



**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. : 1278506

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : C. Shiva Ganesh Reddy

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

"English"

तारीख  
Date

26/08/2023

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

केंद्र  
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh Bhag  
Public School, Kasol

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

	<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
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

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

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



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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

Theatre form of art is the combination of visual form of storytelling along the movements and gestures of hands/body with music associated.

It reflects the "ideals" and "emotions" of society and an individual's role in community.

1) Respect for our Past: such as epics such as mahabharata and ramayan.

(e.g.): Through "Burra khata" in Andhra

2) Invested in human relations: like

Being kind to others and respectful

also is seen in those days

(es): Tholu Bommalata in AP.

3). Belief in religion: manifestly reverence to gods and his ideas that people invest in

(es): Yakshagana in Karnataka.

4) Duty of citizen to work towards society and help them alleviate the suffering

(es): "Rama Bhajans" in many areas in South

5). "maintain harmony" in the society through many theatrical forms

6) maintain Dharma.

Government schemes such as

'cultural mappings' of media is an attempt

to revive the theatre form or storytellings

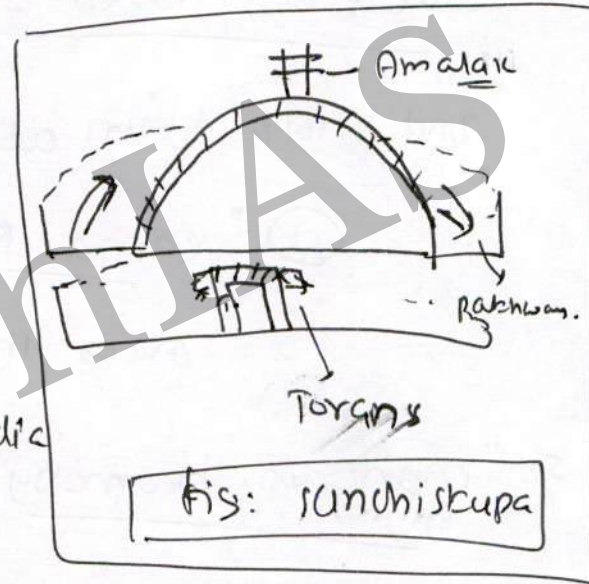
2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sanchi stupa is a Buddhist stupa of having reminis Built in Madhyapradi-th during Ashokan and redeveloped during Gupta era.

Historical importance:

1) one of the oldest Buddhist site in India

2) visited by many Buddhist monks here (eg): sibirham



Architectural importance

1) Dome shaped: Gravity will sustain the structure for long time.

2) sculpture: like korans were also new at that time. (es): "Jataka Tales"

3) circumambulatory path ways: To remove "negative karma" before you enter the stupa.

How it inspired the future architecture

1) Importance of dome: like presently even parliament and supreme court has "dome structure".

2) Importance of ambulatory path ways:

many temples replicate them

(es): Brihadewwara temple

3) sculpture: explains Jataka Tales is also replicated in 'rampura temple'

Sanchi stupa is a living example

of Indian Dharma & continues to inspire us

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 is a revolutionary leader from Punjab & founded "Punjab Naurajawan Bhauk Sabha" to increase youth participation in struggle.

He made a real Breakthrough in terms of ideology / goals / forms of struggle:

1) Violence as a means to achieve the goal:

(eg) : Lahore conspiracy.

2) Intentionally non-harmful strategies

(eg) : Bomb thrown in Legislative Assembly by Bhai Uday Singh Bhai

3) Using the court as medium of education

↳ educate people against colonialism.

4) Individual will & heroism.

5) Lakes in however changed to man

movement (e): National socialistic  
republican army "(head)".

6) education through his own association  
like "Punjab Mujawan Bharat Sabha"

8) "Complete independence" as the goal and  
↳ expel British from India.

7) Associated with other leaders like

Lala Lajpat Rai, Chandrasekhar Azad

↳ "Lahore Conspiracy"

Bhagat Singh's used his own blood

↳ write the history of India for all time  
↳ come!!

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

In the world history "Meiji restoration" is really "significant" for Japan post "Mito-shima" and "Nagasaki" incidents.

Significance:

1) "Changed Japan to a Pacific power!"

2) "Restoration of peace in the area."

3) "Helped in Japan's 'Industrial revolution!'"

4) "War between 'fasum!' n. by 'Japan' followed  
Fau at 'agression'"

5) "Japan's turn towards 'overseas Develop-ment' anishanu and kushko"

"Patient's capital"

७

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

~~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

Nation is a "political identity" where  
people (citizens) share common beliefs &  
political aspirations!!

Basis of India as a nation

1) geographical - India is a "subcontinent"

distinctly separated by Himalayas  
from north and sea from south.

2) shared colonial history: for more  
than 200 centuries ruled by British

3) political aspirations: like "universal  
suffrage, freedom, equality

justice, liberty as enshrined in our preamble  
makes India a nation.

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

4) Unity in Diversity: With more than 700  
languages, we are still united.

But there are some threats to  
the concept of Indian Nationhood:

\* External: "Salami string" strategy by  
China along the border with "nomencla-  
-tural" and "cartographic aggression" attacks  
territorial integrity.

\* Internal: regionalism, separatism, commu-  
-alism tendencies like  
(eg): Manipal crisis, Haryana  
Communal violence,  
Khalistan movement!!

Hence we need "constitutional literacy" like

Kebbayon District campaigns to instill all  
the feelings of Nation among

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 20% trade in volume in the world pharmaceutical industry and by far "the biggest" in the world.

Hence, many factors played a role:

1) Government support: in terms of financial

'viability funding' for 'generic drugs'

made India a pharma giant.

ii) Nearness to raw materials ⇒ "APIs from China"

2) Private sector participation: Like Bicon

limited holds patents for "insulin"

3) Growth corridors: like pharma corridors

like around "Gurgaon Bulb"

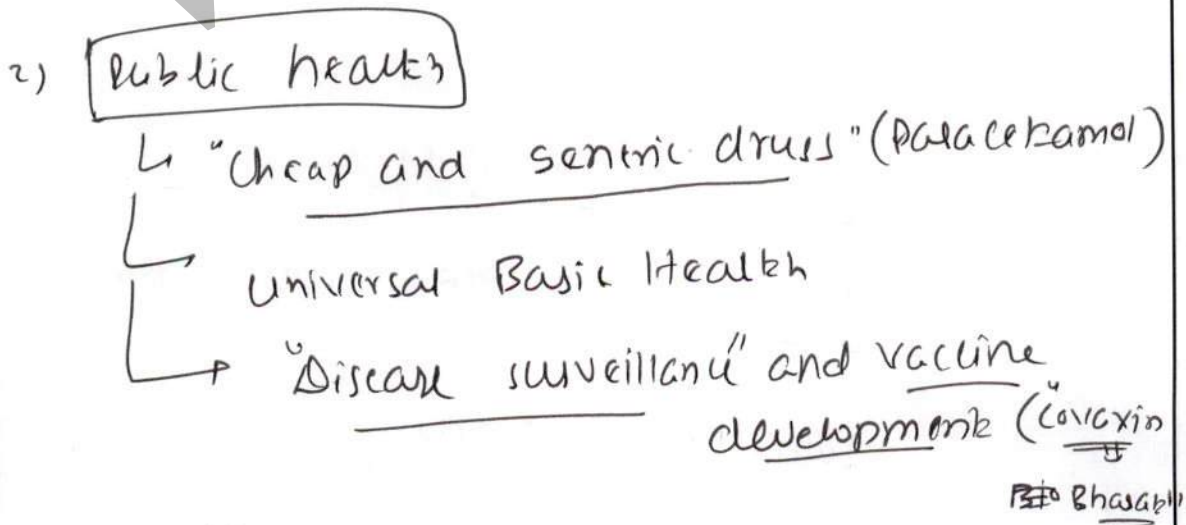
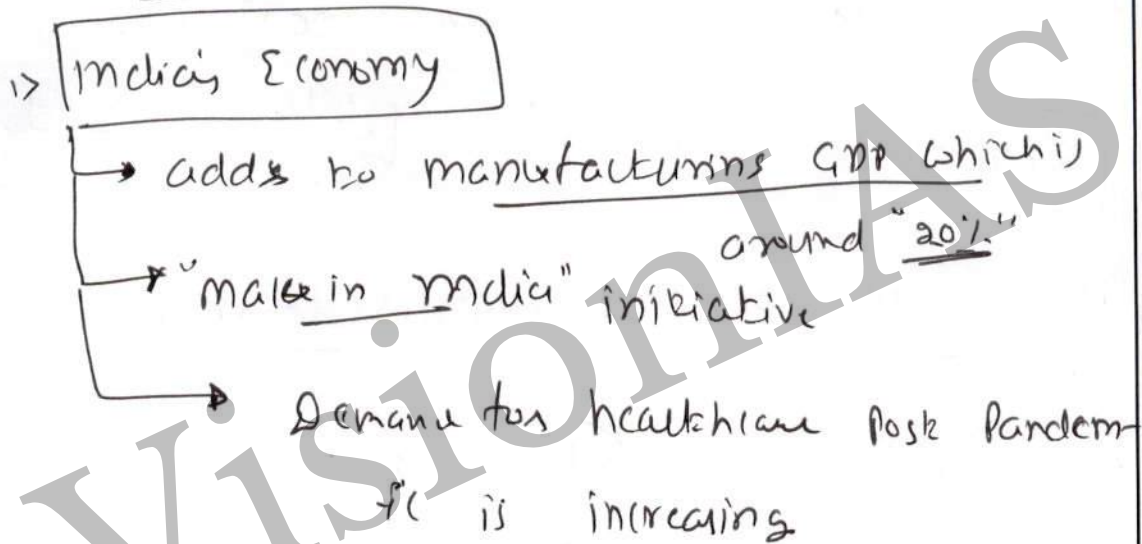
4) Good transportation facilities: like ports

(e.g.) Mumbai, Kolkata

5) Nearest to demand areas: Africa &

Asia (e.g.): Vaccine manufacturing

It has significant importance to "India's Economy"  
and "Public Health":



India can leverage the "pharma diplomacy"

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

An imp data says, the ratio of number of cyclones in Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea is "4:1". Show that BOB more prone to cyclones than Arabian sea. (1)

Reasons

(cyclone Bipurjoy)  
Aya

- 1) formation of low pressure zone: is more prominent in BOB than in Arabian sea. due to "ITCZ movement" (27°N)
- 2) Presence of strong winds with "low vertical shear" in BOB helps in formation & spiralling of winds.
- 3) "Coriolis force" : although same at

latitudes, is "wind <sup>speed</sup> dependent" which are normally higher in BOB.

However, there is a decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during southwest monsoon:

1) Late onset (improper onset of monsoon)

will cause "Lack of strong winds" despite

the presence of low pressure zone.

2) Northward shift of ITCZ: on central India

will mean less "temperature on seas"

⇒ ~~Further~~ nearness to ITCZ mean, less

vertical force to form clouds/ cyclone

Recently many initiatives have been taken

like NAVIC (early warning) against cyclones

"Rajivgaya" effect" is also mainly difficult

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

Volcanoes are mountain vents through which lava comes out as magma due to plate tectonics, seismic activity, and circulation currents.

Volcanoes are destructive in nature

→ releases harmful gases like

(SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O) ⇒ pollutes air

→ forms thick ~~smoke~~ "smoke in air"  
→ forest fires: will be an effect

→ soil erosion / degradation: when

"Basaltic" lava flows

(e) Mt Merapi Indonesia

→ Infrastructure destruction: like.

underground eruption causes Tsunami

(es) - Mz Lab~~or~~o, (Hawaii)

Despite that they are critical to human  
life existence

1) replenish soil: through new lava and  
magma having rich minerals and chemicals

(es): Black soil is due to "volcanic"

magma is very rich in minerals.

2) Release excess temperature and pressure  
from the earth like "pressure cooker"  
or else will cause large scale "earthquake"

3) Understand earth's composition through  
"direct testings of magma"

4) form of forest: like "creta" volcano;

Even India has "Barren Island volcano"

near "Andaman and Nicobar"

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

9.

क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Regionalism is the excessive emotional attachment to one's own region, language, culture, ethnicity over the national interests.

But "relative deprivation" is an important aspect in regionalism:

1) Economic deprivation: The "rwanda genocide" in 1994 was due to relative deprivation b/w two com communities.

2) social deprivation: "Anti-Brahmin movements" in Tamil Nadu led to "Dravida Arja Nadu" movements.

3) Cultural deprivation: like Language played  
a "key role" in Andhra separation from  
Tamilnadu during 1953 (Pudhi seminar)

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

4) Political deprivation: Lack of political  
representation is major cause of regionalism

(es): Ladakh demand for 6th <sup>schedule.</sup> ~~schedule~~  
status

5) Ethnic deprivation: Like "Bodoland  
movement" in Assam is an important  
aspect of regionalism

6) (ii) Naga's demand for "greater Naxalism"

is due to "geographical - isolation"  $\Rightarrow$   
under development.

In ~~long~~ long term, "inclusive Growth play"  
a key role and must focus on "productivism"

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

Recently in Delhi public school, a girl  
clan girl was sexually harassed by the  
male students of class 10. Bring out the  
debate of bullying in schools.

To achieve "education for all" as aimed  
in NEP, 2020 by "2030" (100% enrollment)  
then issues needs to be addresses:

1) Harassment by teachers & students

2) Body shaming

3) Passing culture

4) "otherisation" from social circles

5) Resort to violence

How to address these issues we need:-

- 1) Awareness campaigns like "Kokkayam  
or  
district" constitutional literacy  
programme.
- 2) Gender sensitisation: By establishing  
"women cells" in all schools.
- 3) Informal observers in the form of students  
to notice cases of violence and eve-  
teasing.
- 3i) "Anti-ragging squads"
- 4) "Honesty shops" → to instill good qualities  
in students.
- 5) community engagement: of "students!"  
Gandhi's said "India of my dream"  
about the moral society he envisioned &  
it all starts with "schools" where "today's  
children are tomorrow's future!" 25

11.

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

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

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

Ahom Kingdom lies to the East of Bengal. And ruled by "Ahom Kings"

~~Under~~ the Commander "Burpukhan

singh" (Kacchik):

It played huge role in

shaping the cultural and historical legacy

of North East:



1) Many festival: such as "Hornbill" festival

has its roots in Ahom Kingdom.

2) Non-entry of Britishers: into North

East is due to attacks of

British by "Lachir Barpukehan"

2) Bengal Eastern frontier line has its

root during ahom kingdom rule (NOW  
ILP-system)

3) Recent UNESCO's status to "Burial  
mounds" was created during the  
'Ahom rule'.

4) Indo-sino ethnicity is also due to  
cross-border movement since then.

Legacy in contemporary times

1) cultural epicentre: like "Kamakhya"

Temple <sup>built</sup> during ahom rule

2) Bio-diversity hotspot: It was always

revered through "Kaibhoise" conservation

in "Lake" in front of Kamakhya Temple

it is seen even now.

3) Root to agriculture - like different farming systems like "terrace" farming was learnt during ahom rule

4) Cultural distinctiveness : present

people also want to assert their distinctiveness.

Ⓞ : "Great Nagalim movement by Nagas!"

5) Border disputes : Between various states

is due to unclear "demarkation" during

and later times during British rule

Ⓞ : Burmese war.

Recent anniversary of "Lacehik

Burpukhan" is to remind their

contribution to India

12.

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

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

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

15

Capitalist class are the business classes during the British rule - in main urban areas such as mumbai and Chennai (Madras), Surat etc.,

They generally remained ambivalent in their support to INC;

↳ "Protect their own self-interests" like against trade unionist movement:

(e): All India trade union congress presided by Lala - Lajpat Rai.

↳ Talks with INC and submitting their

demands (eg): Bombay manifesto.

various strands taken by capitalists

during INC:

1) "Support during Non-cooperation"

movement: to INC to non-cooperation  
with Britishers

2) Support during swadeshi movement:

to boycott and picket British

shops (eg): Chidambaram Pillai  
ship manufacturing

3) During Civil-disobedience in Madras)

movement:

various leaders in capitalist

class participated in civil disobedience

movement

During later phase we saw the divergence b/w INC and capitalist class

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

1) Socialistic principles of INC made them reluctant to support INC.

(a) Bombay manifesto

2) Against heavy industrialisation: like

(a) Tata Iron and steel company

3) Against state monopoly: adopted by INC @ "Karachi session"

4) Against formation of 'National Committee' under Subash Chandra Bose, which proposed "socialist principles"

But their support to INC

can't be forgotten even for now, sharing

their growth story with India, like

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

"Press" is the printing of newspapers, pamphlets and books during British rule to educate masses against the "colonial" nature of draining Indians.

Evolution of press in India

①

Handwritten notes



Telegraph 1800s

1820 printing machine introduced in India

1800s



Indians can use the printing machine



Various news reports can be published

It had instrumental role in various stages  
of Indian freedom struggle:

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

1) educate the masses: through newspapers

such as pamphlets ("Kesari by Tilak")

(e): During Swadeshi movement  
it had a pioneer role

2) Socio-economic upliftment: through

news paper such as 'Hitabadi', Sanjivani!

3) Vernacular languages growth: like R.R. Das

and Ishwar Chandra Vidya sasar paved

new prose in Bengali grammar!

(e): "Al+Alchasi"

4) Showing the real nature of British

rule: (e): Drain theory by

Dada Bhai Nauroji

4) New form of revolutionary struggle:

⇒ spread western ideas of education like equality, liberty, representation

g) Led to some reforms like: Bengal <sup>Act</sup> regulation act, Indian press act, Press act, Press act was passed in response to press, education / pressures.

Then an era came despite some of British repressive measures like:

1) Press regulation act;

2) Sedition act (Sec-124 1908),

3) Newspaper and Publications act 1901,

1858, New paper "Hindu" by Subramani

- ya paper is read every day by millions !!

14.

विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)  
 Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words)

15

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

Desert is a climatic zone where evaporation exceeds precipitation, with annual precipitation of  $< 30\text{mm}$  and temperature in high range.

Various factors behind the formation of desert:

1) off-shore winds: like easterlies which are dry winds will bring no rain.

desert areas (e): Sahara desert

2) sub-tropical high pressure belts: leads to stability and no cloud formation is

seen in these areas

(e): 25-30° Thar desert!

3) Proximity to cold-currents: Which describes

coastal water and moisture will lead to

aridity in the those area

(e.g.): Benguela current next to

Atacama desert

4) Rain shadow region: like 'Patagonian

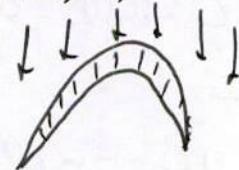
desert' will lead to aridity.

Account of major landforms found

↳ "Archs": "inverted parabola" shaped features

which is a depositional landform

(Fig:)



↳ mushroom shaped features: like caused

to erosion by wind.

(fig):



3) "Sand dunes": due to long term deposition  
of the sand by wind



(fig)

4) "Oasis formation": due to rare availability  
of the water in the desert.

(c): In Rajasthan desert has many  
of them.

5) "fine sand": due to heavy temperature  
and wind pressure ("sub-tropical high")

\*

We see that due to these various  
landforms many flora and fauna had  
to adjust to local conditions such as  
"water retention" by camels and  
fat storing (Khasai camels 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 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

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

"Mountains" are formed due to the upliftment of land due to convergence

- convergence b/w oceanic-oceanic / oceanic continental plate

(ex): "Himalayas"

However they are vulnerable to impact of

(i) climate change:

a) melting of glaciers: study says "Hind-kush"

would melt all its ice by "2100"

b) Glacial lake subburst floods: due to

glaciers melting (ex): Utteranchal flood in 2014.

3) Scientific activities: mostly Himalayas and

"Zonal-V"

2) Human - anthropogenic intervention

a) Illegal construction: will cause pressure on

lands and causes Land slips and

Land subsidence

eg: Toshimatzu Land subsidence

b) Underground movement: like "tunnels"

"(Rohtang pass)" will reduce the "Road  
Bearing capacity" of the soil.

eg: "(Mc Mishra committee)"

c) Deforestation: In western states also  
caused many land slips.

eg: "(Kasturirangan committee)"

Many initiatives were taken for their

sustainable management:

↳ many laws such as: eco-sensitive

zones were formulated under "Environment-  
-al protection act!

2) Sustainable construction: which can  
also matchy needs of citizens

(+) : Pesticides Eco-tourism model

3) Climate change initiatives: like

a) National action plan on climate  
change

b) FAME: Bharat-11

↓ Reduce emission

amendment  
c) Forest Conservation act,  
2022:

↓  
↓ Melting

However, we need more innovative solutions

like using "Velvet grass" which has deep

roots with high tensile strength" and also

"medicinal valley" already used by

concrete railways can be used across  
mountains.

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 से नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
 Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a natural resource formed due to the deposition of soil by rivers, air (wind) over many years and centuries.

However there has been an can of unsustainable management of it:-

- 1) Illegal extraction/exploitation in many areas (e): madhyapradesh young JP was murdered by "sand mafia"
- 1) Rising demand for construction:
- 2) Poor governance and implementation: with no regular sight-seeing
- 3) Political mafia nexus
- 4) "Legislative vacuum": with respect to "punishment" and

such unsustainable management has

lasting impacts :

- 1) Increases the salinity of the soil :
- 2) Reduces ground water table
- 3) Reduces the "water repletion capacity"
- 4) soil-erosion and soil degradation will happen.
- 5) flash floods and "droughts" will amplify if <sup>be</sup> water <sup>is</sup> not held in soil often called as "goldi-lock zones" dilemma!

Hence some remedial measures were

taken such as:

- 1) "minerals" (extraction), additions etc

was passed

1) classified sand as "minor mineral"

2) "District Mineral (DMF) foundation" was set

up under DM to local royalty  
on "sand mining"

3) limit on the mining season / timings;

cannot extract during "rainy season"

4) using

However more measures such as

(i) using drone surveillance;

(ii) strict punishment;

(iii) community engagement for

intelligenu gathering as  
needed.

"sand and river ecosystem" thrive

together. We need to use it

sustainably!

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

"Lithium" is a light earth metal which has its use in many areas such as 'lithium-ion' batteries.

Lithium producing countries:

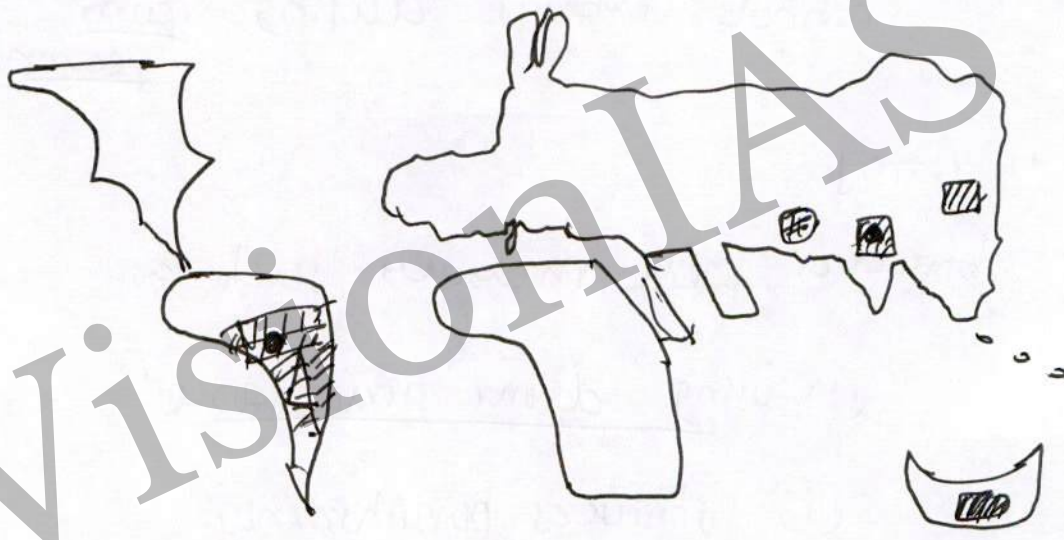


fig: Lithium producing countries

→ China: is the largest producer having virtual monopoly over the area in supply chain

1) Lithium bearing countries: lith

Argentina, Bolivia, Chile also has the largest reserves of lithium

3) India: recently discovered lithium reserves in Tamras and Kashmir.

Item it has geo-political aspects in production.

1) control lithium: → control "electric vehicles" chain and thereby "can weaponise the" renewable solutions"

(eg): "China has weaponised it"

2) control over sales of cells: India imports largest quantity of cells from China. affecting its independence

3) semi-conductor industry: also affected

by the lithium production. Indian also  
launched "India semi-conductor mission"

Hence it also has environmental implications

1) Continual supply of water: 1 tonne lithium

production need 50,000 kg of water.

2) Strain on power supply:

3) Release of radio-active materials along,

with lithium (e.g.): "Rubidium"

4) Soil, air and water effluents. Affects

eco-sensitive zones such as

(e.g.): WLS in J&K (Chamba)

Hence we need to arguments how  
lithium production in a sustainable way

to maintain strategic autonomy

in geopolitical tensions. 46

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) 15

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

Youth is the younger age of a human starting around 18 years and continues till 30 years.

They are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity & connect with events outside countries:

→ Preventing for transgender rights: like in "United States" led to passing of national transgender protection act, 2019

→ "cosmopolitanism": In Tier-2 cities like Mumbai, Delhi more youth assimilate global identity

3) Food culture: like "M. Globalisation"

4) Dress value: Teens wearing

5) Logical and Broad Outlook of many youth  
towards "gender"

Hence it has impacted youth in the  
following ways:

1) Gave confidence to youth about the  
rising opportunities in western world.

(1) USA has largest Indian diaspora  
in education sectors

2) Brain-drain  $\Rightarrow$  Net Brain gain  $\Rightarrow$

re-invest in India as said by

(Rakesh Kapoor)

3) Reform the old mindset in India  $\Rightarrow$

through new outlook:

↳ Political reforms: like decriminalising

sec- 377 IPC (Navtej Singh Johar)

↳ Gender equality at home and also at

workplace is rising

↳ Nuclearisation of families by youth is

seen in urban areas

↳ "Virtualisation of relations": With grand-

parents, (iphone-video calls)

↳ Increasing innovation: in startup

↳ "Chai kutba Bus" is owned by

23 year old youth

Given '68%' working age population youth <sup>in India</sup>

has a crucial role in this "globalised era"!

↳ Take India to new Heights <sub>49</sub>

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)

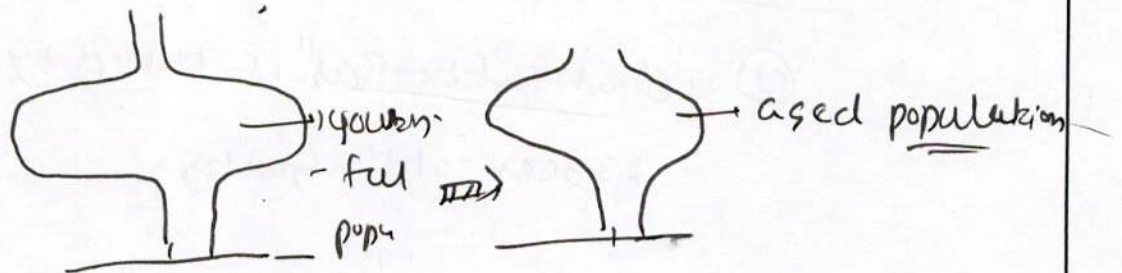
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षतिपूर्ति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidate must not write on this margin

The recent report of NFHS-5 states that fertility of most of the states (23) dropped to "2.1", except in some states.

Hence it brought discussion around future demographic concerns:

1) cannot maintain population momentum for the entire future :



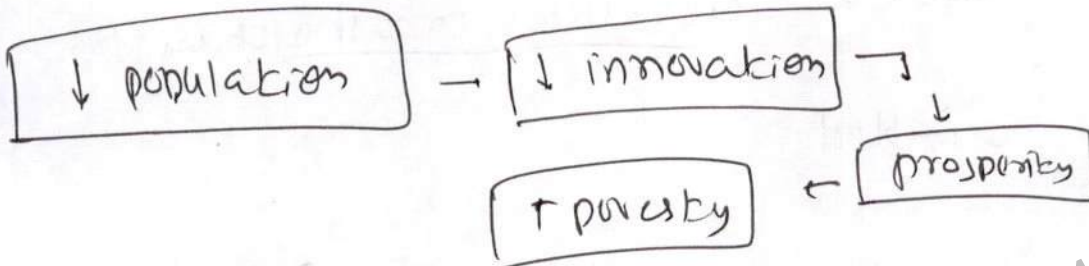
2) the feminisation of old age is an issue

that keeps coming up.

3) Low working age population in future

will ~~not~~ cause any growth. As said

by Barro (Economist)



Jk bharo has started discussion around

Social security system:

1) 2011 census say India has 9% old age

population more than 60 years, but

not all are covered under social net

like Indira Gandhi Pension  
scheme.

2) Disability adjusted life years is also

an issue that is neglected.

3) Women Needs More care

4) Abandonment by "Children" and leading to "psychological trauma"

5) Lack of accessible infrastructure for disabled.

Hence we need more social security

needs in the future like:

1) "Universal Basic Income" for aged.

"(Economic survey - 2021)"

2) Psychological support.

(e.g) "Sixty and me. com"

3) "Basic tool kit for self-support"

Japan (> 40%) and China (> 38%) are aging with India at (28%) also must

plan ahead of it's future.

20.

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)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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United nations Urban population prospects  
2022.  
says (34%) population lives in urban areas  
and is set to become (70%) by 2030!

Hence, welfare of Urban poor needs

Centre-stage:

1) Rise in slums: 40% in urban population lives in slums like Shawari in Mumbai

2) Lack of Basic necessities: like house, electricity and water

3) Social exclusion: like education and health facilities. Yamuna plains  
attracted by urban floods (e) Delhi

\*) Migration issues : (e) : During COVID we saw the issue

f) Lack of safety social net :

g) Informalisation of urban economy : 7901.

is informal sector, Hence the

\*) Psychological and cultural anxiety they face when moved to new places.

i) Child Beggar (e) : prominent in Delhi

Hence these issues needs to be  
addressed in urban planning :

\*) sustainable urban planning : "Urban-  
sustainability Assessment framework"

by "UN-Habitat"

2) Kenampings slums: (e); Shasavi slum project  
granted to Adani infrastructure limited

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

3) Universal Basic Income: like on with 'sun-sch'  
class can be implemented on a 'experim-  
-ental basis.'

4) Urban housing: like "PM-Awas yojana"  
Urban, e. built park-houses

5) Urban Muzega and "DUE" (Dual  
Stream employment training model" proposed  
by "Team Daze"

6) Focus on rapid transit (e); Delhi metro  
Here we need sustainable planning

& inclusive growth model and achieve

"SDG 11"

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