



**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. : 0710846

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Madhav Agarwal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख  
Date

26th August '23

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

केंद्र  
Centre

BHOPAL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

Asy 26/08

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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)					



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

Indian theatre forms are diverse and magical. They act as mirror to the society and play a role in entertainment, satire as well as religious purposes.

Reflect Ideals & emotions of the society

- ① Religious ideals are displayed by the Rasleela and Ramlleela forms in UP.
- ② Relationship among family, mother in law and daughter in law  
(eg) Maanch Theatre of Madhya Pradesh.
- ③ Entertainment and comic spirit of the society  
(eg) Band Pather of J&K  
: Nautanki of Maharashtra

## Individual's Role in Community:

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

① Teaching of becoming a good human

being in society

(eg:) Mudiyeltem in Kerala (goddess Bhadrakali)

② Teambuilding and communism

(eg:) Jatra theatre of west Bengal

③ Respect to elders, family and the vulnerable sections.

Threats to theatres:

- Technology (Netflix)
- lack of Awareness
- Commercialisation of Artforms.

To fulfill our ideals of DPSP (Article 49), need to use digital mediums (Youtube) & State support (UNITY mall) to preserve declining theatres.

2.

सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

10

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

Sanchi Stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, built during the Ashokan Phase and is located near Bhopal.

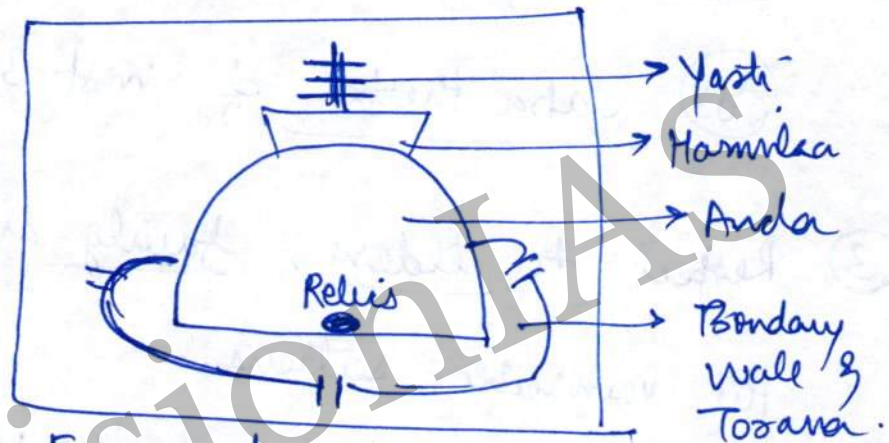


Figure: Sanchi Stupa.

### Historical & Architectural Importance:

- ① One of the initial stupas to contain relics of Buddha, and his followers.
- ② Epitome ~~and~~ peace and sacredness.
- ③ Got preservation from Bejans of Bhopal against the loot of British.

- ④ Eclecticism in nature: contribution by multiple leaders, Maurayans, Kushanas, Palas, etc (helps understand religion).

### Inspiration to future architecture:

- ① Inspired the later stupas such as 2 storey stupa with stairs in Mahayana Phase.
- ② The round ~~stone~~ <sup>anda</sup> inspired many later forms like domes in Islamic Art, Gol Gumbaz.
- ③ Touched British Architecture too  
(eg: Construction of Rashtrapati Bhawan).

The stupa is symbol of India's soft

power and a treasure of cultural

heritage that must be spread throughout

the world

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

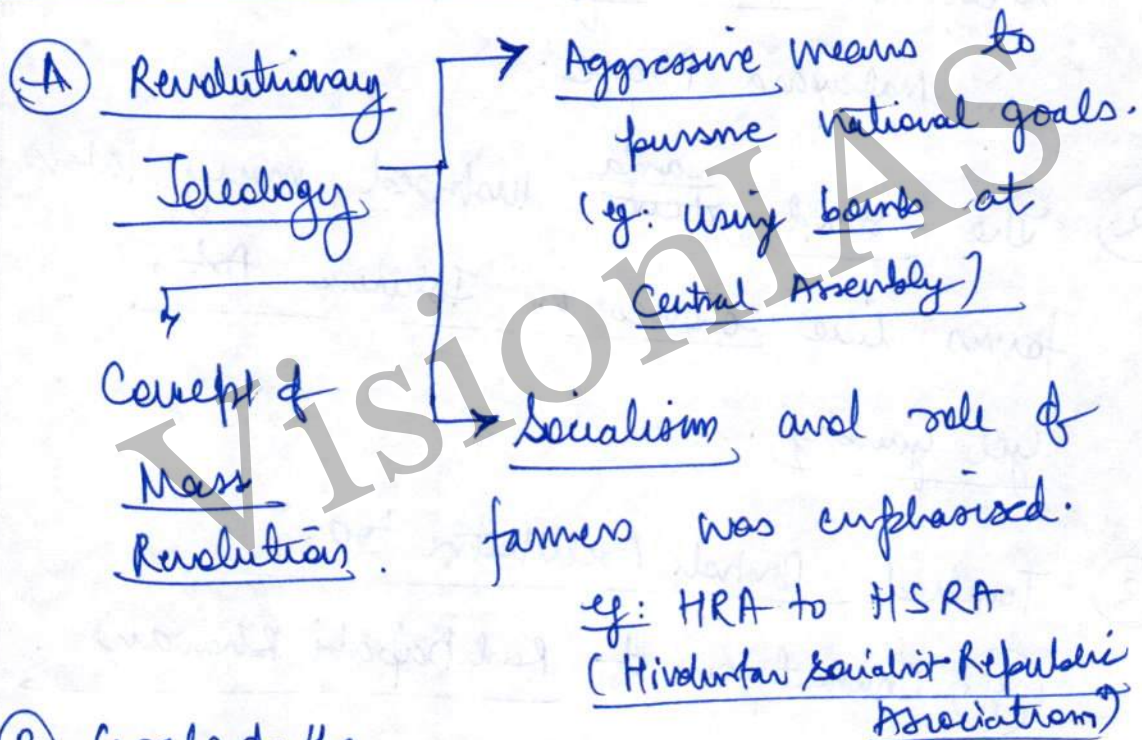
उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिस में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh is Indian legendary

freedom fighter born in Punjab, who cut

Very young age shook the roots of Britishers.

Made Real Breakthroughs :



(B) Goals of the

Revolution :

↳ Putting a combined revolution to challenge Britishers

↳ Reduce threats of Britishers by killing lower officers

(eg: Sanders Middelby by Bhagat)

↳ Also, instill confidence among youth and people.

(eg:) Kirti-Kisan Party.

(c) Forms of Revolutionary Struggle:-

↳ Hunger strike in jail to get proper treatment.

↳ Use of Violent Means: Bombs, gunning the officers.

↳ Spread mass education through use of Journals & bodies

(eg:) Against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

↳ Use Amjivan-Mehind-Iwatam body made by rule Ajit Singh.

The effect was it broadbased the movement, inspired youth all round (Bhagat Singh name of kids) etc.

His sacrifice is cherished even today as the 'Martyr's Day'.

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

Meiji Restoration was a watershed movement for growth of Japan and rose as a superpower.

VisionIAS

VisionIAS

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

A nation is a concept that emerged during India's freedom struggle and encompasses territory, common identity and oneness.

Basis of India as nation:

① Historical: Socio Reform Movements made us one, Indian Freedom Struggle as common thread. (eg.) Non-Cooperation Movement

② Constitutional: a common social contract provides common duties & Rights  
eg. Fundamental Rights Part III, Common citizenship (Article 5)

③ Geography: The landmass of Indian subcontinent along with monsoon unites us

④ Economic Role: played by ~~the~~ common

Market, free flow of goods, GST (One Nation, One Market)

⑤ Social: festivals across India:

(eg): Bihu in Assam, Pongal in South  
: Religion & culture teach tolerance

Threats to the concept:

① Regionalism: border disputes, secessionism,

(eg): Greater Nagalim.

② Communalism: political trade in religion.  
NCRB [2900 riots] in last 5 years (2017-2021)

③ Homogenisation, blind westernization as well as a colonial mindset:

④ Nativism based on linguistic, ethnicity:

(eg): Manipur violence (Meites and Kukis).

⑤ Erosion of values of tolerance leading to otherisation (Sachar Committee Report).

The need is to promote | Dr Bharat Shrestha

Bharat through constitutional means and cherish our UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

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)

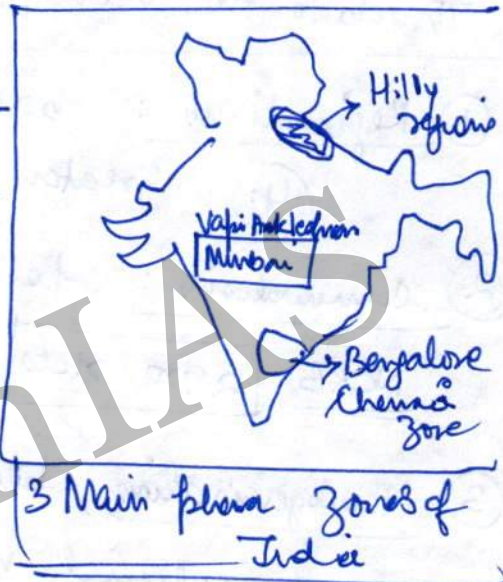
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

India has emerged as the "pharmacy of world" with majority of production of generic drugs.

Key factors behind growth.

① Huge demand due to high population and spread of diseases.



② Cheap labour & capital available at various centres (eg: Serum Institute).

③ Integration of local indigenous knowledge  
(eg: AYUSH → spread to hilly states)

④ Favourable government Regulations?

↳ land parcel allocations →

India Pharma Vision 2030

↳ IPR laws: compulsory licensing led to generic drugs

## Significance:

(A)

Indian

Economy:

→ Boosting drug exports:  
(Top 5 exports)

→ Job creation for people

→ Balanced regional growth:

(eg:) Industries in Hilly states.

(B) Public Health:

→ cheap supply of drugs in bulk.

→ Vaccine production led to protection

from diseases like COVID.

→ Investment in drug research = customized  
drugs for Indian usage

Pharma Industry needs to further invest in  
R&D to become a novel developer  
and researcher rather than just a bulk  
manufactures.

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)

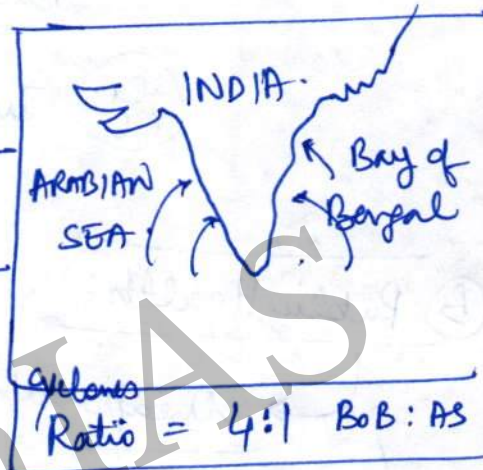
Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words)

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

10

Indian landmass has coastline of ~~7500~~ 7500 km of which 5700 km is favourable to cyclones.

Reasons why BoB more prone



① Larger water area:

allows growth of low pressure  $\rightarrow$  super cyclone (eg: 1999).

② conducive climate such as ocean temperature greater than 27°C

③ Temperature differences: due to supply of cold fresh water at constant interval

④ Pressure gradient and suitable wind shear unlike Arabian Sea.

## Reasons for decrease of cyclones in SW monsoon:

① Low pressure is created on land by the ITCZ and withdrawal of Jet stream -

② Don't allow heating up of water to generate cyclones (as water flows).

③ Wind pressure is not conducive due to high speed cloud movement.

Cyclones can cause havoc for people & property. The need is for 3 stage disaster cycle and using Odisha's role model (UN Award for evacuation).

8.

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

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth.  
Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

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

Volcanoes are open vent from the  
earth's crust that explode and  
provide pyroclastic material

Destructive in nature:

- ① Erosion of cities: eg: Mt. Vesuvius
- ② Release of harmful gases in the  
surrounding.
- ③ Threat to local biodiversity & fauna
- ④ Can trigger other disasters: like  
landslides, earthquakes if in marine
- eg: Krakatau Volcano

## Critical for existence of human life:

- ① Provision of resources: such as igneous rocks (internal & external) (eg: Gabon)
- ② Creation of massive soil traps:  
(eg: Deccan traps from Reunion Hotspot)
- ③ Help study the intensity of earths.
- ④ Manage the geological study of volcanoes and earthquakes (eg: Pacific Ring of fire)
- ⑤ Source of tourism: (eg: Baren Island (A3N Islands))
- ⑥ Volcanic winter: Created by release of gases that form a big cloud.

Volcanic eruptions need to be tracked through early warning and their frequency

Study .

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

Regionalism is the assertion of local sectorial identity rather than national one. It is fuelled by 'relative deprivation' which is lack of development on a comparative front.

Relative deprivation & Regionalism:

① Economic development is poor:

(eg.) Bardoloi demand.

② Non-allocation of resources to the area

(eg.) Telangana creation due to Andhra's ignorance.

③ Deprivation in terms of culture/language

(eg.) Mass exodus of Biharis from Mumbai

due to fear of job loss. (Son of Soil).

④ Differences in growth of areas -

eg: Mainland v/s North east (led to Insurgency eg: Nagalim's demand).

⑤ Fear of distrust due to shared resources:

eg: Belgaum dispute of MH & Karnataka

Ways to tackle:

→ Balanced economic growth  
Aspirational districts  
→ Blocks

→ Shikharaj - Sheshha Bharat

→ Accommodation in the constitutional sphere (Special provisions Article 371)

→ Tackling hate speech via "Counter Speech"  
(Bangalore Police)

Regionalism in negative way can beget conflict but if managed well can lead to cooperation and collaboration.

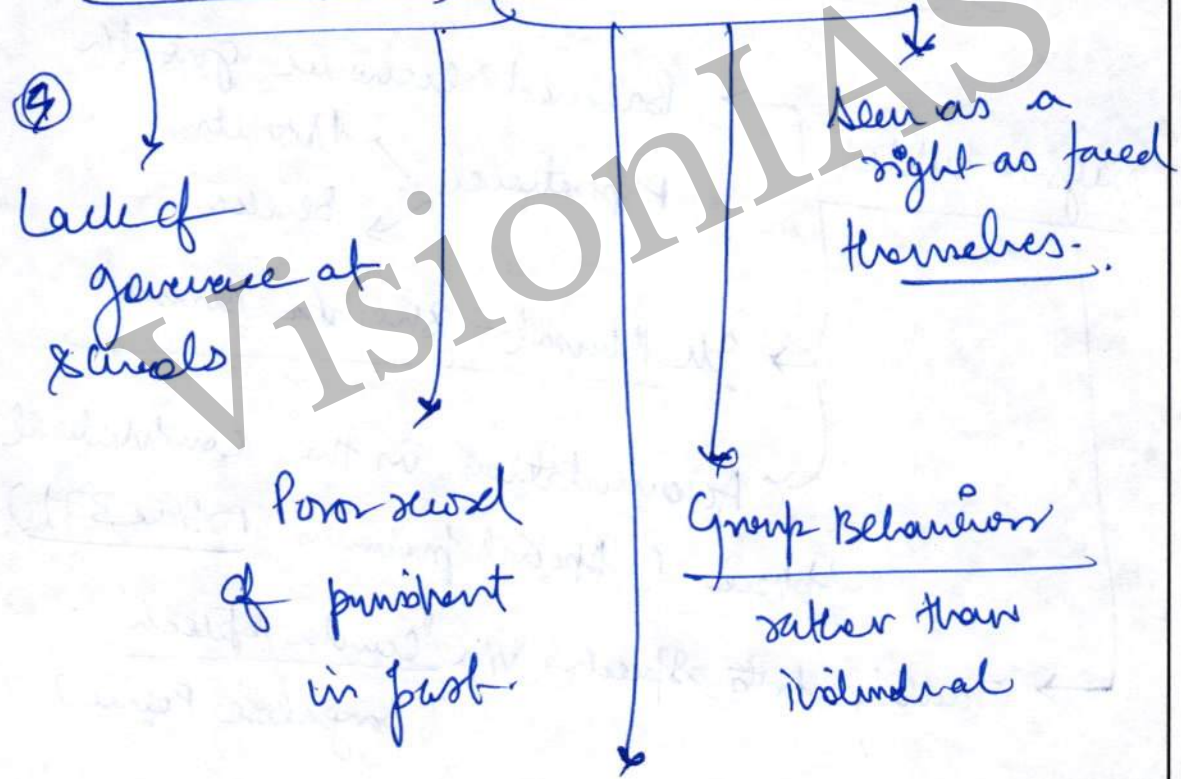
10.

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

The recent cases of bullying at school and colleges have brought the debate into limelight (eg: Jadhavpur University).

Reasons for rising cases:-



drug abuse and other substance abuse rising

## Ways to tackle the menace:

① Strengthening school governance:

↳ catching early signs (not coming for lunch at hostel).

② Role of police & local governance:

↳ need deterrence & awareness

↳ send right message

③ Role of NGOs: to boost the spirit of brotherhood

④ Role of sports: to channelise the energy in right direction

To achieve SDG 3 Education for all we need to suppress these evils - of bullying & 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

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

Ahom Kingdom was a mighty regional empire in the Assam Region and played significant role since the 17th century.

Cultural & Historical Identity:

- ① Preservation of culture of North East through state support
- ② Tackling external powers = challenge to Mughal invasion ensured security
- ③ Ahom had martial grounds that spread discipline
- ④ Supported local culture and traditions

(eg:) Aham Temples in Guharati

(5) Exclusive burial places of the rulers in idea of (underground dunes)

(6) Maintained peace in the region and allowed tribal identity to flourish

Legacy in contemporary times:

(1) Source of regional identity for people in the Bodoland, Assam and its factions

(2) Invoke Aham culture to assist external refugees from Bangladesh, etc

(3) Inspirational architecture & heritage and role in freedom struggle:

(eg:) Liberation of Burma in 1935

The kingdom's role ~~to~~ needs to  
well researched for spread of their  
impact. This would be a befitting  
contribution in the AMRIT KAL.

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

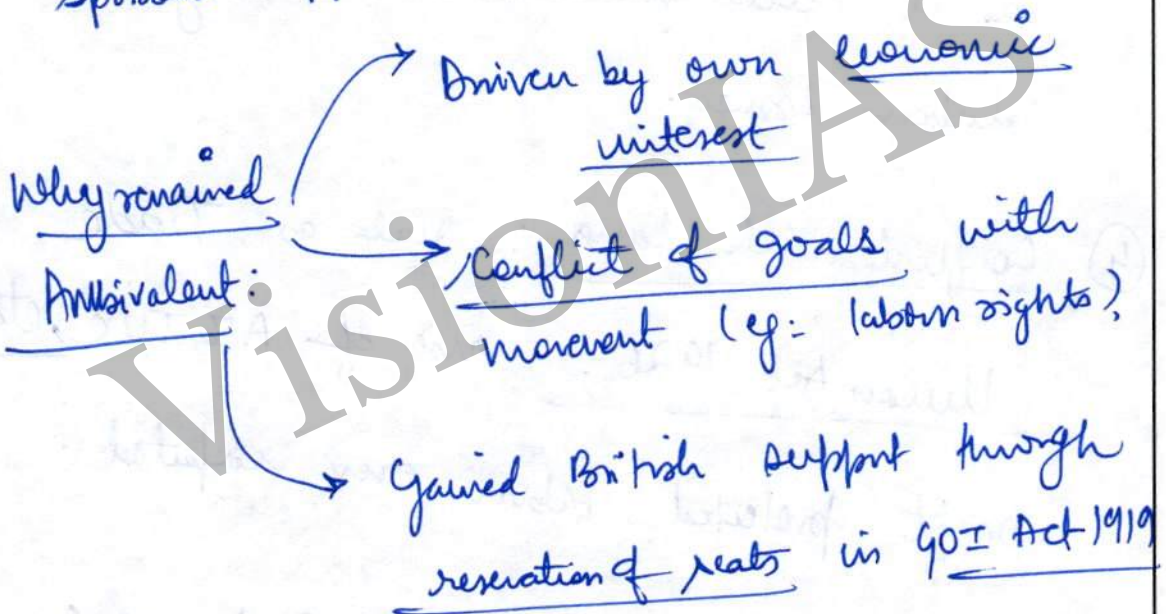
VisionIAS

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

Capitalist class emerged as a byproduct of British Rule. They played a hidden role in initial phase with sporadic support.



Varying position throughout National Movement:-

① Support to the Swadeshi Movement: to boost

Indian manufacturing -

(eg.) Swadeshi Steam Co. & Shri Pithai.

: Donation to Tilak funds.

(2) Grew during the World War I phase  
due to massive demand & thus part  
of war like India

(eg): Steel by Tata Steel, export of  
garments by G.D. Birla

(3) Opposition to Non-Cooperation Movement:

as it blocks production, rising,  
labour issues.

(4) Conflict with laws: such as Trade  
Union Act 1926, use of AITUC, etc  
as it protected labour over capital.

(5) "Mixed" response to Round Table Conference:-

↳ some boycotted RTC without Gandhi

↳ while Purshottandas Thakur participated

in the movement.

⑥ came out with Bombay Plan:

to seek mixed economy, <sup>nationalisation</sup>  
of key industries, seeking protection from  
state and hoarding.

These role cannot be ignored  
altogether. They provided financial and  
ideological support to the Indian freedom  
struggle in myriad ways.

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

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

Indian press has played principal role in freedom struggle by spreading awareness & acting a soft tool to challenge the might of British Empire.

Evolution of press:

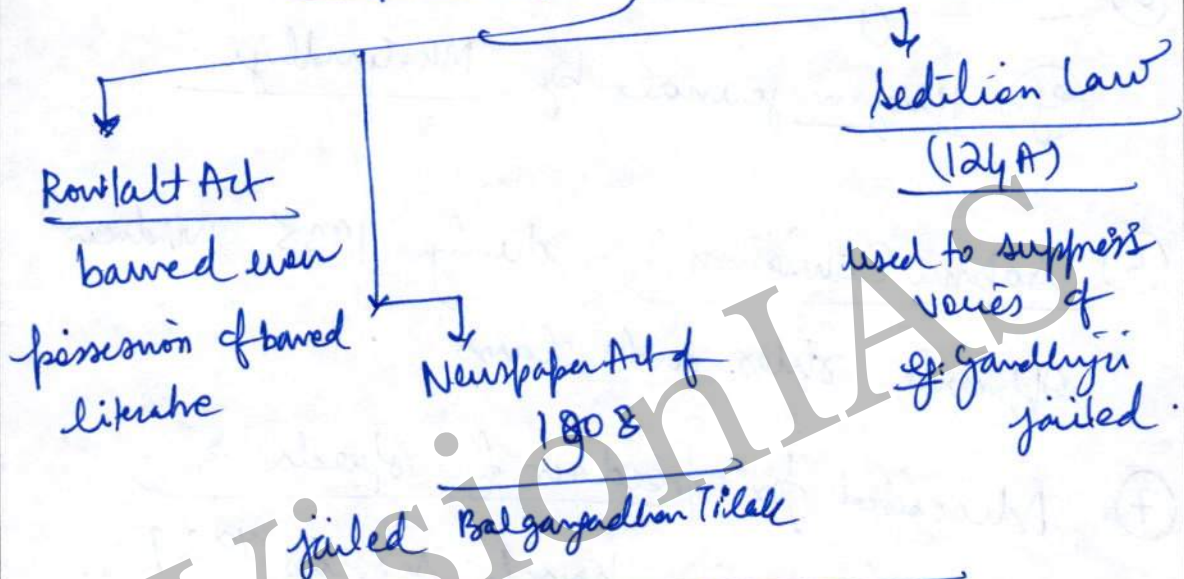
- ① Printing Press brought to India by Portuguese
- ② Initial newspapers by Non-Indians:  
(eg:) Bengal Gazette. by Hickey.
- ③ Took over by Indians:  
(eg:) Role of Raja Ram Mohan Ray:  
Samvad Kunderi

④ Later role of press - by leaders:

Amrit Bazar Patrika, rise of vernacular press, role of Books increased  
Manifesto post INC.

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

### Repressive policies of British



### Instrumental Impact at various stages:

① Promoting social reform changes; via journals and newspapers (eg: Dadabhai Naoroji for Parsi Reforms (19th century)).

② Advocate for political changes by Moderates:

↳ Purity of British rule by D. Naoroji to include "Brain theory".

③ Spreading the ideals of Swadeshi  
and self reliance by Mahatma of Tulake.

④ Revolutionary literature to inspire youth

(eg:) Yugantar Journal.

⑤ Maintaining dialogue and connect with people

(eg:) Harijan journal by Mk. Gandhiji

⑥ Sapru Commission: during 1935 withdrew  
oppressive rules and laws.

⑦ Advocated for freedom of speech &  
expression in Kanachi session 1931.

However, today press has become a  
fundamental threat to democracy as per Bhatap Bhanu

Mehra. The media of today needs a  
" mental revolution" and regulation to restore  
its might like the pre-independence era.

14.

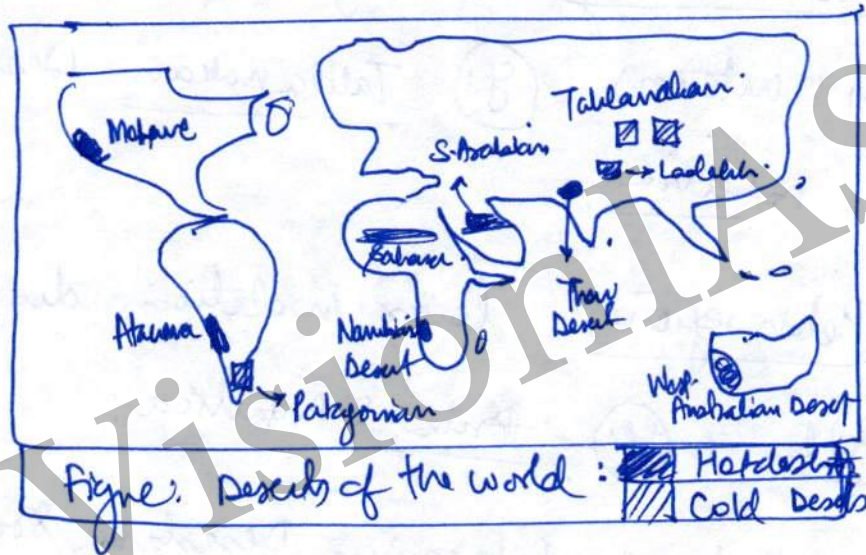
विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Deserts are the landforms found in arid region of the world. and formed due to multiple natural causes.



Factors behind formation :-

(A) ~~Hot~~ Hot Deserts:

(1) Rain Shadow Regions : eg: Atacama Desert in Chile due to rain shadow of Alps.

(2) Dessicating effect of <sup>cold</sup> ocean currents

eg: Mohave Desert due to California Cold Current.

③ Offshore nature of winds: led to formation of Sahara Desert (no moisture left).

④ Cold Deserts:

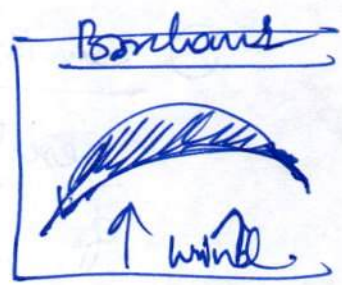
① Continuity: leading to cold deserts in interiors eg: Taklamakan Desert in China.

② Polar regions: lower insolation due to tilt eg: Arctic & Antarctica.

③ Rain shadow: Patagonian Deserts in South America.

Major landforms found in them:

① Sand dunes and Barchans: due to desposition of sand.



② Different types of rocks such as

Mushroom rocks due to erosion



③ Leifs: one end of hard rock leading to sword like structures.

④ Cold deserts have:

↳ Drumlins: deposition of elongated form by glaciers



↳ Moraine deposits by glaciers

Today desertification is also increasing due to manmade factors like

Deforestation, Mining and Agriculture.

To preserve life over land SDG 15 and tackle climate change SDG 13, we need practise cooperation under UNCCD, Braun Convention, etc.

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 शुरु 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

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

Ironic how mountains are the most resilient due to their composition but have proved to be most fragile due to changing circumstances (eg: Joshimath land subsidence).

Impact of Anthropogenic Interventions:

- ① Building of road infrastructure: using explosives has led to landslides in Uttarakhand.
- ② Unsustainable Tourism: exposed fragility  
(eg: Hill stations such as Shimla).
- ③ Dam Building: in Himalayas have caused stoppage of ecological flow, disturbed water seepage.

- ④ Deforestation: to create land for settlement and agriculture has caused havoc.  
(eg.) slash & burn agriculture in Northeast

### Adverse Impact of Climate Change:

- ① Unseasonal concentrated rainfall: in few days (eg.) Himachal floods of 2023.
- ② Rising temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> (> 440 ppm) leading to melting of glaciers and floods. (eg.) GLOF in Bhaktin
- ③ Birth to other hazards: such as landslides, sheet erosion due to flash floods.
- ④ Falling water resources: as experienced by people of Ladakh..
- ⑤ Explosion of trapped CO<sub>2</sub> from glaciers as well as novel viruses leading to diseases

## Initiatives taken:

### ① National Level:-

↳ National Plan for Climate Change has

National Mission for Himalayan Ecosystems

↳ Role played by GSI, etc in glaciology study and centres.

↳ Role of NDMA: NDMA guidelines for construction (eg: National Building Code).

↳ Chepra Committee: for study of dam building

### ② State level: → Performance by Ecosystems & services in Himalayan Pradesh

↳ Regulation of slash & burn agriculture

↳ Reforestation & Afforestation: via ~~cloud~~ aerial seeding

↳ Greater investment in R&D, data analysis

Way Ahead:

- ↳ Sustainable development with due study and EIA
- ↳ Usage of eco-tourism

Need to take abrupt measures on warm footing to arrest the havoc created and ensure partnership with nature.

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

India has diverse soil profile across length & breadth but today they are witnessing unbalanced use and land degradation as per Land Degradation Atlas.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

- ① Huge demand: for sand due to construction of houses, industrial uses.
- ② Governance issues: poor enforcement of sand mining guidelines. due to lack of capacity; (eg) sand mafias in UP (Ganga).
- ③ Rapid Urbanisation: has led to pollution and leaching leading to degradation.  
(eg) landfills.
- ④ Agriculture practices: such as flood irrigation lead to poor soil rejuvenation.

(5) Difficulty to manage at state level  
as sand is a ~~river~~ minor mineral.

### Impact:

(1) Ecological services disturbed:

(eg) sand acts as tool to recharge  
ground water

(2) Contamination of soil leading to water pollution:

(eg) Uranium found in water by BIS.

(3) Reduce disaster resilience as sand  
arrest water of rivers.

(4) Affect flora & fauna: (eg) Gharials on  
the bank of Chambal rivers or  
the Olive Ridley Turtles.

(5) Human Geography: reduce productivity  
of river ecology and impact the  
yield of agriculture.

## Remedial Measures:

- ① Strict enforcement of latest Sand Mining Guidelines 2018.
- ② Using technology such as drones.
- ③ Role of governance: UP has special mining squad to check it.
- ④ Sustainable agri practices: such as contour ploughing.
- ⑤ Using manufactured sand to reduce role in construction.
- ⑥ Role of NGOs: save the soil movement by Saahgurum.

The need is to ensure inter-generational equity and soil preservation of soil to achieve SDG 13, 14, 15.

17.

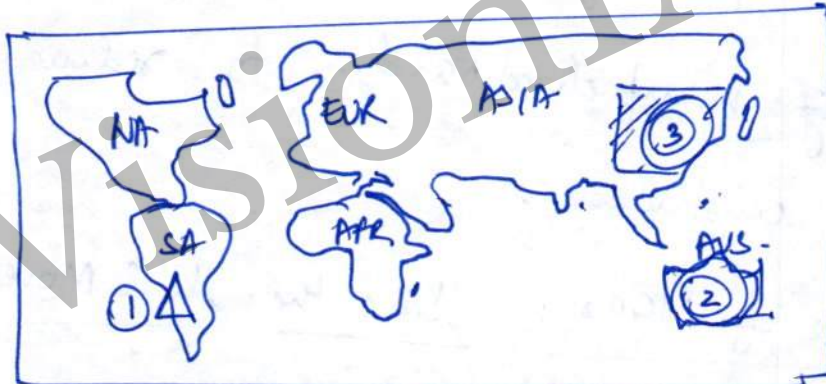
प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

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

Recently, lithium was declared as a part of 30 critical minerals by Union of India due to significance in IR4.0 and renewables.

Major lithium producing countries.



MAJOR LITHIUM AREAS

- ① Lithium Triangle in South America  
while Argentina, Bolivia, Chile
- ② Australia is another major producer.
- ③ China plays a key role in lithium refining.

④ India discovered important resources in Reasi district of J&K.

### Geopolitical Aspects:

- ① Supply chain shocks: due to strict control of flow of refined lithium.
- ② Weaponisation of lithium: by countries such as China.
- ③ Shift of power from oil producing region to new lithium region  
↳ as need for renewables.
- ④ Emerging bodies to manage conflicts:  
(eg:) Musical Security Partnership by USA which India joined.
- ⑤ Plays a key role in energy of the future  
(eg:) Battery production, semi-conductors.

## Environmental Implications:

- ① Heavy usage of water for extraction
- ② Deforestation and land degradation due to heavy demand.
- ③ Leaching of polluted minerals due to exposed mining.
- ④ Release of hazardous gases that can lead to health issues. ( $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}_x$ )
- ⑤ Energy intensive process leading to heavy usage of resources.

Steps taken by India:

- Partnership for mining by KABIL in Argentina
- Mineral Security Partnership
- Excavation & study by GSI

India has to take proactive steps so that the bus of IR-4.0 is not missed.

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

15

Globalisation is driven by integration & interdependence where event at one place affects the other side. The youth has been immensely impacted due to their tech savvy nature as well as diverse interests.

Impact = Positive: on youth identity.

① Support the right around the world:

(eg) Black Right Movement, support from India.

② Stabilify gender equality: among youth

(eg) # MeToo Movement.

③ cherish common ideals through consumption of common content.

(eg) Role of Netflix, Amazon.

④ Spread of environmental awareness.

(eg:) Fridays for future movement of Greta Thunberg got global attention.

⑤ Virtue of inter-connectedness through social media (global citizen).

Negative Impact:

① Learning poor values like consumerism and materialism.

② Spread of religious chauvinism  
(eg:) Khalistan spread.

③ Emerging adulthood: want to delay responsibilities like marriage and work.

④ Individualism: and believing in the idea of "self only"

(eg:) Double Income No Kids families (DINKs)

⑤ Homogenisation and blind enforcement of values has led to erosion of indigenous culture. (eg:) English over local language; McDonaldisation of food.

⑥ Technology: used to radicalise youth (eg:) ISIS hiring Bangalore techie.

Way Ahead:

- Fostering positive values of brotherhood rather than negative
- Being aware and playing role of global citizen
- Acting responsibly (responding rather than reacting).

Youth are the future of our humanity, they must be flagbearers of human centric globalisation.

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

As per NFHS-5, Total fertility rate in India has reached 2.0 which is below the replacement level of 2.1. This ~~rate~~ <sup>has</sup>

• Shifted focus from:

OVERPOPULATION like  $\rightarrow$  To  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Ageing and} \\ \rightarrow \text{Social Security} \end{array} \right.$   
@ independence

Demographic concerns around ageing:

DIVERSE TFR:

• Northern states:  $> 2.1$

• South: 1.7  $\rightarrow$  1.9 rate

① Dual burden to manage

ageing society as well as create jobs for youth.

② Preparing health infrastructure - geriatric care

as per IASI Report: (75%) people in old age suffer from chronic disease.

③ Protecting old age from abuse and human right violation.

④ Managing feminization of old age.

Census 2011 : sex ratio of 60+ = 1033 females  
to 1000 male

⑤ Coordination with States is weak :

Kerala ageing but Bihar is young.

Weak social security system:

① Fiscal issues to provide safety net of pensions to all.

② Burden on state to set up "shelter homes" due to nuclearisation of family.

③ Provision of food and ration to tackle last mile reach. (PM Garib Kalyan).

④ Growing demand for restoration of old pension scheme due to trust issues.

⑤ Senior citizen friendly: tech designs to ease digital adoption is a challenge.

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

Steps taken by India

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Ageing population</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PM Vayashni Yojana.</li> <li>• Eldersline</li> <li>• SAGE Initiative</li> <li>• Accessible India</li> </ul> | <p><u>Social Security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSOP</li> <li>• Atal Pension -</li> <li>• Ration to 81 crore people</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

Way forward:

- Cooperative federalism for healthcare
- Economic Survey (plan for demography at 2040) = Being futuristic
- Silver Economy: - World is ageing and it needs India.
- Basic Income Model / quasi UBI
- Financial & Technological Inclusion

A proactive and multipronged approach is required to utilise the human capital and provide welfare.

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

15

As per Tendulkar Committee Report, 13% of poor live in urban areas. This is expected to increase exponentially by 2030 due to migration, urbanisation, etc, thus calling for a shift in public policy making.

### Reasons for Urbanisation of Poverty:

- ① Rural to Urban migration: has been rampant leading to urban poor.
- ② Poor Urbanisation:  
↳ led to proliferation of slums 17% people live in slums (Census 2011).
- ③ Inflation: has led to boost in prices of commodities in urban areas
- ④ Rising household prices due to

increasing pressure on land in urban.

④ Prone to climatic hazards: urban floods, landslides, etc. (eg.) Mumbai floods.

⑤ Failure of local government: due to poor capacity and finances (only 5% revenue self-generated Economic Survey)

⑥ Overfuss on rural areas: excluded Urban poor

(eg.) No MGNREGA in urban.

⑦ Informal economy: where there are no social security benefits.

---

Urban poor as centre of public policy:

① Capacity Building of people through skilling = PM Kausal Vikas Yoj.

② Credit provision: need to build upon the success of PM SVANIDHI for urban bankers.

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

- ③ Boosting Urban Municipal bodies : to manage the slums through affordable housing and Inclusive cities ; (use Municipal Bonds)
- ④ Provision of Urban Job Guarantee, as done by states of Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh
- ⑤ Estimation and data collection to realise the scale of issue (eg: Migrant journey by Jharkhand)
- ⑥ Inclusive Growth : for all through social safety net in pensions for the old age, differently abled,
- ⑦ Cost Effective healthcare to reduce out of pocket expenditure.

"Poverty anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere" . The policy framework must deal with urban poverty on manufacturing .

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

AL

VisionIAS