogenisation

- beliefs in the "global citizen" identity
- espousing ideas reflective of global culture

(e) LGBTQI support

(e) Supporting identity movements

↳ Greta Thunberg's Friday for Future

Individualism impacted

① → Retention of cultural ethos
in some (e) Yoga, Bharatnatyam outside
→ Belief in diversity and oneness

② → Rejection of India's local identity
→ Belief in Supremacy of western values and traditions

(e) Celebrating Thanksgiving over local Christian traditions

Youth identity with religion

- ↳ Atheism movement foregrounded in rationality
- ↳ Increased apostasy cases in Islam.

Youth identity with education

- ↳ Rejection of traditional methods of understanding (c) decline in Pathshalas, Maktabas

Youth identity with economic principles

- ↳ Western thought of unbridled Capitalism finds more takers than Indian ethos of Touchism

The impressionable nature of youth allows early moulding of behaviours. imperfecting tendencies later in life. While advancing illuminosity should be welcomed restraints may be imposed on advance of sexualisation of women, violence propagation, pornography etc

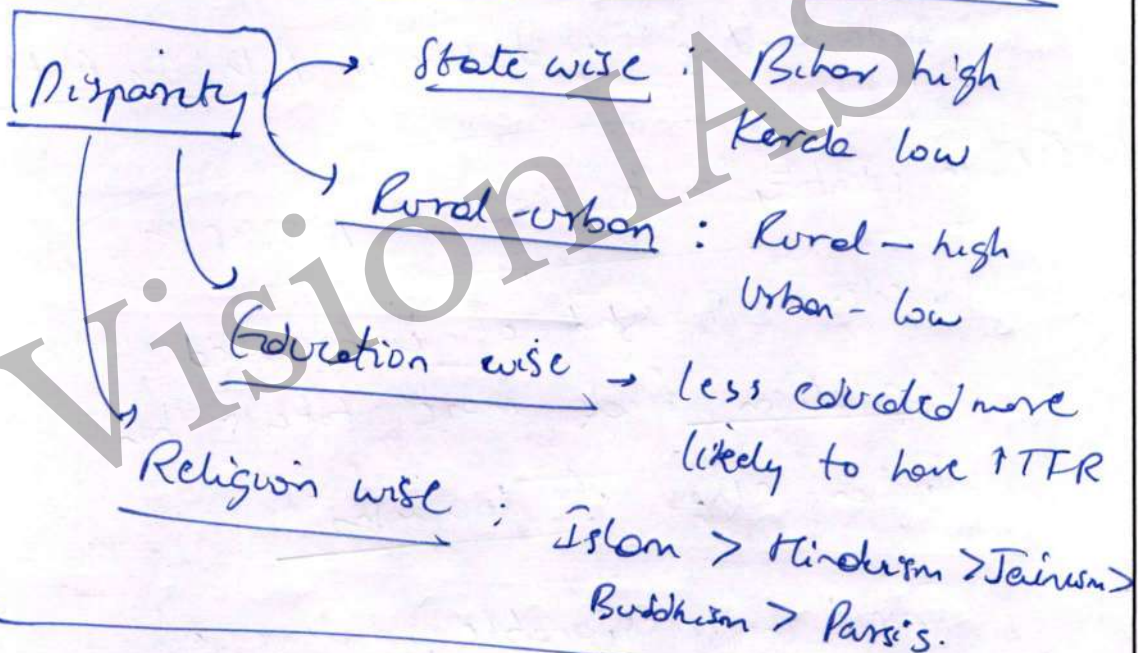
19.

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

India's NFRS-5.0 declares
The fertility rate (TFR) is falling
below replacement levels of 2.1
currently 2.0

Decline of fertility rate: An overview



Future demographic concerns

UNFPA announces India's population to be 1.42 crore overtaking China as No 1

Ageing population

① Demographic dividend needs to be converted lest fall into demographic disaster

↳ Dependent population < working population (18-65)

② UNFPA estimates increase to 20% of elderly by 2048

③ Feminization of old age
Women outlive men

④ Unemployment rates high
↳ inadequate skilling

↳ digital disruption

↳ financial illiteracy

↳ Diseases: (^{Disability} ~~Quality~~ Adjusted Life

Years) low DALY, high incidence of NCD → Diabetes, HTN, Cancer

⑤ Inadequate care facilities:

Elderly abandonment, breakdown of traditional values (c) Raymond's Mr Singhania

Weak social security

- ① Uninsured population (insurance density = $\frac{1}{4}$ th of world average)
- ② Many informal sector → no provision
- ③ Reduced access to health related finance → Insurance dismissals of application due to high risk.
- ④ Lack of vibrant old age home population
- ⑤ Crimes on elderly; domestic violence vulnerable population
- ⑥ Financial vulnerability → No access to income

Govt's belief in silver economy, to manage the human potential in elderly along with enforcement of Maintenance of Parents Act 2007 needed for progress of India in Amrit Ked

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
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Urbanisation tendencies

- No longer 'Gram vasahu bharati'
- Census 2011 → reflects rural to urban migration.

Reasons for migration

- ① Rural distress → lack of facility : Drinking water
→ employment need
→ agriculture failure
- ② Pull factors → better education
→ Standard of living
→ employment opportunity
- ③ Govt focus on urban creations, agglomerations (c) Budget allocation
for urban area more

Urban poor issues

- ① Health : expensive specialty care
- ② Housing : high rents, unlivable space
slow formation
- ③ Crime rate
- ④ Differential service availability
access to water / electricity varies
area wise
- ⑤ Gentrification
- ⑥ Ghettoization → discrimination
- ⑦ Ambedkar Nagar SC & ST population
- ⑧ Employment opportunities
mostly gig / informal work
- ⑨ No social security

Policy change needed

- ① PMAY - Urban
- ② PM - ABTAY for health
- ③ Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme
(~~There~~ Drere)
- ④ Indeterminate service avadment
- ⑤ Gig ^{worker} social security → Rajasthan Bill
- ⑥ Promoting better service delivery
- ⑦ Education (RTI) for kids

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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