



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. : 0834009

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditya Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

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

केंद्र
Centre IISE, Lucknow

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/23

	<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
<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)					



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

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

Recently Ramlila & Mudiyettu were rewarded as intangible heritage and are already there in UNESCO intangible list.

They reflect the ideals & emotions of society

- 1) Ramlila of UP shows the importance of epics in lives of people → Ramayana
- 2) Theatre of Krishnaleela in Mathura shows the importance of love as a value
- 3) Ramnam of Uttarakhand shows the local emotions of nature centric life.
- 4) Kerala theatre forms like local Mudiyettu show the importance

of the emotions of ↗ raysik
↘ tamsik ways
↘ Satvik
of life and preferences.

Reflecting individuals role in
community

- 1) Role of individual shown as altruistic by these values.
- 2) respect for the elders promoted as Ram for Dashratha.
- 3) The Odisha style of theatres promote the values of mañhe life centricity of human.
- 4) Ramakoothu of Tamil Nadu promotes the "purushottam" way of life for individual.

Thereby theatres traditionally were a means of socialization.
Need to preserve them for future generations to see & learn.

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

10

Sanchi Stupa is an important stupa located in Madhya Pradesh and is based on the ideals of Buddhism.

Historical significance

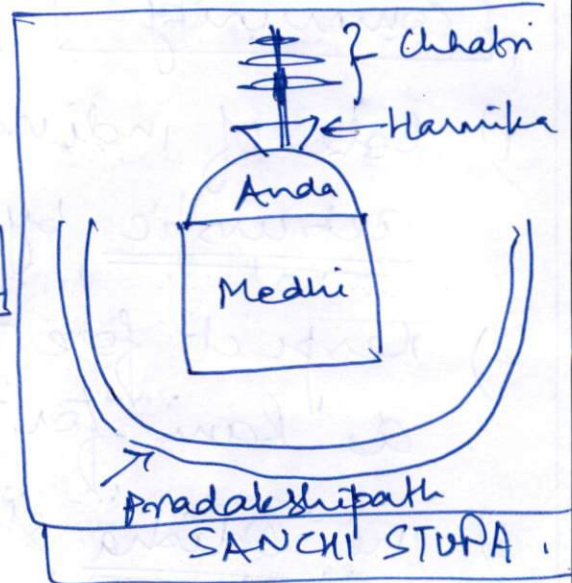
1) Built during Gupta period → shows the artistic brilliance of that age.

2) Use of stone vedika shows the presence of king's patronage due to transport of stone.

3) Buddhist got patronage from kings shown

Architectural significance

1) shows the personification of Buddha → Legs as Medhi
→ Body as Anda.



2) Chhatra signified $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Buddha} \\ \text{Dhamma} \\ \text{Sangha} \end{array} \right.$
Three jewels.

3) Upper & lower pradakshinpath
for Mahayana & Hinayana.

4) Jataka stories on ~~wooden~~
vedika \Rightarrow carving brilliance.

Inspiration for future architecture

1) The gardens of stupa are
said by Al Basm to have inspired
Chahar Bagh.

2) The torana inspired the gates
of arch & trabeate as well.

3) Domes of future were inspired
from the design of Anda
as said by Romila Thapar.

4) Overall Pradakshinpath saw
the creation of future ~~Para~~
Parakramas and corridors.

Thereby Sanchi Stupa has a very
much impact on modern
architecture and culture.

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

Bhagat Singh was an important revolutionary born in ~~1898~~ 1898 and hanged in 1931.

He made a real breakthrough in terms of —

1) Revolutionary ideology

① Propaganda by deed.

↳ Bomb in legislative Assembly & using courtroom for propaganda.

② Later on became socialist &

end exploitation of man by man as the goal of ideology.

2) Goals of revolution

① Establish socialist republic of United States of India

② Use of barrel of gun for

revolution initially.

- ② later on adopted stance that only mass movement can be effective

3) Forms of struggle

- ① selflessness as preferred to get hanged.
- ② Hunger strike to improve treatment of prisoners.
- ③ Bombing usage rather than only guns.

Yet, his contribution was significant yet incomplete as —

- 1) Real revolution brought by mass Action under Gandhi
- 2) Violent movement easily suppressed by British might.
- 3) Not all can participate in Bhagat Singh methods.

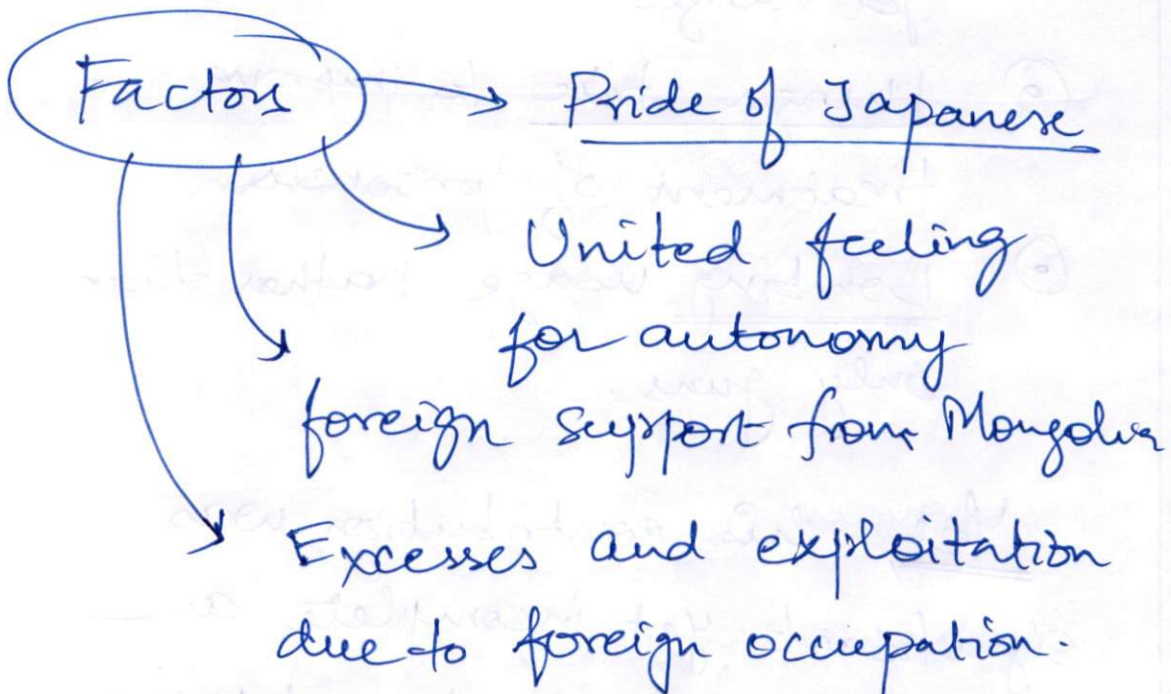
Yet, he played a very important role in emotional appeal to masses & raised banner of Sacrifice

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)

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

10

The Meiji restoration was the revolution that led to the Japanese reinstatement in the Medieval history to modern times.



Significance for Japan today

- 1) A culture of respect and high national standards.
- 2) Respect for autonomy
- 3) Fastest growing in 1990s despite

limited resources \Rightarrow labour
very dedicated.

4) High investment of capital.

However, it also led to

1) Discrimination as against Indians

2) Deaths due to overwork.

3) Loss of social capital as
there are low marriages.

4) Loss of prestige as during
World War II due to over-
confident war codes.

Thereby, Meiji restoration has
its pros & cons; need is to bridge
the gap for better Japanese welfare
and of the larger world community.

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

"Nations reside not on land
but in the minds"

In this lines, following make
India a nation —

- 1) Common beliefs: as common constitutional morality binds us all.
- 2) History: unification under British & then National movement,
- 3) Political aspirations: common law code & common goals of seeing India progress.
↳ e.g. cross nation claps on Chandrayaan 3.
- 4) United poplity — under same legislature, executive, judiciary

2) United geoculturally - Eg Temple Culture - Kameshwaram to Kedarnath.

However, there are challenges to this concept of nation.

- 1) Terrorism and external propaganda. Eg Kashmir azadi
- 2) Internal communalism
Eg Muzaffargarh riots 2013.
- 3) Regionalism and sub-national.
Eg Kannadiga pride movement
- 4) Lack of cultural synthesis
Eg Hindu-Muslim ghettoization.

Way ahead

- 1) Need here is to ensure unity in diversity as by Emile Durkheim
- 2) Uphold the value of Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat → Bharat Gaurav in right direction.

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

India has been called the pharmacy of the world and played a major role in COVID vaccination

It has grown due to various factors

- 1) Availability of skilled labour - in Pharma degree.
- 2) Availability of right government policy \Rightarrow facilitate generic drugs
- 3) Availability of capital with giants like Sun Pharma
- 4) Raw materials sourced from deft transport system - Mumbai port

However, the factors arent free from Challenges \rightarrow US IPR tussle
 \rightarrow 70% API import from China.

Yet, they have played an important role in —

Indian economy

- 1) Provide more than \$45 billion to the GDP of India.
- 2) Provide jobs to millions.
- 3) Provide the raw material from which value added products are exported.

Public health

- 1) Access to cheap medicine → SDG-3 of health upheld.
- 2) Diplomacy usage to ensure health in Africa. (Eg) Team9 initiative
- 3) Generic drugs provide affordable medicine for even Cancer → uphold duty as welfare state (Art 38)

thereby pharmaceutical industry is an important factor of Indian growth story .

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

10

In the past 120 years only 14% cyclones have originated in the Arabian Sea and rest in Bay of Bengal.

Reasons behind more cyclones in Bay of Bengal

1) Emergent coast of Bay of Bengal \Rightarrow direct impact.

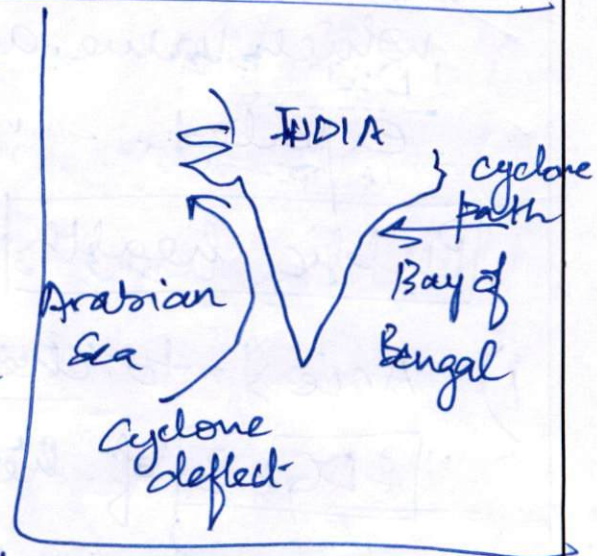
2) More sea surface temperature in

Bay of Bengal \Rightarrow it is smaller half sea

3) More moisture in Bay of Bengal due to more rivers draining.

4) Remnants from South China Sea cross over and intensify.

5) Lower vertical wind shear.



This has led to many ~~at~~ cyclones like Yaas, etc in Bay of Bengal.

However,

1) Arabian sea seeing more cyclones now due to Global warming

↳ Biparjoy (2023); Nisarga (2021)

Reasons for less cyclones during South West monsoons.

1) Low pressure area gets filled due to wind from Mascarene high.

2) Vertical wind shear increases \Rightarrow dissipates cyclone.

3) Easterly jet stream not so strong, over South India \Rightarrow don't carry cyclone

4) Dispersed depression due to Madden Julian oscillations \Rightarrow no single strong cyclone formed.

Yet, there is a need to adopt deft adaptation & mitigation to prevent damage by cyclones.

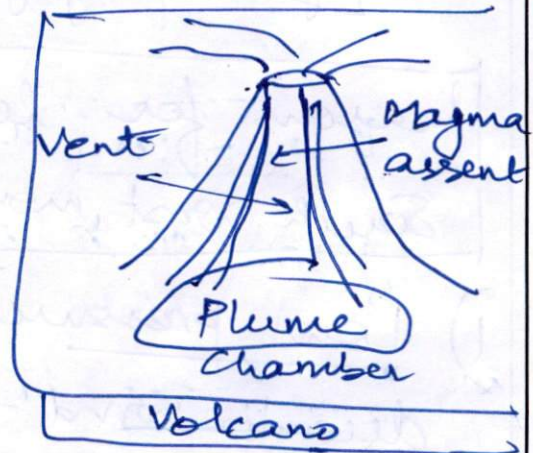
8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Volcanoes are formed due to magma plumes that try to erupt through fissures in Earth Crust

Volcanoes are very destructive



- 1) Lava flows kill people & damage property. (Eg) More than 10,000 killed by Mt. Vesuvius explosion.
- 2) GHG emissions \rightarrow destroy environ-
ment and increase global warming.
- 3) Extinctions as seen during K-T boundary (65 million years ago)
- 4) Forest fires \rightarrow loss of livelihoods for tribals.
- 5) Heat waves \oplus can even trigger

earthquake - [Eg] St Helens (1981)

However, they are a necessary force due to importance for human life

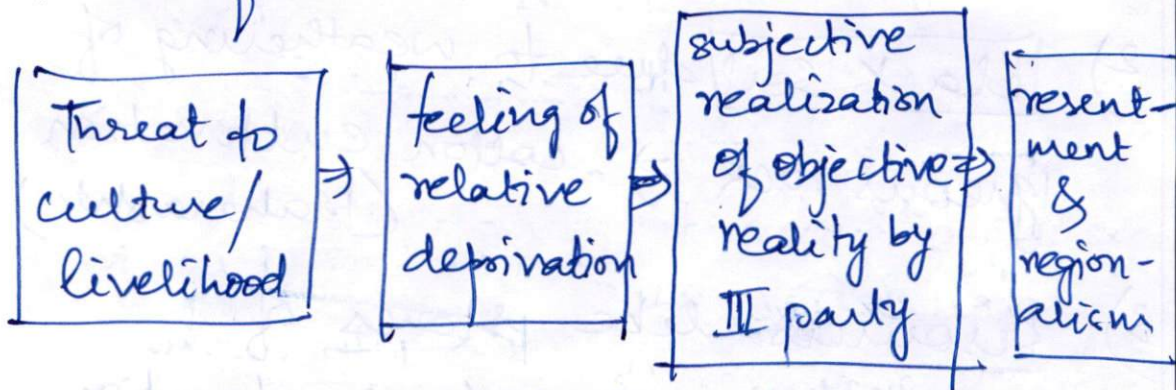
- 1) Bring minerals to the earth surface. [Eg] iron ore in Kudremukh
- 2) Black soil due to weathering of igneous rock \Rightarrow cotton cultivation (Maharashtra)
- 3) Resources like stones of granite \Rightarrow used for construction.
- 4) Geothermal power capacity \Rightarrow uphold Panchamrit goals.
- 5) Fertilize the soil \Rightarrow essential for better forest renewal.
- 6) Occasional forest fires \Rightarrow clean foliage \Rightarrow stronger forest ecosystem.

Thereby need here is to ensure that we minimize damage by volcanoes via Senda framework while reaping benefits

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

The recent Manipur violence and demands for separate state by certain community brought regionalism to the fore.



Thereby existence of relative deprivation is crucial for constructing argument for regionalism

- 1) Gives a window for politicization
 - ↳ Demand for Negativism claiming ethnic assertion & backward
- 2) Provides the root cause for preserving culture as demand.
 - ↳ Assam Accord of 1985 and similar Gorkhaland today.

3) Push for tapping of emotions as linked to language imposition.

↳ Bodoland after Bengali and Assamese language dominate.

4) Perceived relative deprivation due to loss of resources.

↳ con of soil policy of "Mumbai Aamchi"

5) Some other aspects

① Better administration due to topography. ↳ Uttarakhand.

② Development of backward tribals. ↳ Jharkhand.

Thereby we see that relative deprivation caused either due to cultural or livelihood threat cause regional demands.

Way Ahead → Social media outreach
(Berbaruah comm)

→ Fulfill regional demands within Constitution (Balakrishnan comm)

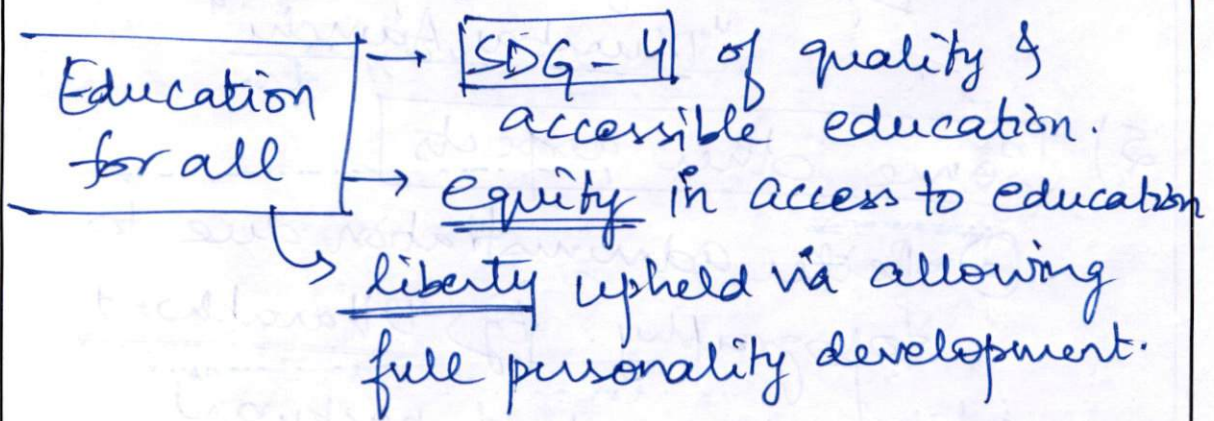
This would help uphold "Ek Bharat Shresth Bherat". 23

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

Ragging and school related violence especially about the recent killing of dalit siblings by classmates in UP raises eyebrows.



In this light need to check bullying & school violence

1) Reason to check it

- ① Uphold fearless coming of school by all strata.
- ② Protect girls rights to education as security hinders their access.
- ③ Uphold duty of parents of

all children under Art. 45

- ① Prevent mental trauma during formative childhood years.
- ② Protect the children from all abuse ⇒ uphold child rights under UN Convention 182.

2) How to reduce bullying

- ① Parents as equal stakeholder
↳ Thakhand Digisath
- ② Camps to sensitize all children.
- ③ Anti ragging and antibullying Squads in all schools.
- ④ Involve Teachers — have marks for good behaviour
- ⑤ Sensitize all stakeholders via Sankalp patras as by Odisha

This would help to ensure the future of India is safe via quality education for all for Amritkaal
2047

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

The Ahom Kingdom was present in Modern day Assam during the 16th & 17th centuries and Lachit

Borpuukan was an important ruler.

Role of Ahom Kingdom in shaping —



→ Cultural identity of North East.

1) Brought the current traditional dressing sense of Assamese culture (Daikomy dhoti)

2) Prevented Mughal invasion 17 times & shaped distinct identity

3) Promoted local foods as seen with exclusive diet of North East.

↳ Pork in Meghalaya.

4) Shaped the languages — dominant

- Assamese grew under their patronage.
- 5) Shaped the traditional arts due to their patronage to artists.
- Eg) Laphaidibi dolls of Manipur.

→ Shaping Historic Identity

- 1) Distinct history of North East → closer to Myanmar than India.
- 2) Distinct politically ⇒ lack of cultural syncretism & social mingling.
- 3) Tribal history with identity of resistance for autonomy.
- 4) Economic history shaped around tribal arts and bamboo.
- 5) Social history shaped by lack of patriarchy ⇒ Eg) Matriarchy in Meghalaya
↳ Ahoms had equal respect for kings & queens.

Their influence is still seen today as follows —

- 1) Distinct culture ⇒ distinct zonal council for North East ⇒ promote local cultures.
- 2) Legacy in terms of modern feelings of pride. Eg Ahom kingdom in NCERT.
- 3) Distinctness of history has led to lack of cultural & people to people connect too. Eg 2012 exodus of North east students from Bangalore
- 4) Modern demands for independence like by Nagalin due to historical Autonomy ⊕ same with rise of ULFA.
- 5) Legacy of promotion of the culture of syncretism as seen with the architecture of North East
Pagodas ⇒ Buddhist tingle ⊕ Chinese tingle.

Therefore Ahom kingdom played a key role in the development of a distinct identity of North East. Today we need careful integration for social harmony.

12.

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

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

15

The capitalist class of Tatas and Birlas had a profound impact on the national movement.

They largely remained ambivalent

1) supported the movement.

⊙ During Swadeshi Movement

→ enterprises with patriotic zeal. (eg) Steam Navigation Company of Allah

→ Khadi and village atmashakti → support of Tatas
↳ falling foreign import.

⊙ During Non Cooperation movement

→ strikes by worker being supported especially in British jobs → government jobs
↳ plantation.

However, they only supported when —

- 1) There is little loss of profits
- 2) There is no British pressures
- 3) There is patriotic zeal initially.

Mostly they withdrew their support due to following reasons.

- 1) Violence and loss of infrastructure
↳ dug up roads & tracks of railway lead to losses.
- 2) British excesses leading to silence of capitalists.
- 3) Worker strikes in industry led to loss of labour productivity ⊕ indiscipline.
- 4) Congress was more pro-worker rather than pro-capitalists.
- 5) Socialism as a model of economy by Nehru ⇒ threatened.

6) Rise of Communist ideas under M.N. Roy \Rightarrow threat of Capitalism.

Yet, they played important role in -

1) Bringing capitalist class to India Δ preventing Neo colonialism

2) Bringing Bombay Plan \Rightarrow finalize the pattern of growth of India.

3) Build a welfare system via altruism. Eg Tatas donating to Tilak fund 1920.

4) Uphold the capitalist venture of Indian capital for Indian development.

Even today their legacy resonates as we move towards our goal of Developed country by 2047 and \$5 trillion economy with jobs for all.

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)

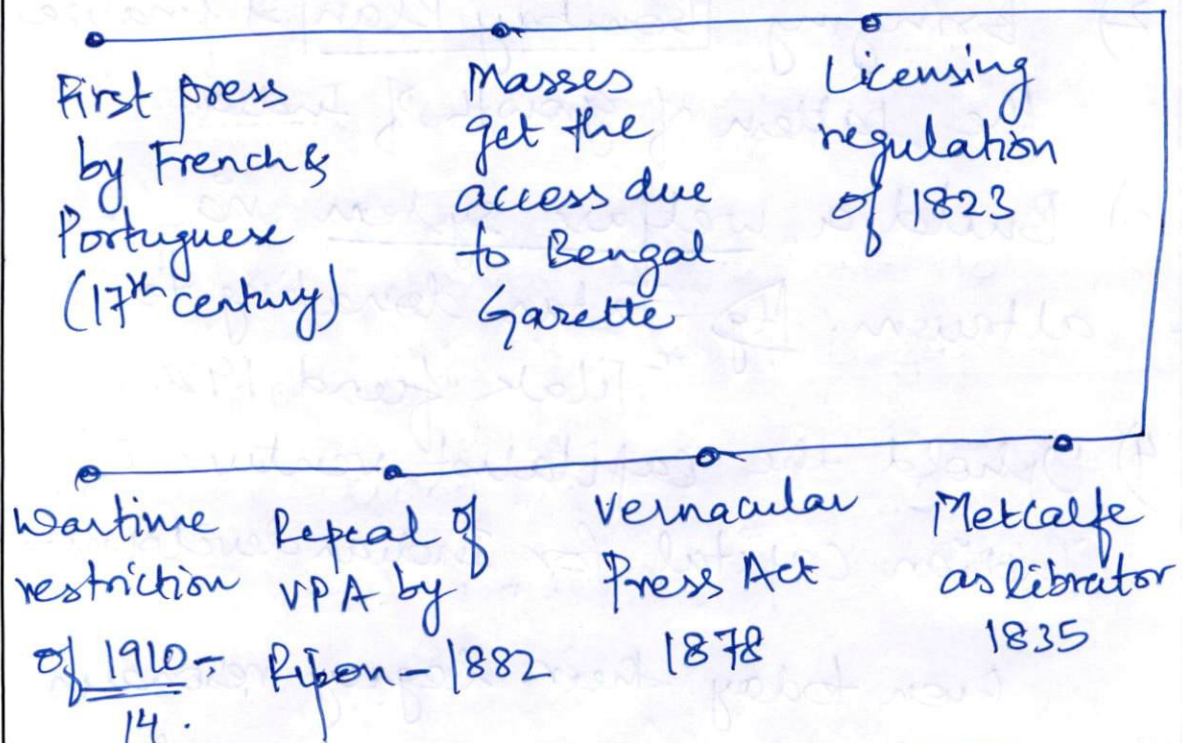
Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words)

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

15

Evolution of press in India began with the Bengal Gazette of James Augustus Hickey in 1785.

Evolution of press



This had an instrumental impact on various stages of Indian freedom struggle

INITIAL

- 1) Developed anti imperial sentiment.
Eg) via voice of India - Dadabhai Naoroji
- 2) Helped bring political education to masses - Eg) library movement of 19th century.

GANDHI PHASE

- 3) Helped build the people to Act.
Eg) Commonweal of Annie Besant popularized mass movement.
- 4) Mass mobilization via pamphlets
Eg) during Non Cooperation Movement.
- 5) Criticism of government
Eg) Jandish Chandra Bose in Bangobasi → Age of Consent Act.

However, they were faced by stiff repression by British.

- 1) 1823 regulations made it criminal

- to operate press without license.
- 2) 1878 Vernacular Press Act called Gagging Act by ~~Gandhi~~ moderates
→ seize press equipment
 - 3) Sedition law brought - used against Jagdish Chandra Bose & Tilak.
 - 4) 1910 Act revised the worst feature of VPA '1878.

However, the nationalist stayed determined -

- 1) Changed over to English to avoid VPA → Amrit Bazar Patrika
- 2) Agitations for liberty (eg) role of Indian National Association in VPA repeal.
- 3) Use of press as a source of public empowerment.

All this still holds true as recent repeal of sedition in new criminal laws has been done for press freedom.

14.

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

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

15

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

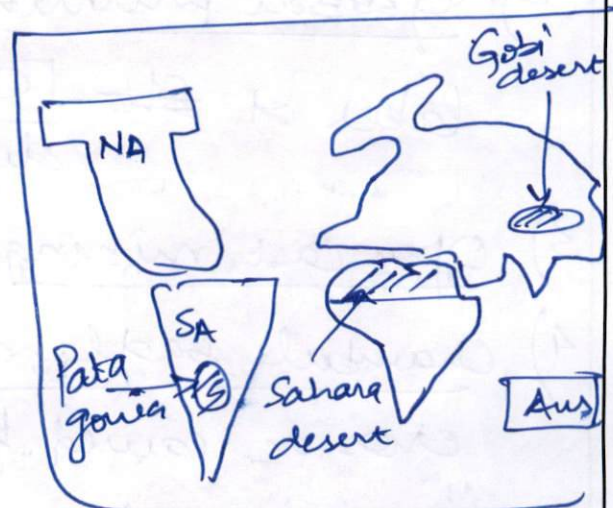
Deserts are the arid regions where rainfall is less than 20cm per year and are mostly characterized by thorny vegetation & camels.

Factors behind formation of deserts

→ Natural factors

1) Internal to the continent → moisture can't reach.

↳ Gobi desert.



2) Densicating effect of cold current.

↳ Atacama desert - Humboldt current.

3) Off shore trade winds.

↳ Sahara desert.

4) No barrier to stop rain bearing

clouds - Eg Aravalli parallel to
Monsoon \Rightarrow Thar desert

3) Lack of adequate rains.

Eg Libyan desert.

\rightarrow Man made causes \rightarrow exacerbating
deserts due to desertification.

1) Deforestation Eg Takla Makan
expanding for chopsticks.

2) Global warming \Rightarrow drying of
lakes \Rightarrow ~~the~~ Sahara desert expanding
due to drying Chad lake

3) Open cast mining, as in Jharkhand.

4) Chambal badlands due to water
erosion caused by human activity.

5) Bottom trawling creating unconventional
water deserts. Eg Adriatic sea

The deserts show various
landforms within them.

1) Dunes of sand formed due to

erosion & wind
deposition.



- 2) Playas are lakes in desert
→ depression with water.
- 3) Oasis due to presence of water
- 4) Mounds of sand formed due to
lack of adequate wind & rain.

Deserts are important

- 1) Source of food for many
biodiversity - [eg] Indian gecko
feed on cacti
- 2) Sand as important mineral.
although needs crushing for use.
- 3) Livelihood by Tourism. [eg]
Saudi Arabia's desert safari.

Yes, we need to preserve our
cultivable land via Great Green
Wall and other methods to uphold
Abidjan declaration.

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 recent Joshimath crisis
and the horror of Himachal Pradesh ^{floods} point at the vulnerability of mountain ecosystems.

Vulnerable to climate change

- 1) More rains due to climate change weather extremes (IPCC report)
 ↳ 2023 Himachal floods.
- 2) Fast melting of glaciers → glacial outburst flood. ↳ Chamoli 2021.
- 3) Cloud bursts increasing in frequency and intensity.
- 4) Heavy rains causing landslides
 ↳ Shimla landslide 2023.
- 5) Lack of adequate buffer to the fast river changing paths - as seen

recently in Rishikesh.

Vulnerable to human intervention

- 1) Haphazard development beyond carrying capacity - by Vikram Sarabhai Panel
- 2) Dynamites in construction cause instability.
- 3) Tourism caused vulnerability due to irresponsible tourists. \rightarrow Kinnaur landslide 2021
- 4) 28% of all falling rocks due to construction activity.
- 5) Cutting of slopes for various infrastructure. \rightarrow Chardham project.
- 6) Over withdrawal of groundwater and puncturing of aquifer \rightarrow Joshimath Crisis.

In this light following steps have been taken —

- 1) Sustainable tourism being promoted

via TSA assessment - Vikram gaur panel

- 2) Planned development for tourism
(eg) cap tourist number for Anamath Yatra.
- 3) Use of geotextiles like in Himachal for slope stability.
- 4) Sustainable development via limited impact regime → (eg) 5.5m Chardham road
by Ravi Chopra Comm

However, we need more -

- 1) Stop the overcrowding of mountains → increase tourist tax.
- 2) Have a cap on vehicles that could be taken - promote public transport
- 3) Uphold the principle of precaution in conserving biodiversity for homeostasis & stability

Yet, national security takes precedence to check Chinese inroads.

This would ensure sustainable Himalayas for resilient India

16.

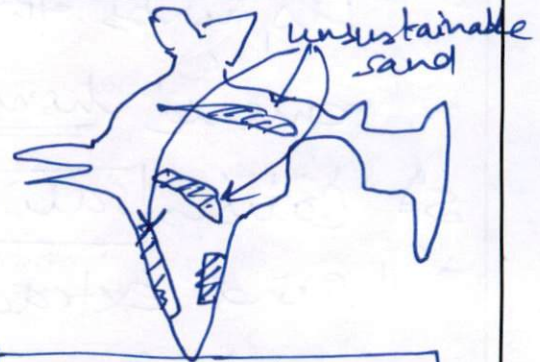
भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंभारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
 Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Sand is a minor mineral under the MMDR Act of # India and comes under the control of State government.

Reasons for unsustainable use and management of sand

1) Mafia raj as seen with death of Haryana DSP recently



2) Lack of adequate monitoring of all riverbeds.

3) Corruption and nexus with officials.

4) Huge demand for increasing infrastructure construction.

5) Foreign demand from countries like Singapore ⇒ mafia in Bengal.

6) Dispersed sources of sand ⇒ not

possible to track all.

This has had various impacts

- 1) Loss of biodiversity, Eg gharial eggs are plundered.
- 2) Criminalization of society \Rightarrow mafia
- 3) Loss of resources to government. due to tax evasion.
- 4) Disturbs the river ecosystem \Rightarrow remove homeostasis ability.
- 5) Causes salinization as by coastal sand extractions. Eg Bhavnagar groundwater.
- 6) Loss of water transport possibility due to higher sediments & lower draft of river.

In this light, following steps have been taken -

- 1) Satellite and drone based surveillance as in UP.

- 2) responsibility of district administration \rightarrow held accountable.
- 3) Use of manufactured sand (by breaking rocks) as being in Karnataka
- 4) Use of local eyes and ears to check mafia raj
- 5) Single checkpoint entry and exit with barricading (As in Kanpur).
- 6) More powers to state government for sand management via MMDR Amendment Act of 2021.

Yet, more is needed \rightarrow

- 1) Use of internet of things to check the exact point of sand loss.
- 2) Mapping of all river bed and resources, periodically \rightarrow Use LIDAR
- 2) Bring sand under major mineral for better regulation.

This would ensure sustainable sand use for ecocentric wise use

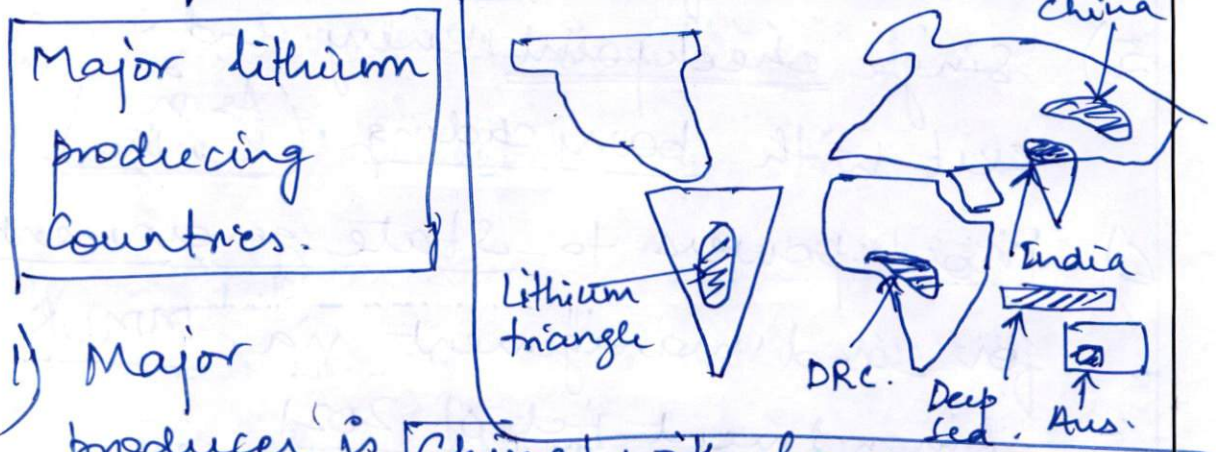
17.

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

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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

Lithium is an important mineral for various batteries and recently 5.9 million tonne lithium was found in Jammu & Kashmir.



1) Major producer is China with largest processing capacity.

2) Reserves are more in the lithium triangle } mined from rock
 Argentina }
 Bolivia }
 Chile }

3) Australia produces lithium from evaporation of lake water

4) India has now the third largest reserves after recent discovery.

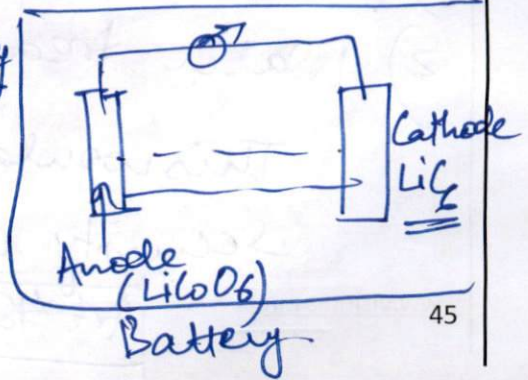
5) Some minor reserves also found in USA, Russia, etc.

Lithium production has various geo-political aspects

Deep sea Brine pool in Indian Ocean too has ability to provide Lithium

- 1) Concentration of power in few hands \Rightarrow inequity in resource
- 2) Weaponization of resources.
 (Eg) as seen with China-Japan 2010 over rare earths.
- 3) Partnerships by countries. forced.
 (Eg) Mineral security Partnership.
- 4) Agenda of politicization and human misery \rightarrow (Eg) Congo Cobalt mines - inhuman condition

5) Various forms of dependency strategically [Cobalt needed to complement Lithium in anode of battery]



Human Impact & Environmental

- 1) Every kg of lithium mined needs 170 litres of water \Rightarrow water already scarce
- 2) Every kg of lithium mined produces 400kg of CO₂ emission \Rightarrow exacerbate global warming
- 3) Mining \Rightarrow deforestation & loss of biodiversity.
- 4) Displacement of people \Rightarrow socio-cultural impact.
- 5) Loss of local ability of homeostasis \Rightarrow loose climate resilience.
- 6) Ability to regenerate lost \Rightarrow caught in feedback loop \Rightarrow extinctions.

Need here is to use —

- 1) Renewable energy for mining
- 2) Carbon capture & utilization.
- 3) Water treatment & reuse.

This would ensure mineral security while uphold the

Art 48A of Constitution (Environment)

18.

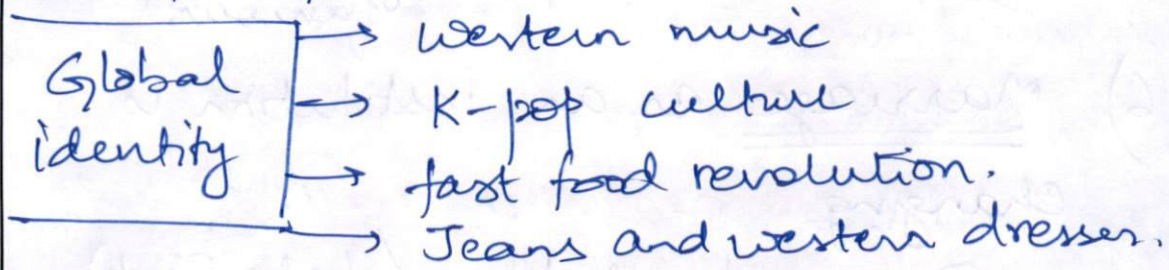
युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

15

Youth today is becoming westernized at a faster pace as noted by MN Srinivas due to core and peripheral values distinction.



Impact of globalization on various aspects of youth identity.

→ Positives,

1) More freedom of expressions due to more awareness of rights.

↳ same sex marriage demand, and LGBT rights

2) More variety of jobs at ease of home - work from home in corporates.

- 3) More syncretic culture imbibed.
↳ Valentines day
- 4) Cosmopolitan identity of the Youth. ↳ Solidarity with Greta Thunberg march
- 5) Newer avenues of entertainment
↳ web series — Money Heist famous.
- 6) Marriage as an institution is changing
 - Live in relation (Lata Singh case)
 - Online matrimony ⇒ Youth participate in own marriage.

However, there are negatives —

- 1) English obsession ⇒ those who can't speak English looked down upon.
- 2) Fast food culture ⇒ rise of early heart attacks and ~~obs~~ obesity
↳ doubled since 2005
- 3) Consumerism leading to loss of

traditional values — Buddhist-
minimalism.

- 4) Rat race identity to climb the corporate ladder → Suicides, etc.
- 5) Lack of meaningful relations due to individualistic stance of urbanism
- 6) Rave party and increasing drug usage.

All these call for following steps

- 1) Value education in schools. → avoid the chimeras of life
- 2) Promotion of Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat — promote local cultures.
- 3) More skilling for better jobs (Sharada Prasad Comm)
- 4) Innovative systems — promote workation (work ⊕ vacation).
- 5) Build social capital via promoting sports meet etc. → less sedentary life

This would help to leverage the demographic dividend for

19.

जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recent UN report told that India with 142.5 crore people has surpassed China as most populous country.

However, this isn't the time for

Bhore Committee's deliberate family limitation as —

- 1) Fertility rate down to 2.0 (NFHS-V) ~~to~~ below replacement level
- 2) Population projected to peak at 1.7 billion in 2063.

In this light, we need to acknowledge future concerns.

1) Ageing population

- ⊙ Average age of population increasing fast → 24 in 2011 → 29 in 2021
- ⊙ Weak geriatric care in India

- ① Lack of working age population in future can be demographic disaster.
- ② High isolation and depression among elderly → 43% depressed (AgeWell foundation)
- ③ Lack of parental care as many times forced to leave children.
- ④ Lack of adequate insurance of health & life — only 3% penetration.

2) Weak social security

- ① New pension scheme & loss of adequate pension → Eg recent upheaval in Rajasthan
- ② Lack of adequate coverage as 89% worker in informal sector.
- ③ Lack of adequate coverage of disaster/accidents in insurance Eg certain road accident not covered.
- ④ Low penetration of schemes → Eg

low coverage of Atal Pension Yojana.

- ① Rise of Gig economy as a new challenge to social security ⇒ Contractual jobs.

In this light, following steps are needed

- 1) Local population planning for stabilization → Composition → Age structure Sankaran Committee
- 2) Skilling of the youth in latest technology ⇒ Upgrade ITIs → Excel → Apps.
- 3) RAISE framework of Niti Aayog to universalize social security.
- 4) Better geriatric care via telemedicine [eg] learn from SCARF initiative.
- 5) MISME reforms for job creation for all — VK Sinha Committee

This would help to tap the young Indian population for youth power for Amritkall. Budget 2023 separate Youth pillar including PMKVY 4.0 in right direction

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

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)

Recent launch of Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme by Rajasthan brought urban poor welfare to the fore.

Need for welfare of urban poor as central theme

Predicted 50% of urban India by 2030 - still 17% live in slums (2011 census)

- 1) High disparity in standard of life - slums @ 17% have all diseases.
- 2) Lack of employment \Rightarrow goes against Article 43 of Constitution.
- 3) Lack of adequate water & sanitation \Rightarrow loss of ₹6500/person/year (World Bank data)
- 4) Increasing Crimes in urban areas
- 5) Pollution of water bodies due to open defecation. By Adyar river Chennai.

6) Congestion and loss of worker productivity as pointed by Lancet study

In this light, urban poor need central stage via —

- 1) Public policy to provide equity based on good life principles.
- 2) Employment guarantee as Mukta scheme of Odisha
- 3) Access to social security as expand Atal Pension Yojana.
- 4) PURA model for rural & urban integrated development & prevent migration ↓
reduce congestion.

However, so far the efforts failed

due to —

- 1) slow working of programmes.
- 2) Corruption in welfare schemes.
- 3) Lack of documentation & invisible

to the policy directives.

4) caught in exploitative informal sector.

Way ahead for public policy

1) Use of technology → Aadhaar linkage with all schemes.

2) Sumit Base → use of SECC indicators for all schemes.

3) Better skilling of the urban poor → placement in local MSME
(KV Kamath)

4) Slum redevelopment - in situ
(learn from Dharavi - Adani project)

5) Portal based connection of employer-employee → expand
Aseem portal

This would help make urban areas an opportunity as envisaged by PM Modi & achieve SDG-11 with welfare of all (inclusive growth).

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

to the...
1) Change in relative frequency

They are used for...
[]

1) Use of technology & Address
Change with all schemes

2) Quantitative []
Use of 25%

Indicator for all schemes

3) Better planning of the urban

[] error & placement in local

[] Hand

4) Urban redevelopment - in situ

(Learn from Britain - Adam Pined)

5) Partial land conversion of

expansion of expand

[] Area

The world will have urban
area, an opportunity as compared

[] 2011

by the way of urban
with welfare of all (measure)